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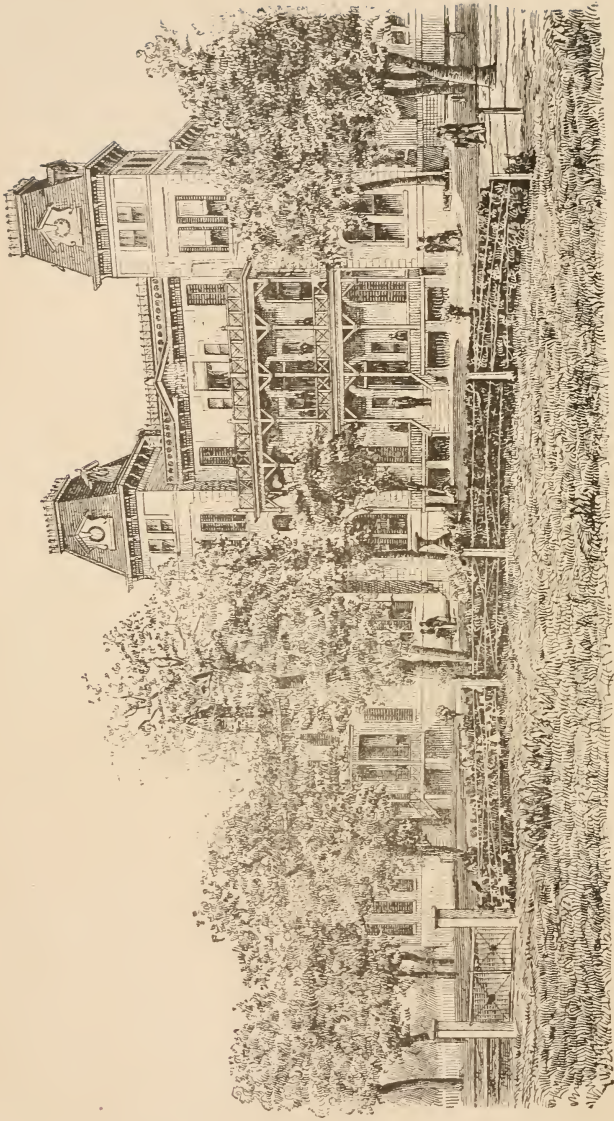
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# PERSONNEL

OF THE

# TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT,

WITH

## SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED TEXANS,

EMBRACING

THE EXECUTIVE AND STAFF, HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS,  
UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTA-  
TIVES, MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-  
FIRST LEGISLATURE.

Compiled and Published by L. E. Daniell.

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## PREFACE.

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THE custom of recording the deeds and achievements of those who have become eminent in the various walks of life, or distinguished among their fellow men, dates back to the earliest antiquity. It has found sanction in all ages, and with all civilized peoples. The character and achievements of its great men constitute, in large part, a nation's history and glory, and should not therefore be permitted to perish. Indeed, no nobler theme could engage the biographer's pen than the preservation for posterity of the lives, and characters, and works of those who have, by the exercise of superior talents and virtues, succeeded in life, public or private, and especially of those who have in addition to the achievement of personal fame and distinction, been foremost in the advancement of civilization, and its concomitants of education, civil liberty and good government. Coming generations will want to know, and they have a right to inquire, who are the men, and by what means, or excellence of character did they build the present grand fabric of society, inaugurate its industries, and found its government? Who made its laws, and administered them, and shaped events to the glorious end we find existing at the present day?

Texas is young in the annals of nations, yet she has a grand history. Her past is gemmed with illustrious names, and undying deeds. It is pregnant with the record of her statesmen, soldiers and civilians. Her future will be no less brilliant, if the biographer but do justice to the living. They, as well as the dead, deserve a place in their country's annals. Men die, but their deeds, good or evil, live on, and influence the course of events. The men of to-day have taken the work, incomplete, from the hands of predecessors.

Gammel, July 7, 1923

They must do their share in its advancement, and in turn deliver it to their successors; and thus is history built. Those who are now most conspicuous in life's drama, and who have so far done their work nobly, deserve a place side by side with our pioneer fathers who, wrestling with the savage, rough hewed the mighty State from chaos, and gave it figure, form and fame! There are many of her sons now active in her service whose lives furnish examples worthy of emulation—whose triumphs over obstacles, and whose successes will inspire the young men of the future with a noble ambition, and point them to higher aims in life.

To the accomplishment, in part, of this laudable end, the writer has addressed himself; and although the record is incomplete—necessarily so—he believes that a careful perusal of these pages will impress one that valuable lessons may be learned from the lives of those who, in many instances unaided, and without the prestige of family, early or thorough education or means, have forged to the front, and taken conspicuous place in the affairs of the day; and the reader of the future may glean some knowledge of the great possibilities which, in this God-given land, and time of peace, await the men who will emulate their example.

“Honor and fame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part,”

is the lesson inculcated both by their precept and example.

This little work does not pretend to be a complete record of all the distinguished men of Texas; it is but an imperfect sketch of those who are now at the head of the government in its several departments, together with a few successful individuals who may be taken as representative in the several departments of industry, and also of a few who along the sequestered vales pursue the even tenor of a quiet life; still, representative men of the great State of Texas.

L. E. DANIELL.

February 10, 1889.

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# PERSONNEL

OF THE

## TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT.

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LAWRENCE SULLIVAN ROSS.

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GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR L. S. ROSS, the citizen Soldier and Statesman, was born at Benton's Post, Iowa, in 1838. From his father's lineage Lawrence Sullivan inherited the strength, energy, and endurance of body and mind so characteristic of the Scot, and he has honored his ancestry as a noble chieftain in war and peace. His mother's ancestry was Germanic. American nobility of head, heart and physique is not derived from a narrow family line, but springs from the broad plain of the people. From the people even princes choose their best support for the respective thrones. We call them governor, presidents, but crown them not. They need no crown, their words and works proclaim the true nobility.

Captain S. P. Ross, the father, settled in Milam County, Texas, in 1839, and made his home in Austin in 1846. Here the training of the seven-year-old boy became a partnership affair of the parents and the gifted teacher, divine, and historian, Rev. H. S. Thrall. Texas was not a resort for invalids at the time of President Lamar's administration, nor did luxury and ease weaken the pioneers of that day. Captain Ross built his home and provided for it in

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the border of the savage war path. The Comanches, Kiowas and other tribes of Texas greatly harrassed the pioneers, and entailed upon the Republic of Texas during its short history of ten years, an expense of \$3,815,011; how many lives are not known. Captain S. P. Ross was an honored compatriot of Burleson, McCulloch, Hays and Chevallier, who, with their followers, formed the only defense on the exposed border against savage Indians, and marauding Mexicans. In single combat he felled the Comanche chief, Big Foot, and, on one occasion, returning from a neighbor's with "Sul.," he was pursued by about fifteen mounted warriors, and barely escaped to his home-castle, having run a race with his pursurers about half a mile with the lad on his back. The Captain's Indian service has written his name on the hearts of his surviving cotemporaries in the tradition and history of Texas' heroic age. Such was the military school of the boy. The military academy of Washington, Jackson and Houston was the same, and our country has graduated some of her best military talent from this school of experience.

The family made its home near Waco in 1849, where the education of the boy was continued, and in 1856 he attended the Baylor University, then presided over by the patriarch of Texas educators, the Rev. Dr. Burleson. The same year the future governor was sent to the Wesleyan University at Florence, Alabama.

His three years of student life at Florence exerted a powerful influence on the young man. The place and the time of his study brought to his mind and heart the most perplexing questions of statesmanship. The sectional battle in Congress for sectional territory and political supremacy, resulting in the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the Kansas civil war, was the topic of discussion in every journal, on every frequented corner, and above all, in students' societies. Sul. Ross was a gifted student, especially in mathematics, and the kindred studies of abstract reasoning. In languages, literature and rhetoric, he ranked above

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a mediocre. His natural reserve, strengthened by modesty and diffidence, put a value on the ebullition of youthful oratory. If he spoke less, he thought the more of the burning questions which aroused the students of every university and college, South and North. In students' societies State rights, nullification and secession were eloquently proclaimed, and the sovereignty of the Union as forcibly affirmed. Their voices were an echo of the most radical extremists of the two sections, for they stared squarely into the face of the ideal republic, as the social system, with slavery, or without slavery should logically build and perfect it. Alabama was a radical southern State, and the students of Florence represented the cultured youth of Christian and affluent homes in the South. A few months after his graduation at Florence, the John Brown raid upon Harper's Ferry sent a shock through the country, and as by enchantment, metamorphosed Dixie's line into a deep, political Gehenna, filled it with the unclean hearts of our evil nature and with the fire of suspicion, kept the sections apart, and the nation agonizing in a living death. By some sort of intellectual fatalism John Brown became the representative Northerner and "his soul went marching on" along the Gehenna, on the north side of it, with abolition proclamations, fire brands and revolvers; and John Grim, the slave overseer, with his whip, bull dogs and bowie knives, became to the Northern politician, the representative Southerner marching up and down the south brink of Gehenna. Neither liked such a picture in the family album, and the presence of the one marred the ideal company of the other.

Naturally enough, the young men who put on the toga of manhood at this time, became positive and radical in their views. The subject of this pen-drawing was a Southerner by associations, training and convictions. Other Texans might hesitate between loyalty to the Federal Union, as the logic of events promised to make it, and loyalty to Texas, her institutions and rights. Even Governor Houston's influence could not stem the tide of the political gulf, which,

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for years, had been cutting the nation into two hostile sections.

When Texas in Convention assembled at Austin, February 1, 1861, passed the ordinance of secession, subject to ratification by the people, Sul. Ross was serving on the frontier, as captain of a company of sixty rangers. But before we follow the Confederate soldier on his long and forced marches, and upon bloody fields, let us step back three years, and get a glance at him as he dashes along the war-path of the border.

He had returned from Florence for a pleasant summer vacation in 1858. Major Earl Van Dorn was then leading the gallant Second United States Cavalry against the Comanches in the Wichita mountains. The ardent youth cast aside his classic epics to furnish the writer material for a chapter of our Texas Heroic. The son of an Indian fighter, he is none the less the Indians' friend. He led a company of one hundred and thirty-five warriors to the support of Major Van Dorn in the battle of Wichita, in October, 1858.

The Comanches made a stubborn stand, and the last but one of note for the land they loved—for the traditions and graves of their sires. The warriors of "Sul" had faith in their youthful leader, and performed prodigies of valor. While the battle raged that foggy October morning, a hand-to-hand fight or at close range, the war whoop, the screams of women and children drowning the cracks of musketry, a pale-faced, nameless, familyless little girl about eight years old was discovered among the fugitives by our Captain. He commanded his Caddo Indian to capture and bring to him the little lily that had grown up, perhaps from infancy, among the wild grass and cactus of the plain. The next moment her chivalric rescuer was shot and fell to the earth helpless.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott wrote an autograph letter complimenting the young Captain for his soldierly qualities and bearing in that battle.

Van Dorn also fell, severely wounded. The two wounded



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chieftains were compelled to remain on the battle-field for five or six days, when the young hero was borne to Camp Radziminski on a litter improvised by his loyal warriors, and borne by two mules. The rest of the way to his home he journeyed with comparative comfort in a government ambulance.

The captive girl was taken to his mother's home, and, as no traces of her ancestry were discovered, she was named by her rescuer "Lizzie Ross," in honor of the fair maiden at whose feet he had poured out the trophies of the General and Statesman. Miss Lizzie Ross became a happy matron in a wealthy home near Los Angeles, California. She died there in 1886.

The shield, sword and lance Captain Ross gave to the State, and were to be seen in the old Capitol. They were destroyed in the flames that consumed many other valuable relics with the old Capitol in 1881.

The "Boy Captain" soon recovering health and vigor, returned to the University of Florence where he graduated in 1859, as noticed above. He immediately returned to the defense of the frontier, as captain of sixty rangers, and gave the last crushing blow to the warlike Comanches at the head of Pease river in December, 1860. Ross led his furious rangers, sword in hand, to the nightly attack. Peta Nocona, the Comanche chief, aroused from his sleep by the din of battle, rushed to the scene. He singled out Ross as his most conspicuous foeman, and rushed upon him with a "whoop." The sharp eye of the young ranger took in at a glance the desperate alternative of victory or death. Peta Nocona fell at his conqueror's feet, and his death was the seal of fate upon the Comanches. The trophies of this victory, besides four hundred and fifty ponies, and the winter supplies of the camp, were the shield, sword and lance of Peta Nocona, and the rescue of Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been captured at Parker's Fort by the Comanches in 1836. After a captivity of twenty-five years she was restored to her uncle, Colonel Parker. For the signal services

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rendered on the border, Governor Houston appointed Captain Ross his aid-de-camp with the rank of Colonel.

Captain Ross received the following eulogy from the immortal Houston:

“Your success in protecting the frontier gives me great satisfaction. I am satisfied, with the same opportunities, you would rival, if not excel, the greatest exploits of McCulloch or Jack Hays.”

The young, patriotic, energetic, cultured officer, possessed of mental and physical strength and force in an eminent degree, did not long hesitate in his choice between allegiance to Texas, which passed the ordinance of secession February 1, 1861, and the Federal Union. He tendered his resignation as Colonel, to Governor Houston in February, 1861, served for a brief period under Governor Clark on the Indian embassy, whose mission it was to establish friendly relations with the hostile Indians in behalf of the State and Confederate government, enlisted as private in company G, commanded by his brother, P. F. Ross, and was elected Major of his regiment, the Sixth Texas Cavalry, on September 5, 1861. The Sixth Texas Cavalry was mustered into the service of the Confederate States at Camp Bartow, Dallas county, by Colonel Garland. It was a grand regiment of well mounted, well clad men, 1,150 strong, devoted to the Confederate cause, and eager to reach the front. The regimental drill at Camps Bartow and McKinney put these Texas cavaliers in a short period ready for active service. The command was composed of the very best young men in the country, men who could be entrusted with any responsibility, and who possessed nerve and intelligence for any heroic mission.

This regiment was assigned to the “Army of the West,” and the brigade of General Ben McCulloch, stationed at Camp Walker, Mo. For convenience of forage the regiment was divided into three divisions, Major Ross commanding the first, Lieutenant Colonel Griffith the second, and Colonel Stone the third, until the Red River was reached. Here

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the divisions were consolidated at Northtown, and made a forced march to Fort Gibson to support Colonel Cooper, the Confederate Indian Superintendent. After a vain pursuit of the veteran chief, Hopotheohola, the regiment returned to Fort Gibson and proceeded to Camp Walker, General McCulloch's headquarters, and from thence to Carthage, where the General was concentrating his cavalry for a raid into Kansas. The retreat of General Price from Missouri, closely followed by General Fremont, checked the Kansas expedition, and the regiment established its winter quarters near Frog Bayou on the Arkansas River.

The boys had just entered upon the camp pleasures and social festivities in the citizen circles of Frog Bayou when the rude blasts of war came from the irrepressible Hopotheohola, and summoned the Sixth and other Texas regiments into the Creek Nation. The triumphant victory of Chustenaklah in December, 1861, broke forever the savage hostility which Federal agents fostered against the Confederacy. On return to camp, peace was again broken by a more powerful foe. The heroic Price had again invaded Missouri, and General Curtis headed a powerful army, well equipped with all the murderous inventions of war, to meet him. The battle of (Pea Ridge) Elk Horn was closely contested, and would have been one of crushing defeat to the Federal army but for the death of the two commanding generals, McCulloch and McIntosh, early in the day. The Texas regiments bore the brunt of the battle and stood their ground against the enemy's repeated attacks. Major Ross was entrusted with the hazardous mission of making a circuit around the Federal left wing, which movement he executed with complete success. He returned with the information desired, and, with a force of ten companies, captured a number of prisoners, horses and mules, and burned an immense train of military stores. The skill and prowess of this raid was highly eulogized by his superiors. It confirmed before an army the exalted opinion he had already won in his regiment as a brilliant commander of men.



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Private Pridgen, of Whitfield's battalion, wrote :

“ We whipped them, we butchered them, we exterminated them, and I don't believe there was but one man left to tell the tale and he stole my blankets.” The same blankets were recaptured in the victory of Farmington, Mississippi.

The return to winter quarters, about March 15, 1862, through bad roads and with small rations, was a dreary march of several days. After a few days rest and “replenishing of the inner man” the march was resumed to Little Rock ; thence to Duvall's Bluff. Here the Texas regiments of cavalry were dismounted, and their horses returned to Texas. This was a breach of contract, excusable only by the urgent necessity of General Beauregard's crippled condition. The men were transported by steamer to Memphis, Tennessee, and thence by rail to Corinth. Here several weeks were spent in drilling, and skirmishing, and physic-ing against the dreaded foe—camp dysentery.

The first year's service expired in May, 1862, when the election of officers resulted in the choice of L. S. Ross to the colonelcy. Immediately after his election Colonel Ross was assigned by Major General L. Jones to the command of the brigade to which his regiment belonged. Colonel Ross modestly declined the honor, and besought General Jones to allow him to remain in command of his regiment. General Phifer was subsequently placed in command of the brigade.

General Van Dorn, in command of his old division and General Price's, made a forced march to Corinth with about fifteen thousand men against General Rosecranz who was strongly entrenched with about thirty thousand men. The four Texas regiments—Third, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh—engaged in this fatal battle, and bore themselves gallantly as usual. A desperate charge was made upon the outer works, with brilliant success, but the expected re-enforcement not arriving, the brave boys were forced to retreat after a heavy loss. Some one had blundered. The enemy followed up the disorderly retreat towards the bridge on

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the Hatchie river the following day, where the Confederate wagon train was guarded by Phifer's brigade, commanded by Colonel Ross. At the bridge the confusion of retreat became worse confounded, for the enemy, ten thousand strong, held the bridge on the other side, with only Ross' guard of one thousand men to keep them at bay and cover the retreat of the Confederates. The "Army of the West" was confronting fate, it seemed, on the turbid, impassable Hatchie. The salvation of the army hinged upon that stubborn, heroic stand of Colonel Ross and his brigade, for it made it possible for the army to retreat about ten miles farther up the Hatchie, where the remains of an old mill-dam facilitated the hasty construction of a bridge.

General Maury was requested by the war department to report the name of the officer who had been especially distinguished at Corinth and Hatchie. He says: "I reported the name of Colonel L. S. Ross to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States of America."

General Maury, in a letter addressed October 6, 1863, writes: "For about an hour the remnant of Phifer's brigade, commanded by Colonel L. S. Ross, held the Hatchie bridge, and with the light batteries kept the enemy back. \* \* \* No regiment can have a more honorable name upon its flag than 'Hatchie,' and to my certain knowledge no regiment can more justly and proudly bear that name on its colors than the Sixth Texas Cavalry." The same General had written to the Secretary of War, October 1, 1863: "I regard Colonel L. S. Ross one of the best disciplinarians and one of the most gallant officers in the 'Army of the West.'"

General Joseph E. Johnston wrote the Secretary of War October 3, 1863, without the knowledge or consent of Colonel Ross, urging his promotion. The first intimation Colonel Ross had of the new honor conferred upon him was the reception of his commission as Brigadier General while in camp before Yazoo City.

We make mere mention of the spirited battles of Liver-

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pool, Satartia and Yazoo City, resulting, each, in a complete victory for Ross. How his brigade hung on the flanks of Sherman in Georgia as a little war-cloud full of lightning; how he served as the eyes of Hood's army in its defeat and retreat, and saved it from annihilation, must be omitted from this sketch. The end came, when General Ross and the other noble heroes of the "Lost Cause" who had borne their banners from victory to victory, and in defeat manly defiant, now foot-sore and weary, famished and ragged, stood in their ranks, among the graves of their comrades and amidst the ruins of their beloved Confederacy. The heart-sick Confederate soldier returned to the home which he had left with buoyant steps, with a slow, funeral tread. And at his home he met not only pale faces, furrowed by cares and tears, but a new social system inaugurated. It required no less manhood to conquer the situation of peace which war had framed, than to battle with the armed foe.

General L. S. Ross abided the time when the worst of sectional partisanism had expended its angry forces, and then accepted the call to civil office by the urgent request of his people. In civil, as in military, life official honors and responsibilities have been tendered him by his constituents and friends. His county called General Ross from his rural retreat to serve as Sheriff in 1875. The same year he also was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served in the Senate in 1881-83. The qualities of head and heart that could organize and command citizen soldiers, as were the Confederates, are the very elements of successful statesmanship. Peace is a warfare without the army and navy. Its chieftains must organize and lead the confederates of law, order, progress and virtue against their foes. His friends realized this truth when the Democratic Convention of 1886 made unanimous the nomination of General L. S. Ross for Governor of Texas, and the popular vote endorsed the nominee with the largest majority ever received by a State executive of Texas. His re-election was a foregone conclusion.

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The administration of Governor Ross begins the Texas age of peace, general good-will and business thrift, after a turbulent, heroic past. The undaunted military leader has buried resentments and pardoned personal and political wrongs suffered, as becometh a prince of peace. The State is proud of her Governor, and hopes to enjoy long the wisdom of his counsel, and the brilliant light of an unsullied private and public life.

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## THOMAS BENTON WHEELER.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THE great and the good leave the legacy of noble achievements as an example to excite the emulation of the rising youth of the land.

These landmarks in the biography we read of good and bad men, are given to us by a humane providence in order that the weak should be cautioned by the example of the bad, and that the strong should be stimulated by the example of the good. He who models upon the latter builds more wisely and substantially than he who is merely deterred by the example of bad men.

It is pleasant to read the biography of a man of high character, especially if that character has been molded in the crucible of adversity and contest with depressing environments.

The subject of this sketch has made his own character, and it is formed of such metal as a basic foundation that just, equitable and honorable, he moves through life without fear of reproach and cheered by the confidence and approval of his contemporaries.

The father of Governor Wheeler died while he was very young, and with his mother and brother he emigrated to Texas in 1854, and settled in Hays county. His youth was spent in hard manual labor to aid in support of his widowed mother, and with the additional object of accumulating enough money to obtain an education.

Young Wheeler had been at school but a short time at Mountain City, in Hays county, when the sectional war disorganized civil affairs. He opposed the policy of secession in his maiden speech, but when his State acted he volun-



*J. B. Wheeler.*

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teered as a private in Company A, Colonel Woods' regiment, in which he served as a private for eighteen months. He was then commissioned as a captain and authorized to raise a company, which he did, and was assigned to duty in Texas and Louisiana, and throughout the war he served the Confederacy with great gallantry.

After the war closed he taught school and studied law. He obtained a licence to practice, and in 1867 he was elected county attorney of Travis county, but was relieved by the Federal general, Reynolds, on the ground of being "an impediment to reconstruction."

When the old Confederates were relieved of political disabilities Mr. Wheeler was elected mayor of the city of Austin in 1872, re-elected in 1873, and again re-elected in 1875 by an increased majority each time.

In 1874 the trouble occurred at Austin between the Davis faction of the Republican party, and the Democracy which had legally elected Richard Coke Governor. It was then when a conflict of arms and interminable trouble for Texas was imminent that the high qualities of Mayor Wheeler were fully demonstrated. It required a man of the coolest courage and intrepidity, combined with sound judgment, pithy eloquence and personal magnetism, to stand between the mad masses and pacify their turbulent passions and induce them to resort to their legal remedies for the adjustment of their differences. Mayor Wheeler was that man. He proved himself equal to the emergency, and by his influence, aided by the conservative elements, other leading gentlemen of the State, the peril was averted and the difficulty settled without the shedding of one drop of blood. Of course there were others just as influential in this settlement, but Mayor Wheeler, by reason of his official position, with the sheriff and other officers, was compelled to represent these gentlemen in the negotiations that restored the Democratic party to power, in peace. Contemporary history and the testimony of eye witnesses attribute to Mayor



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Wheeler the leadership in conciliation and reconciliation in that perilous crisis in the history of Texas.

The Fourteenth Legislature, whose members were witnesses of the whole transaction, passed a vote of thanks to Mayor Wheeler "for his wise counsel, judicious action and influence in allaying the storm that threatened a bloody local conflict."

If the condition of affairs at that time are considered, the fierce passions of an ignorant population aroused and in arms, and on the other hand the cool and unalterable determination of the veterans of Texas to inaugurate Governor Coke, and to consider what would likely have been the result to the whole State if a conflict of arms had been precipitated—if these things are considered and the services rendered at that critical moment by Mayor Wheeler, the people may congratulate themselves that a Texan, a self-made man, was most efficient in pouring oil on the troubled waters, and now, as then, devoted to the material, mental and moral prosperity and elevation of the people of Texas.

It is not strange that the people of Texas delight to honor such a man.

In 1877 he resigned the mayoralty of Austin and removed to Breckenridge, Stephens county, Texas, in order to enter more fully into the practice of law.

In 1880 Mr. Wheeler was elected District Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. In 1884 he was re-elected without opposition, and was filling that position to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the people of the then Thirty-fifth Judicial District, when he was nominated by the Democratic convention in 1886 for Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas, and was nominated and re-elected in 1888.

During Judge Wheeler's administration serious trouble arose in his district on the subject of fence cutting. Some reckless men believed they had a right to graze all over the State, and when the country began to be settled up and farms laid out and fenced, they put into practice the theory, which was destructive of private property.

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There were worthless and lawless men in the district who regarded a wire fence with more horror than the devil is said to regard "holy water," and it became necessary to enforce the law with its heaviest penalties to teach them the rights of others, and it became absolutely necessary, if civilization was to find a firm footing in Texas, that this practice should receive a peremptory check.

Judge Wheeler proved himself again to be "the right man in the right place." He gave such specific and forcible charges to the grand juries that they were compelled not to ignore the law, and indictment followed indictment so rapidly that the lawless element was aroused. Threats were made against Judge Wheeler, but they did not appal him. The most violent threats did not disturb his serenity or divert him from the straightforward discharge of his duty.

The history of the times in that once turbulent district shows that the law was maintained in all its provisions and integrity, and Judge Wheeler has returned again and again Lieutenant Governor of Texas.

Governor Wheeler was born in Marshall County, Alabama, on June 7, 1840. He has been married twice. In 1866 he married Miss Kittie G. Manor, who died in 1881. His present wife was Miss Ida DeBerry, daughter of the Hon. A. W. DeBerry.

Governor Wheeler's person is of average height and weight, and he has a quiet, determined and classic face. His manners are very quiet and unostentatious. His voice clear and resonant and he is a graceful and forcible speaker. He is thoroughly familiar with parliamentary rules and ready and firm in his rulings. As a presiding officer he has no superior. As a debator he is quick, thinking best perhaps on his feet, excited by the emulation of an audience. His mind is clear and comprehensive, readily apprehending and analyzing a proposition and adjusting its form so as to be easily understood.

Governor Wheeler's highest qualities, while manifested

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by his daily life, are not given full scope in public, and that is his moral and sympathetic nature. Governor Wheeler is a born gentleman and his manners, springing from a good heart and the associations of the refined, are highly cultivated. He is genial, cordial and sympathetic, and while he does not permit his left hand to know the deeds of charity of his right hand, the poor of Austin bear testimony to his untiring zeal in relieving the distress of the needy and destitute.

Governor Wheeler was one of the Democratic nominees for the position of Lieutenant Governor in the recent campaign. He took a very active part in the canvass, and his personal popularity is attested by the fact that he beat his opponent, Moore, 162,445 votes, and Moore and Yokum combined, 155,000 votes.

As an indication of Gov. Wheeler's popularity with the people, and as proof of his fidelity to the trusts imposed in him, he has never been defeated for any office to which he aspired, or failed to be elected a second time by an increased majority, or without opposition.

The following address was delivered by Governor Wheeler in the House of Representatives upon his recent inauguration as Lieutenant Governor of Texas :

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Members of the Texas Legislature:

My excuse for appearing before you after the very eloquent address of our distinguished executive is in response to a custom which requires the Lieutenant Governor to say something on this occasion.

Through the kindness and generosity of the people of Texas, I again occupy the position of Lieutenant Governor. For this indication of their continued confidence, and the honor conferred on me, I wish to express my gratitude and assure them that I will endeavor to do my whole duty to the people of this great commonwealth.

Having been raised in this State, I am proud of Texas,

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her history and traditions, her present greatness and future possibilities. I do not believe any true Texan can contemplate the history of our State, or the character of the men who made that history, without being imbued with a pride which will tend to make him a patriot and lover of Texas. Men of other countries have been immortalized in poetry and song, but none of any country or age deserve more the commendation of our race than the patriots, statesmen and heroes who bequeathed to us this vast empire. By their sacrifices and heroism they secured and gave to us a territory so extensive that it includes almost every variety of climate and a soil so varied and prolific that it produces every product necessary for the support and comfort of man.

Our State is in such close proximity to Mexico and the South American States, that we can, with ordinary industry and enterprise, supply those markets with all the needed manufactured goods at cheaper rates than any other State or country. Our geographical position is so advantageous, lying as we do across the natural pathway of the great Northwest to the ocean, if the General Government will legislate judiciously in regard to the Indian Territory and give us deep water on our coast, many new trunk railway lines will invade our territory from the North and Northwest and bring the products of all that wealthy and extensive region to Texas ports. With the advantages here indicated, and many more which our State possesses, it only requires a continuance of a liberal, wise, conservative government to make Texas the greatest of all the grand States of this wonderful Union.

But we should not forget that with the bequest of this great territory and its unequalled resources came many ponderous responsibilities which have been nobly met by those who have controlled its destinies. These responsibilities in augmented proportions are to-day thrust upon us as the servants and representatives of the people.

Many important and difficult questions which demand the deepest thought and wisest action must receive atten-

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tion. But when I look over the men assembled here to-day I feel that we will have just and statesmanlike legislation. In your conduct as legislators I know you will be inspired by the patriotic impulses of those noble rulers who have gone before, and will be imbued with that high sense of duty which will sacrifice every individual interest to the good of the public service and the welfare of the State.

It is not my province as Lieutenant Governor to make any suggestions regarding legislation, but I will take the liberty of expressing a few thoughts on questions agitating the public mind.

As the perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the intelligence of the people, our public school system, as rapidly as the financial condition of the State will permit, should be made such that every child in Texas can receive a good, common school education at the least possible cost to the people.

I would like to see our normal schools so efficient that Texas teachers could be thoroughly prepared to teach Texas children.

Let the State University, and all of its branches, as soon as practicable, be put in such perfect condition that they can not be excelled, so that Texas sons and daughters will remain in Texas and receive classical education in our own institutions. Being thus educated our people, while not possessing objectionable provincial prejudice, will have that commendable State pride which is necessary to make them a great and distinguished people.

There is one more subject to which I will refer: Some persons outside of the State, and who can have no special interest in our welfare, seem to advocate a division of Texas. I am in favor of crushing that sentiment in its incipency. If any of our citizens feel inclined to favor division, I wish to impress on them the undisputed fact that the political, financial and moral influence of one large State is far superior to that of many small ones. I trust that they will remember that this entire territory was consecrated by

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the blood and suffering of heroes and patriots, who bequeathed it to us as a vast undivided empire.

If the beautiful form of Texas were torn asunder, will those who favor division inform us what fortunate heir would inherit this magnificent edifice? To what favored section would belong the great Houston and his immortal associates? How would we dispose of Goliad, San Jacinto and the Alamo, with all those precious memories which cluster around them? When these thoughts of division are pressed upon us they but increase our love for the entire State, and make us unwilling to believe that any true patriot will ever consent to a dismembering of our magnificent Texas or to a division of those sacred jewels which bedeck her beautiful bosom.

The State should remain undivided so that she in her great sovereign capacity and magnificent power can, for all time to come, maintain in her borders free, constitutional government, and in the future, as in the past and present, give perfect protection to every citizen, without regard to his previous condition, color, place of birth or his political or religious proclivities.

In conclusion, permit me to beseech you and all citizens of Texas, for the admiration we have for her history and traditions; for the affection we hold for the patriots, heroes and statesmen who gave their services and lives that this extensive domain might be our inheritance, and for the love we have for free constitutional government, let us preserve Texas as one grand, undivided sovereign State, and bequeath her to posterity unsullied, untarnished and untorn.



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 HON. FRANK BOWDEN CHILTON.
 

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THE fact becomes every day more apparent that a combination of circumstances and personal environments prepare certain men for exigencies of development, men who at any crisis can take hold of events and work out of them the greatest effects for the widest benefit of their fellow men, or as it may be, their State or Nation.

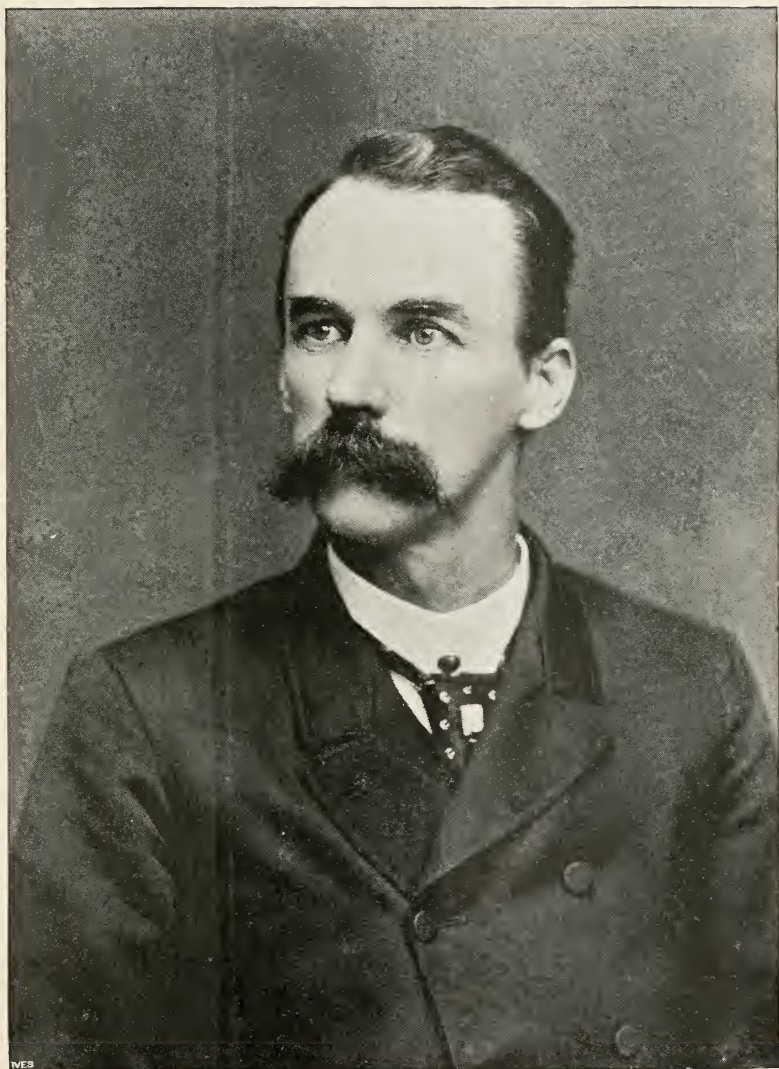
A man equal to such emergencies must have passed through a training that has developed his intellect into power of comprehensive grasp and executive ability, adaptation to detail and the widest scope of purpose, always arriving at satisfactory results. With such preparation and such men, any enterprise, however great, "when taken at the flood, leads to fortune," or rather to success. And thus it is "there is a providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

These truths could not be more fully illustrated than by the peculiar and eventful incidents that crowd into the biography of the subject of this sketch, the

HON. FRANK BOWDEN CHILTON,

general manager of the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Arizona and the territories.

At the age when youths of former generations in the South were scanning Latin verse at some college preparatory department, young Chilton, only fifteen years of age, had left the peaceful shades of private life and the academic halls of learning for the stern duties of manhood, where its





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metal is most thoroughly tested, in the ordeal of a patriot soldier, answering the beat of the "long roll" and marching shoulder to shoulder with men of iron nerve and dauntless heart in defense of his native and loved South, and there, as a private soldier, he learned to be "a man among men."

Colonel Chilton's tastes are peculiarly scholarly, and had not the rude shock of war jostled him out of the even tenor of his literary and classical pursuits he must have become eminent, for he is endowed with vigor of mind, energy and enterprise, but he would have lacked a versatility of training and a knowledge of men and affairs that prepared him so well for practical exertion and the ability to successfully combine numerous occupations, and all of them without failure, which combined to prepare him for the position which he now holds, and fitted him to evolve a plan of immigration to, and development of, the South so broad, and at the same time so complete in detail, that it has been commended heartily, and endorsed by men of the most practical sagacity as a movement above all others that will accomplish the object that the Southern States have labored in vain for ever since the war changed the condition of labor in these States.

It required all the peculiar experiences of Colonel Chilton to thoroughly educate and equip him for the work that has been given him to do.

First a boy soldier, fired with a sense of duty and patriotism, his mind enlarged more rapidly, and he became acquainted with men and affairs at a period in life when experiences were most valuable. Then as a young officer, when responsibility took deeper root in his nature, and then, also, returning to a wrecked and dismantled home without a dollar and with disappointed hopes, he learned patient endurance and had forced upon him the necessity of active exertion.

As yet too young to enter either of the learned professions, and too far advanced in life to take up the thread of literary pursuits, he caught at whatever appeared to offer even tran-

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sient advantage, thus familiarizing himself with trade and traffic—a farmer, a cattle raiser, a merchant, a dealer in lands, and finally a lawyer, he was graduated in all the departments and every branch of industry, all of which combined was necessary to accomplish him so that he might be eminently fitted for an enterprise in which large interests were involved, to wit, the rehabilitation, the development and the building up in agriculture, commerce and manufactures of a section of the United States with the largest possibilities in these various departments.

Thus it is that men are made for every emergency in the onward march of civilization and moral, religious and intellectual prosperity and the happiness of the human race.

The subject of this sketch was born February 29, 1845, in Marion, Perry County, Alabama. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Chilton and Louisa, his wife. His grandfather, Thomas J. Chilton, was a minister of the gospel, a Baptist. His father was also a minister of the same church, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in the early part of the century. His grandfather was noted for his piety and learning, and whilst Colonel Chilton's father was a minister he was also a lawyer. Having been educated for the bar, he practiced for many years in Kentucky. He was eminent for his eloquence at a time when Kentucky may well be said to have been the cradle of oratory. He was a cotemporary of Henry Clay and a member of Congress from Kentucky with Mr. Clay.

The history of the State of Texas and of the Baptist Church would be incomplete without the biography of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Chilton. He connected himself with the Baptist Church before its thorough organization had prepared for a ministerial supply and their support, and although a lawyer and a politician he gave his time and energies to the cause of religion, as he regarded it his duty in building up the Baptist Church.

A recent writer in the *Falls County Index* says of him: "Mr. Chilton was a native of Kentucky. His father,

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Thomas J. Chilton, was a Virginian, and a Baptist minister of great influence and power. The subject of this sketch was born, we suppose from other data we have, about the year 1795, so that at the period of his death, August 15, 1854, he was nearly sixty years of age. His life was eventful, and would furnish matter for a volume rather than a brief sketch. My chief difficulty is what to leave out, not what to say, for with what I may say, I am sure I shall regret not to have said many things of this wonderfully gifted man, that space forbids me to say.

“Mr. Chilton was educated for the bar, married at the age of seventeen, was admitted to practice his profession so soon as he was eligible, and succeeded in dividing the practice with the more aged and able lawyers of his section. Scarcely had he reached his majority before he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, from the county of Bath. Soon after he returned from the Legislature he professed religion and commenced preaching, and for a while withdrew from the law, and that he might not tax his brethren with his support taught school for a time. But this illy consorted with his warm and ardent temperament, and moreover it yielded him but a scanty support. He therefore removed to another county and returned to the law, preaching as he could find time and opportunity. This was during the great political contest between General Johnson and Mr. Adams for the Presidency. Mr. Chilton was persuaded by his friends to take part in those stirring times, became a candidate for Congress in his district on the Jackson side, and was returned to Congress by a large majority on the plea of “retrenchment and reform.” This was simultaneously with the election of General Jackson to the Presidency in 1828. Soon after taking his seat he produced a series of resolutions looking to the redemption of the pledges made to the people by the sweep of the Jackson party resolutions contemplating the reduction of the number and salaries of public officials, and an economical expenditure of public money. The ability with which he ad-

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vocated these resolutions gave him a national reputation, and drew even from Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, a compliment expressed in no stinted terms. But Mr. Chilton found, what many an honest, frank, patriotic, public servant has found since his day, that party platforms are constructed to catch votes, not to be carried out. When the "outs" became the "ins," the whole tune was changed. The offices and patronage of the government fell far below the demands of the hungry expectants. Besides passing some general platitudes which cost nothing, but little attention was paid to the promised retrenchments. In this condition of things what was Mr. Chilton to do? To remain where he was would make him a party to the violation of his own pledges; and could he face his constituents and defend a party that had gone back, as he thought, upon its own solemn promises? No; he chose what he considered to be his only alternative, and ranged himself with the party of Mr. Clay. Two years after, he was returned to Congress by an increased majority, and in the interval between the terms which he served he was placed upon the electoral ticket for President, in the interest of Mr. Clay, and aided no little in carrying his State.

"Mr. Chilton had a fine streak of rich, broad humor in his temperament. At the bar and on the hustings, it would crop out occasionally to the utter discomfiture of an antagonist. The following story is related of him while in Congress. Some member of the House of Representatives from one of the New England States took it upon himself to twit the West with its want of culture, talent, etc., averring that it produced no philosophers, statesmen, historians, poets, and the like. Whereupon Mr. Chilton rose to respond, and gravely informed the honorable member that there were men in the West vastly superior to any which New England could boast. 'Why,' said he, 'I have one poet in my mind whose productions will live while the English language is spoken.' And after going on in this strain until expectation was at its highest pitch, he turned to his friend

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and archly said, 'shall I repeat one stanza of a long masterly poem of this Western genius? Will the gentleman believe it to be the production of the West? Will he ever again raise the question of rivalry with us? Here it is—

Come all ye brave Kentuckians,  
I'd have you for to know,  
That for to fight the Britisher,  
I'm going for to go.

Of course, Mr. Chilton brought down the house; the point of his humor was readily caught, and it was many a day before his New England friend heard the last of it."

The same writer continues: "In versatility of talent I certainly never knew him surpassed; and yet everything he set his hand to prospered so long as he gave it his attention. When he farmed few could excel him; in the school room his ability was acknowledged; on the hustings he always met and foiled his opponent; at the bar he stood equal to the best; in Congress he extorted the commendation of the finest intellects; and in the pulpit he was a Nestor, a very prince. I remember once to have rallied him on his variety of callings. He turned to me in his most pleasant humor and said: 'Brother H., it would puzzle you to guess anything I have not done.' Thinking awhile I asked him: 'Brother C., did you ever dig a well?' 'Yes,' said he, 'I dug one for my father when I was a boy in my teens.' Of course I gave up the task as hopeless."

The Rev. Thomas Chilton, father of Frank Bowden Chilton, abandoned the law and devoted himself to the ministry. When he first came to Texas he settled in Houston, and took charge of a church there in 1851, and became the pioneer of the Baptist church in Texas and wielded a mighty influence upon the new population of the infant State for good.

He removed from Houston to Montgomery, Texas, in 1853, and died there in 1854, leaving a widow and seven sons.

Young Frank, the subject of this sketch, was only eight



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years of age, and began at once to feel the responsibilities of a man in the care of widowed mother and little brothers.

As heretofore stated, his father had given up a successful and lucrative practice of his profession, animated by a higher duty to devote his powers to the ministry in the service he loved of his Lord and Master. This was above all worldly considerations to him, and, as for many years he devoted himself solely to the ministry, he died poor.

Though he owned a number of slaves, which he brought from Alabama, many of them were very old. They were family servants that had belonged to the family through several generations, and were taken care of at considerable expense up to the time of the death of the Rev. Thomas Chilton. There were also some of these servants who had married in Alabama, and, although the most valuable, this holy minister would not separate man and wife or parent and child, and permitted them to remain there, choosing their master or guardian and executing free papers to all of them.

Thus it happened that the widow and seven little orphan boys were left without means for support except a home in Montgomery and a few family servants and scattered wild lands in Texas, all of which by judicious management yielded only six hundred dollars a year. Upon which eight whites and several old and trusted slaves had to be fed, clothed, and the children educated.

Young Frank stood face to face with the trials of life at an early age, but even then his undaunted spirit exhibited itself. At twelve years of age this boy quit school in order that his younger brothers might all have the advantages of the schools.

Frank Chilton commenced work at the saw mills of the Shannons in the pine woods of Montgomery County. He continued there at the sum of six dollars a month for twelve months. The next year he was promoted to the command of an ox team, hauling lumber to the towns and frequently over a vast expanse of prairie, covering the fifty

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miles from Montgomery to Houston, and at early dawn could be heard the cheery whistle of young Chilton as perched upon his lofty load of ten bales of cotton he made inspiring music with the sharp crack of his long whip over the backs of his team of six yoke of oxen that propelled his prairie schooner to the then metropolis of Texas, the city of Houston, where the twelve-year-old boy drove up to the warehouse and turned over his valuable freight to T. W. House and W. J. Hutchins and, loaded up with goods, per order of the interior merchant, returning quite as cheerfully on the same route.

When the Houston and Texas Central Railroad began construction and opened up the country, and immediately upon the location of the town of Navasota, young Frank Chilton secured the sub-contract to "ride the mail" from Montgomery to Navasota, and at the age of thirteen years we find him astraddle of a horse and mail bag, plunging along the roads and paths day and night, facing the biting norther or the fierce heat of a Southern sun, carrying the mails twice a week, sixty miles the round trip, for fifteen dollars a month, which amount, owing to his desire to save up something, he did not collect regularly, and out of which he was defrauded through the dishonesty of the contractor.

In those days there were but very few bridges in Texas and none upon Chilton's route, which crossed the most savage creeks in Texas, to wit: Lake Creek, Mill Creek, Walnut Creek and Spring Creek. At certain seasons of the year they surged beyond their banks and one desiring to cross would be compelled to swim. Notwithstanding these raging streams it is a matter of record that young Chilton never missed a mail or lost or wet a mail sack. With his sack on his shoulder and his spurs clinging to the sides of his trusty steed he bravely plunged into the stream and landed somewhere below on the other side. One day, however, he had "a close call," and it was then that he quit the mail service. He had been warned not to try the



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creek because the sloughs on both sides were swimming and as dangerous as the creek itself, but he knew no such word as a halt in his duty, and into the raging torrent he pushed his horse with voice and spur. He crossed the slough on one side and even the creek safely, but while in nearly swimming water on the opposite side he struck an old causeway on a dirt and soil embankment through which the water had made a cut full fifty yards wide. Into this horse and boy plunged out of sight. When they rose to the surface again Clinton was off in the water, with his horse's tail in one hand and the mail bag in the other gaily swimming to high ground and tall timber. When he reached the store of Gary Brothers, who were doing business at Plantersville, he was very nearly frozen and almost drowned. These kind gentlemen warmed him up and dressed him out in a complete dry outfit from their own stores. Major Thomas A. Gary is one of the aforesaid boys and is now the postmaster of the city of Galveston.

When at the age of thirteen, young Clinton, wet, livid with cold and hunger, rode up to the post office at Navasota and delivered his mails and put up at the Log Hotel kept by the Nolans, little did he dream of the terrible war that was soon to envelop the whole country, and much less did he dream that one day in the future when Navasota, the terminus of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, should become an important military post, not only to the State of Texas but to the Trans-Mississippi Department, being the outlet for its cotton to Mexico and the inlet for supplies in return, that he, the mail boy, Chilton, should be Commandant of the Post of Navasota and Provost Marshal, and yet we will find in the following order of incidents that such was the case, and the eighteen-year-old officer in all the pride of uniform became the Commander of the same place where the mail boy of a few years before was hardly known.

When young Chilton was fifteen he was reading law under Charles Jones, an able attorney of Montgomery, and at the

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same time clerking for P. J. Willis & Brother, who at that time were doing business at Montgomery, and were the largest interior merchants in the State, as they are now the most princely at their Galveston home.

## HIS MILITARY HISTORY.

Just at this time in young Chilton's life the war between the States broke out with all its fury. At the first bugle call for volunteers young Chilton enlisted, he being the second to sign the muster roll in his town, Charley Conroy, who was killed in Virginia, being the only one ahead of him.

The company was speedily raised, and Proctor P. Porter, an attorney at law, was made captain of it. Much influence was used to prevent young Chilton from enlisting, and when his company finally marched away he left a heavy-hearted household behind him—some of the old servants following quite a mile and begging him not to go.

The company marched to Red Top, Grimes county, Texas, where on May 7, 1861, they were mustered into the Confederate States service. Thence they went to Harrisburg to prepare to start to the seat of war—Virginia. All of the old soldiers will remember the details of that march to Virginia, and particularly across the Grand Maire of Louisiana.

While there is nothing aggressive or even an apparent combativeness in the general make up of Colonel Chilton, yet he is undeniably on record as "equal to any emergency" and always abreast of the foremost in affairs. After the war closed he was not only battling with adverse circumstances and disadvantages, but even as a nineteen-year-old boy he refused to truckle or bow to the minions of power. He positively and boldly refused to discard his grey clothes, perhaps because they were all he had, but more highly probably from a spirit of association and affection for the grey, and despite the threats of officers he

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covered the brass buttons with mourning and wore his Confederate uniform as long as it would hang together.

Living at this time in Fort Bend county, five miles from the Freedman's Bureau, the Military Command and its despotic officers, his name was often on the "black list," and his summons to appear at headquarters and all efforts to suppress him received no notice from him. When the order was issued that the whites should give up their arms, he advised his friends to tell these officers to come and take them, as they would surely have to do if they got his arms.

When the "Aid and Protection" society was organized in Fort Bend county he was one of its first, zealous and prominent officers, and when that order was no longer a necessity he organized the "Cleveland Rifles," of which he was Captain until he left the county. He was also Captain of the San Marcos Greys.

It is a matter of record that when the trouble occurred at our Texas Capitol, wherein the Davis administration refused to yield to the lawful election of the people and trouble was feared, Chilton remained at the telegraph office all the time, and with his command in readiness awaited the orders which were promised him among the first if help was needed.

Again when the Mexican troubles two years since threatened to precipitate an immediate conflict, and when Texas was so exercised over the matter, Colonel Chilton was out near the frontier line with men organized to move at a moment's notice, and was in communication by wire and letter with both the Governor and Adjutant General, and had their promise that if troops were used his command should be the first to be moved to the front, and, as he was only about ninety miles from the Rio Grande, he would have most certainly been among the first to cross the boundary. Like all old Texans who remember the past, Colonel Chilton has not much love for the average Mexican.

In addition to his wife, at the close of the war Colonel Chilton had his mother and brothers to care for, and they all lived together in the few little cabins erected in a wild

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peach grove in the Brazos bottoms, in Fort Bend county, where they cultivated about seventy-five acres of land for a living. The place was a solid forest of evergreens, which name it took and is known at this day as "Evergreen Place." From a little farm it has spread into a comely plantation, and is yet owned and worked by Colonel Chilton.

His brothers soon branched out into life on their own account, and some of them have been remarkably successful, L. B. Chilton, of Marlin, Falls county, being one of the largest interior merchants in Texas, operating a mammoth store under his immediate supervision, with many branch houses in other sections. He is also a large planter, with extensive stock interests, as well as many other successful financial connections.

The mother of this family of sons died at Marlin, Texas. Five of her seven sons survived her. She was followed to the grave by these five sons and fifteen grandchildren.

As stated, young Frank Chilton was mustered into the Confederate service and went to the seat of war in Virginia as a member of that celebrated brigade made famous as "Hood's Brigade." He was then a private in Company H, fourth regiment of that brigade attached to the army of Northern Virginia. The archives of the Confederate government show that he took the oath prescribed on the same day of his enlistment, the seventh of May, 1861.

He served with that command in all the battles about Richmond, Virginia, and in the Peninsular campaign. After General McClelland was driven to the protection of his gunboats with his shattered and disheartened army, and the Army of Northern Virginia, under the command of General Lee, returned to the neighborhood of Richmond, young Chilton was prostrated with malaria, and his relatives, the Hon. Wm. P. Chilton, his uncle, who was then a member of the Confederate Congress, and also his kinsman, General R. H. Chilton, then in the War Department and afterwards Adjutant General on General Lee's staff, made every effort to induce him to quit the ranks and take a posi-

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tion in the war department if he could not be induced to return to his home in Montgomery, Texas; but weakened as he was by long marches through the swamps of the Peninsula and prostrated by disease, his zeal in behalf of his country and his attachment and comradeship to his old command never flagged. It was long before he would yield, and then only when totally unable to do any duty in the field.

The following letters will give a better evidence of his devotion to his country and his command than any words could depict. First he received the following urgent letter from his uncle, Hon. Wm. P. Chilton:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, February 12, 1862.

My Dear Frank:

Captain Porter tells me that you are down with pneumonia. My dear boy, why is it that you will not listen to the appeals of your dear mother and others who love you and either accept a discharge and go home, or in a spirit of compromise avail yourself of the position offered you in the War Department. Your tender years can not long withstand the hardships of camp. I have written Colonel Hood asking that he permit you to come to Richmond and be present at the inauguration ceremonies, twenty-second proximo. I shall expect you.

Your affectionate uncle,  
WILLIAM P. CHILTON.

Then on the same day followed a letter from his near kinsman, General Chilton, showing that the family felt great uneasiness about this headstrong young patriot, and that a concert of family logic and entreaty was used upon him.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT,  
 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Frank B. Chilton, Company H, Fourth Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade  
 Dumphries, Virginia:

MY DEAR YOUNG KINSMAN—At the request of your uncle, Hon. William P. Chilton, I write you to say that I join him in protesting against you—a boy of sixteen years—remaining in the ranks unless it was an actual necessity that you should do so for the preservation of your country. Be sure to come up as instructed by your uncle, and a place shall be ready for you in the War Department, which you can fill with as much credit to yourself and benefit to your country as you can serve her interests by bearing a musket in her defense.

Your affectionate kinsman,  
 R. H. CHILTON.

Again his uncle later on urged him to leave the army, as the following letter will show:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
 RICHMOND, VA., April 10, 1862.

F. B. Chilton, Company H, Fourth Regiment, Yorktown, Virginia:

DEAR BOY—Captain P. I. Barziza called to-day. He tells me you are in very bad health. I send you some small articles by him which I hope will do you good. You have disappointed us all very much by your course. Your brother Horace writes that he hopes to persuade you to return, at least to Richmond with him. If you will permit it, I will secure your discharge through the Secretary of War. Please write me that you will either come to Richmond and take a position in the department here or take a discharge and go home where you can go to school and take



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care of your mother. Captain Barziza is in a hurry, so I close. God bless you and watch over you.

Your affectionate uncle,

WILLIAM P. CHILTON.

These letters tell a story of fortitude and heroic devotion to country more plainly than any assurances of officers or comrades. Every kind of appeal was made to this boy soldier; even the lonely and unprotected condition of his widowed mother was used to induce this gallant boy to quit the field and take an easy and safe place in the departments. The Confederate army was composed of brave and self-sacrificing men, but very few even in that army would have refused the position offered young Chilton.

It was only when he was completely prostrated that he consented to take a discharge, and then he re-enlisted in a shorter time than an ordinary furlough.

The Peninsula at Yorktown was evacuated, and the Confederates fell back on Richmond, closely followed by McClelland's reinforced and reorganized army. In this retreat the battles of West Point and Williamsburg were fought, besides a number of smaller engagements.

Soon after reaching Richmond, and in consequence of the hardships of the march in rain and mud, and without anything to eat, young Chilton was taken violently ill. Just at this time his brother, Major George W. Chilton, was shot in the head in Missouri, and his brother, Horace B. Chilton, was shot through the heart at Gaines' Mill, and nearly all his regimental and company officers were killed or wounded in the same battle, including Marshall, Carter, Warwick, Key, Porter, Ryan, Lambert and a host of others, the purest and truest of Southern chivalry, whose blood had been poured out as freely as a libation on the altars of their country.

It was a time of mourning among the survivors of Hood's Texas Brigade, and then it was when this youth, this boy soldier of sixteen, took his departure from the blood stained



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walls of the Saint Frances de Sales convent, which had been converted into a hospital for the Texans, and wended his way to the War Department and stated to his relatives that he was willing to return to Texas, and accepted the following discharge from the Army of Northern Virginia:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
RICHMOND, VA., September 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216:

[*Extract.*]

VII. Private Frank B. Chilton, Company H, Fourth Regiment Hood's Texas Brigade, is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the Confederate States. By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

PRIVATE F. B. CHILTON,  
Through Hon. Wm. P. Chilton.

[True Copy.]

Young Frank, visiting for the last time his brother's grave on the battle field of Gaines' Mill, with a heavy heart he prepared to return to Texas, his eye blazing with fire and his heart filled with revenge.

New Orleans was by this time in the possession of the enemy, and much of the march to Texas had to be made on foot through and across the red hills of Mississippi to the mouth of Red river. Gunboats were alert to prevent any crossing, but danger to him "was sure to lure," and after many adventures and narrow escapes he made his way to Texas.

His health improved under the influence of the mild climate of Texas, and he immediately re-enlisted in the army of the Trans-Mississippi department, in which he served in many official capacities, until he was "for gallant and meritorious conduct," by the following special order, promoted to a second lieutenancy:

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HEADQUARTERS GREEN'S DIVISION CAVALRY,  
VIRGINIA POINT, February 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2:

I. Sergeant Frank B. Chilton, Company B, Baylor's Regiment, Major's Brigade, Green's Division of Cavalry, having been highly recommended by his company and regimental officers for promotion, and having proved himself a gallant and meritorious soldier, he is hereby appointed Senior Second Lieutenant of Company B, Baylor's Regiment, in accordance with General Orders No. 48, District Headquarters Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will be obeyed and respected as such. By order of

W. P. LANE, Colonel,

Commander Division Cavalry.

A. C. POWELL, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[True Copy.]

It can well be imagined by those who knew him that young Chilton was an ideal Confederate officer. He had grown rapidly, and at the age of seventeen, when he was commissioned, he was at least six feet tall, lithe, sinewy, and as straight as an arrow, with a flashing eye, well rounded head and a countenance beaming with hope and the fire of battle, sitting on his horse as if he was a part of the noble animal, there were but few men in that army of chivalrous and noble Southerners who were equal and none superior in personal appearance to Lieutenant Frank Chilton.

It goes without saying that such a man—the inheritor of a race whose virtues had been conspicuous in the history of the country—did his duty faithfully and gallantly in the bivouac, on the march, and in the forefront of battle.

Lieutenant Chilton, disabled by wounds and absent from his command on furlough, was, by the following order from District Headquarters, made Post Commander and Provost Marshal at Navasota, Texas:

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT TEXAS,  
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO,  
HOUSTON, May 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130 :

VIII. Lieutenant F. B. Chilton, of Baylor's Regiment, being disabled by wounds, is assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post and Provost Marshal at Navasota, Texas. He will at once enter upon the duties of his office. By command of

BRIGADIER GENERAL P. O. HERBERT.

L. G. ALDRICH,  
Captain and Adjutant General.

To Lieutenant Chilton, Baylor's Regiment, Montgomery, Texas.

And also by the following concurrent order :

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT TEXAS,  
NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,  
HOUSTON, May 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130:

VIII. Lieutenant F. B. Chilton, of Baylor's Regiment, being disabled by wounds, is assigned to duty as Commandant of Post and Provost Marshal at Navasota, Texas. He will at once enter upon the duties of his office.

By command of Major General J. Bankhead Magruder.  
[Signed.]

L. G. ALDRICH,  
Acting Adjutant General.

Official : W. A. SMITH, Acting Adjutant General.

It will be remembered that elsewhere a contrast is drawn between young Chilton, a mail boy, and the officer taking command at the post where he formerly, cold, tired and hungry, dismounted from his mustang and delivered the mail bags.

In addition to his duties as Commandant and Provost Marshal at Navasota, he was assigned to duty as Enrolling Officer, as shown by the following order :

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT TEXAS,  
 NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA,  
 HOUSTON, July 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 202 :

Lieutenant F. B. Chilton, Company B, Baylor's Regiment Texas Cavalry, disabled officer, will report for duty to Major J. E. Kirby, General Enrolling Officer Third Congressional District.

By command of Major General Magruder.

[Signed]

ROBERT I. SAMUEL,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: W. A. SMITH, Acting Adjutant General.

On January 27, 1865, Lieutenant Chilton was transferred to the Reserve Corps under the following order .

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT TEXAS,  
 NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA,  
 HOUSTON, January 27, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 27:

IV. Captain F. B. Chilton, Baylor's Regiment, being unfit for field service by reason of wounds, is, at the request of Brigadier General J. B. Robertson, commanding, assigned to the Reserve Corps, and will report to General Robertson for orders.

By command of Major General J. G. Walker.

THOMAS M. JACK,

Captain and Acting Adjutant General.

To Captain F. B. Chilton.

It will be seen by the following order that Captain Chilton was assigned to duty with the Ordnance Department of the Reserve Corps:

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HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS TEXAS,  
BRENHAM, January 30, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 22 :

XI. Captain F. B. Chilton will act as Ordnance Officer of the Reserve Corps during the inability of Captain S. A. Bryan, Chief Ordnance Officer, who is sick, and procure such supplies from the department as may be required. He will report to Captain S. H. Summers, Acting Chief Quartermaster, for duty if his services are not needed by Major Kennard.

By command of Brigadier General Robertson.

WILLIS STEADMAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

To Captain F. B. Chilton.

In this department Captain Chilton served until the close of hostilities. He was surrounded by old friends. Captains Chilton, D. U. Barziza and P. I. Barziza were on duty at Houston, Texas, which was the headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Captain Chilton as Ordnance Officer, Captain D. U. Barziza as Commandant of Camp Greer, and Captain P. I. Barziza as Enrolling Officer of Harris county. They were all old comrades from the Army of Northern Virginia, and all members of the Fourth Texas Regiment, Hood's Texas Brigade. Willard Richardson the venerable editor and proprietor, as well as founder, of the *Galveston News*, which was then published at Houston, said editorially of the above trio of officers in his paper of March 24, 1865: "Captains F. B. Chilton, P. I. and D. U. Barziza have been placed on the retired list, and are at present on post duty at this place. They have been disabled and retired on account of wounds. Such men deserve soft places."

Captain Chilton was at this time serving under the old Virginia commander, the gallant General J. B. Robertson, who succeeded to the command of Hood's Texas Brigade, and when transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department,

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assumed command of the Reserve Corps of the State of Texas.

Like old comrades in war who had fought side by side in battle, Captain Chilton and Captain P. I. Barziza fought the battle of love under Cupid's command, and together laid siege to the hearts of two cousins, who were the fairest of Fort Bend's daughters. They, however, formed two assailing columns, and each officer made his own plan of attack. Like good soldiers in war, they were determined not to know defeat, as a double wedding at the hospitable home of Captain T. W. Mitchell, in Fort Bend county, soon attested, when Captain Chilton wedded Miss Annie Briscoe, and Captain P. I. Barziza was united in wedlock to Miss Clara Mason.

Upon that memorable occasion Captain Chilton's best man was one of the most dashing and handsome young officers of the Confederate army, one who has since become noted as the most efficient railroad man in Texas, and whose connection with Texas events since the war has made him prominent from the Sabine to the Capital, since few men are better known in the State than Captain A. Faulkner, of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

## WAR INCIDENTS.

While the troops in Texas were being concentrated and making forced marches to re-enforce General Taylor in Louisiana, the roads the while were almost impassable on account of the heavy spring rains, and the troops were making very slow progress, the Federal General Banks was marching and steaming along with his grand army without hindrance. The Missouri and Arkansas troops were also hurriedly marching under General E. Kirby Smith to the point of concentration. Under these conditions it became apparent that there was a necessity for communication with General Taylor, as the Confederate troops en route from



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Texas were in close proximity to the enemy, and General Taylor had not been heard from.

A reliable and adventurous commissioned officer and a squad of cavalry were selected to find General Taylor. The commanding officer said that Lieutenant Chilton would be sure to go through, and he was therefore selected.

Glued to his saddle on his powerful grey horse, Saxon, with secreted dispatches, with which he was also made acquainted, Lieutenant Chilton at the head of his men flew out of sight over fences, across ditches and swollen streams, under and over fallen pines, until from sheer exhaustion men and horses began to fall by the wayside. One by one the escort lessened, and when six hours afterwards, covering a distance of fifty miles, the young Lieutenant, covered with mud and bruises, dashed into the camp of General Taylor, he rode alone, the foremost and only horseman that a few hours before started so gaily.

General Taylor read his dispatches, noted the time and asked, "Where is your escort?"

The Lieutenant replied, "Broken down."

General Taylor—"How many horses did you use?"

The Lieutenant pointing out his gallant grey, said :

"That one only."

General Taylor complimented both horse and officer and said :

"You rest both yourself and horse, and I will forward return dispatches by another courier, since you could not possibly make the second trip."

The brave and indomitable Lieutenant instantly replied :

"I know the route, another cannot find it; I want to pick up my men. I will be ready to return in an hour."

And upon a fresh horse in less than an hour he was again in the saddle, and made the return trip in safety.

Before following Colonel Chilton from his early married life, when only nineteen years of age, it will be interesting to recall to the memory of old Texans and Southerners some of his kinsmen. It is a fact that all thinkers are familiar

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with, that while in this country there is no aristocracy of title—neither earls, lords or counts—there is an aristocracy of pure blood, refinement and education. Even in England, where titles are legal and enjoyed by many good men, yet even there title fails to lift the parvenue above the dead level of mediocrity. Many of the oldest and best county families in England have for generations refused all titles; but the purity of blood through generations of refined and educated people will leave its impress on the faces and manners of those who are in the line of descent. That is the case also in this country. It is impossible for one generation of an educated family to imprint on the second generation the high degree of refinement that a family of education for four or five generations will leave upon their posterity. Then again, however much we may attempt to ridicule an aristocracy in this republican government, it is a well known fact that if a young man belongs to a good family it has an influence upon his character in addition to the natural heritage of gentle blood. It is neither amiss or an assumption to say that Colonel Chilton's family, consisting of good and great men, left their characteristic marks upon the subject of this sketch, for family pride and family honor will hedge in a man, keeping his hands clean and his heart pure. Never for a moment has family distinction permitted vanity and self-conceit to manifest itself in the intercourse with his fellow-men of Colonel Chilton, for he believes and illustrates the idea so well conveyed by Tennyson when he wrote:

“ However it be, it seems to me  
’Tis only noble to be good;  
Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.”

A brief allusion has been made in these pages to Colonel Chilton's grandfather and father, both men of eminent piety and eminent ability, and both ministers of the gospel, who sacrificed place, fortune and worldly distinction in or

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der to carry the gospel of our meek and lowly Savior to a world hungering and thirsting for the great truth of atonement and salvation.

There were others, one especially, whose name he bore, who exercised, doubtless, a great influence in forming the character of his namesake. His name, it will be remembered, is Frank Bowden Chilton. There are many persons in Alabama, and also in Texas, who will remember, with pride of friendship mingled with sadness, the brilliant and brief history of the Hon. Frank Bowden, his brother-in-law, for whom Colonel Chilton was named.

A recent writer recalling the brilliant galaxy of men who embellished by their learning and eloquence the annals of the South during the first half of this century, says: "According to our judgment, of Alabamians, Frank Bowden was the most eloquent, the biggest hearted, the noblest, the best, who ever came to Texas." He died young, attesting the fact that "death loves a shining mark."

Gifted with that most charming genius of transcendent eloquence, and the power to sway the minds and hearts of men by the impetuosity of his oratory and the strength of his logic, Frank Bowden was the "rose and expectancy of the State."

Who can measure the influence of his ability and character upon his relative, young Chilton, and how much of his genius was caught by his admirer, namesake and relative. It can be well said that Frank Bowden Chilton sustained, exemplified and perpetuated the qualities of his distinguished and illustrious kinsman, and for whom he was named.

Who can tell what patriotic zeal and love for the hills and valleys, the streams and woodlands, the cities and towns, and the people of his beloved South is aroused and kept alive in his heart when he remembers his two brothers, one who fell in the fore front of battle on the bloody field of Gaines' Mill, and another who was wounded near

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unto death in a hard fought contest of man to man in Missouri.

It may be that the men of the South are loyal in all respects to the reconstructed Government, but there are some things they can never forget, and while this generation lasts they will worship on the secret altars of the Confederacy. There are others bearing his name, the Hon. Wm. P. Chilton, a member of the Confederate Congress and a distinguished citizen and politician of Alabama, and also on the supreme bench of Alabama; and the gallant Adjutant General and a member of General Lee's Staff, R. H. Chilton, and the Hon Horace Chilton, of Tyler, Texas, and others not of the name, but equally as near by consanguinity, and equally as distinguished both in war and civil affairs. The Baylor family are a part and parcel of the history of Texas, all near relatives of Colonel Chilton. Judge R. E. B. Baylor, Colonel George Wythe Baylor, and General John R. Baylor, from the first of whom Baylor University takes its name, were all distinguished as men of learning, gallantry, and purity of public and private life.

These are the men whose lives and characters have been the animating, ennobling and emulating impulse to aid in engraving into the nature of Frank B. Chilton the highest virtues, and is it a wonder that the boy who resisted with so much firmness the entreaties of his friends and nearest relatives to leave the field and accept a position in the War Department and who so heroically and firmly resisted, should develop into a man whom his friends regard as a very "Bayard," *sans peur, sans reproche*.

## HIS CIVIL CAREER.

Soon after the armies were disbanded and a career opened to young Chilton, he engaged in farming in Fort Bend County, Texas, in the Brazos bottoms, at Evergreen Place. In these pursuits he exhibited the same energy in civil life that he had displayed in the field. With an active mind

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and nervous energy he applied himself with zeal to his business, that it soon became profitable and a success. All the time he was enlarging the scope of his operations, and preparing himself for the practice of law. Colonel Chilton has never been content, like many others who came out of the war disappointed and broken in fortunes, merely to get along. The supply of the comforts and luxuries of life has not been with him the main object, but the incident of his pursuits. He, like other men, doubtless desired to accumulate property, but his ambition was larger in scope than mere acquisition of property. He earnestly desired to be of use and benefit to those about and around him, his fellow-citizens, and to aid in introducing into Texas capital and energy that would build up her virgin wastes, utilize her water-power, widen the area of agricultural enterprise, and give manufacturers the benefit of her boundless resources. With such views, no plan has been too large for him to undertake its accomplishment, and no detail too insignificant as to command his untiring personal attention and application. Only seven days before the surrender Colonel Chilton was married to Miss Annie Briscoe, daughter of James and Susan Briscoe, of Fort Bend county, Texas. As has been stated he was left a mere boy with a wife and not a dollar, with no profession or even occupation, and he located on a farm in the Brazos bottom in Fort Bend, where he remained until 1860. He prospered in every enterprise he touched.

He built and started the first steam mill and gin in this neighborhood after the war. He built a church and school house for the whites, and inaugurated the first movement to educate and elevate the colored people by providing them with a school house and church. And in this way breaking up the old style promiscious worship of the plantations.

He also engaged largely in merchandising, and while thus employed he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the District and Supreme Courts in 1874.

In 1880 he purchased property and erected the first house

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in the town of Sealy on the Santa Fe Railroad, in Austin county, where his wife died June 1, 1881, leaving him with an infant only two days old. This child soon followed its mother to that rest beyond the "Gates Ajar," and the green grass waves above the one grave where they both await the resurrection trumpet. Plunged into the deepest grief and without aim or purpose he left his plantation, his store and legal business at Fort Bend and Austin county and never returned.

He then settled in Marlin, Falls county, Texas, where he at once became active in business and prominent in politics, social and public affairs.

He married Miss Emma Bell Preston, daughter of J. E. and Bettie Preston, January 17, 1883, who died March 3, 1884, leaving an infant three days old.

Again broken down with grief and broken up in life, he once more gave up his business and sought nepenthe by actively engaging in building up Pecos City, Reeves county, Texas, where he engaged in building houses, merchandising, real estate transactions, and the practice of law.

He has three children living, to whom he is a devoted father—one boy and two girls.

Colonel Chilton is a remarkably handsome man and imposing in his appearance. He stands six feet in his boots, weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds, and is admirably proportioned. His manners are cultivated, easy and graceful. He has a fine command of chaste English, and converses fluently. As a public speaker he is bold, logical and emphatic. For twenty years Colonel Chilton has been a conspicuous figure in the politics of the State—a Democrat of the strictest sect—and while often mentioned to become a candidate for high and public offices, he has declined, preferring to enjoy his freedom from public engagements in other pursuits. Religiously, he is personally, intensely a Baptist, but tolerant to others if not to himself. If he has a hobby it is the education and improvement of the rising youth of the land.



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The handsome school buildings at Marlin, and the school which is the pride of its people, stands as a monument to his zeal and enterprise in behalf of education. He drafted the city ordinance for issuing the bonds, he prepared the bonds, he registered and floated them, and to-day the Marlin High School, one of the best in the State, owes its origin and completion to Frank B. Chilton.

Wherever Colonel Chilton has lived he has left endearing monuments of his name and deeds upon the history of the locality.

When Baylor University, located at Waco, was struggling for existence, Colonel Chilton headed an endowment subscription with one thousand dollars, and pushed its interests with such vigor that it felt the reanimating influence and became one of the greatest institutions of learning in the United States.

## COLONEL CHILTON'S CIVIL CAREER.

The career of Colonel Chilton has been briefly traced from his boyhood, through the war and up to the time of his settling on the plantation, now greatly enlarged and still owned by him, "Evergreen Place," in the Brazos bottoms, Fort Bend county. After that time the history of the man ceases to be local. First and gradually his reputation for enterprise and his fierce democracy spread over the State, until finally that reputation has become national.

There is no office in the gift of the people of Texas that he could not have had by consenting to the solicitation of his friends and admirers. Wherever he has lived he has become at once by the choice of the people the political leader in all town meetings and conventions, county, district and State. He has been a member of nearly every State Democratic Convention since the war, often chairman of nearly all his county conventions, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and when in 1878, it became necessary to draft a new platform for the Demo-

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cratic party, he was one of the thirty-one members of the State Convention selected for that purpose. From that committee Captain J. C. Hutchison, of Houston, was elected chairman and Colonel F. B. Chilton secretary.

He was one of the State Commissioners to the New Orleans Exposition, a member of the Deep Water Conventions which met at Fort Worth, Texas, and Denver, Colorado. He has also been trustee of many schools, and in 1885 he was made one of the trustees of the great Baptist College at Waco, Baylor University which was founded and first endowed by his cousin, R. E. B. Baylor, so well known in Texas jurisprudence, as a District and Supreme Court judge, lawyer, preacher and philanthropist. This college was then located at Independence, Washington county, Texas. It was consolidated with the Waco University in 1884, with that grand old man, to whom history furnishes no peer, Rufus C. Burleson, D. D. and LL. D., as president. It was then that Colonel Chilton, in whose heart burned an undying love for his old *Alma Mater*, and his old preceptor, became one of the principal men in its endowment. He gave one thousand dollars to its upbuilding and popularity. *Esto perpetua.*

Colonel Chilton has been at one time for twelve years a post master, always notary public and once a justice of the peace, and among all his varied occupations finding time to be a Sunday School superintendent, and for many years a Bible class teacher. He is a commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Colonel Chilton owes his thorough education to his wife. When the war closed and left him a nineteen-year-old boy without education, it found him the happy husband of a noble wife. It will be remembered that he married Miss Annie Briscoe, who was educated at Salem, North Carolina, at a Moravian school, and finished under the tutelage of Bishop Doane at St. Mary's College, Burlington, New Jersey. At their little home at the Evergreens, she undertook the education of her husband. Night after night, following

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a hard day's work, and on rainy days, she taught him mathematics and the languages, and read with him history. It was by her persuasion that he resumed the study of law, she translating the Latin for him until he had learned the language, his old Sayles' Practice showing to-day her penciled translation above the Latin.

These were lessons of love and left a deep impression on mind and heart. So earnest was he as a student, that when he was examined by the court, he received the following glowing tribute: "He evinced an acquaintance with law that marks out a bright and brilliant future, and we pre-  
sage that with his attainments and rare intellectual mind he will become an honor to the bar." When that wife read this tribute to her pupil husband she felt happier than any woman in America.

From the very beginning of his legal studies he collected books from every source, and applied himself with such vigor and earnestness that he soon became an accomplished lawyer, and to-day he has one of the finest libraries in Texas, embracing works in every field of knowledge and research.

In all Colonel Chilton's business affairs scrupulous honesty has marked every transaction. Perhaps the best illustration of how well, during the many years of his life, he has borne a spotless reputation, would be to state that among such business men as Leon & H. Blum, and Marx & Kempner, of Galveston, and that prince of merchants, Wm. D. Cleveland, of Houston, with all of whom Colonel Chilton has done a mercantile and cotton business for nearly twenty years, and with whom he stands at the top of the list.

Not long since Colonel Chilton was offered one of the most lucrative and best positions in the State, in point of fact, perhaps the largest salary of any business man in the State and in the line of his profession, but which he declined on account of his love for his present State work. But in connection with which, Wm. D. Cleveland, who

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probably knows Colonel Chilton more intimately than any one else, as he was his nearest and best business friend during many years experience in Fort Bend county, Texas, was applied to in reference to Colonel Chilton's character and business qualifications, to which Mr. Cleveland replied:

"I would endorse him for any position from constable of Fort Bend county to President of the United States, since he would fill either place with grace and ability."

Colonel Chilton is founder of the Marlin Building and Loan Association. He was made its president and conducted its business with judgement and largely to the profit of its beneficiaries, but in the course of time there were so many withdrawals and forfeitures that the stock depreciated and much of it was sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Colonel Chilton saw the widows, young men and the poor were losing money, and he issued a notice that if the parties who had purchased the stock would return it to the original holders at the same figure that he would buy all the stock at par—which was done, and every member of the Marlin Building and Loan Association received dollar for dollar of their investments in its stock. In this transaction he paid double the worth of the stock, but he preferred to do that rather than have anything he was connected with in business to fail, or that a loss to others should occur through any business project of which he was the originator.

It is asserted that in all his varied career, both in civil and military affairs he has never had a personal difficulty or a law suit with anyone. Mild-mannered and modest, forbearing, yet firm, he obtains and retains the confidence of all with whom he is thrown. Six feet three in height, straight as an arrow, without a thread of silver among the brown, commanding and impressive, he represents that type of manhood that men recognize and respect, children love and women admire. In all respects a Chesterfield for politeness and a Chevalier de Bayard for gallantry.

The most singular thing about Colonel Chilton is that,

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clothed with all the virtues, he does not seem to realize his own merit, but always prefers that others be accorded the honor and meed of praise, while he is content to subside and withdraw as soon as the necessity of his presence is over, with his merits unnoticed and praises unsung. Wherever he has lived—Marlin, Pecos City, of which he was one of the founders, and at San Marcos—the local papers on every event of importance are filled with notices of Colonel Chilton as the leading character, whether at a political meeting, a church fair, the organization of a military company, building a school house or church.

There is another thing that may be truly said of Colonel Chilton, he has a tender and sympathetic heart, and, while he does not permit his left hand to know what his right hand does, many an humble home has been gladdened by his charity and many young men in despair have been aided, encouraged and lifted up, and started with renewed energies in life by his generosity.

## THE TEXAS IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

Texas time and again has made spasmodic and futile efforts to induce a healthy immigration into her borders, commensurate with her immense area, wonderful fertility, and undeveloped resources, but it has proved futile until a convention was held at Dallas on the nineteenth day of December, 1887, composed of the most enterprising men of the State, with the object of organizing an efficient mode of securing immigration.

An association was organized, with Colonel Chilton as one of the Executive Committee.

The office was established at Austin, but it was soon found that greater energy and a more active policy ought to be inaugurated if success was desired.

He was, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, selected and urged to take the position of Secretary and Acting Manager of the enterprise.



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He entered upon the duties of the position with his usual vim and energy. He thoroughly reorganized the office. Renewed hope seemed shortly to have been inspired. It was soon felt that the committee had secured the right man for the place. He infused his own hopefulness into the members of the Board. His plans, as they were matured and recognized as wise and promising the greatest results, enlisted those who had deserted again under his banner.

Arrangements were made for the distribution of advertising matter all along the lines of railways throughout the agricultural districts of the North, and West and Northwest. Inquiries as to soil and climate commenced to crowd the clerical capacity of Colonel Chilton's office. Sales were made, emigrants on a small scale were secured, but this did not satisfy him. He soon perceived that the organization was neither broad enough nor were sufficient funds ensured by it to enter into a rivalry with the great immigration companies, opening up at Castle Garden, New York, and ramifying the entire West and Northwest. He would make his arrangements for securing a healthy immigration from abroad, Scandinavian and other colonies with money to buy lands and self-sustaining until they could raise crops, but he found that the "best laid schemes of mice and men oft gang alee." His wealthy colonies were diverted from the South and sent to pay more for arid lands in the far Northwest than the fine lands of Texas.

For the first time in his life, perhaps, he was confronted with a problem that seemed too large to be solved by the means within his command, but he is made of right stern stuff, and the more difficult the solution of that problem appeared to him, the more earnestly he buckled down to his work. Gradually a little star commenced twinkling in the firmament of his vision. It brightened, it grew in radiance, until bursting through the clouds it illumined the horizon, and by its light he saw far ahead the



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## INTER-STATE IMMIGRATION BUREAU

open and expand its leaves with a name of one of the Southern States in letters of gold upon each leaf.

It was at first but a bright and happy vision, but day by day it took shape, its symmetry and proportions commenced to take definite form, its details gradually but plainly exhibited an appearance. Finally it was to Colonel Chilton a grand reality, but a reality of his sanguine temperament and comprehensive mind. Would other eyes catch the vision, would other minds follow the development of its proportions and was there another man in Texas who could fully carry out the idea. That question was settled for him by the Inter-state Immigration Convention that assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in December, 1888.

The action of that convention has gone into history as one of the most important events and promising to have a larger and more beneficial effect upon the South than anything that has occurred within her borders for years.

This convention was composed of an able body of men as ever assembled on Southern soil, and these men organized and established the

## SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION BUREAU,

and made Colonel Frank Bowden Chilton general manager of the Bureau.

This was meet and proper, for it was fully demonstrated during the proceedings of the Convention that it was the conception of Colonel Chilton's mind, and that he was the leading spirit of that body of men.

His connection with, and influence on, the movement can be better understood by reading the following extract from the *Merchant and Manufacturer*, a semi-monthly journal, devoted to the interests its name indicates.

“Colonel Chilton, Secretary of the Texas State Immigration Committee, is a man—every inch of him. To-day he

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is moulding the opinions of multitudes of home-seekers throughout the Union as to Texas. From every point of the compass, from every State and country, inquiries pour upon him as to the laws, schools, churches, society, soil, products, minerals, manufacturing interests, protection to life and property, and every other conceivable subject that could suggest itself to an intelligent immigrant or investor, in regard to the present and future of Texas, and it is to his brain and his pen that the honor and glory of Texas stand at present committed. Colonel Chilton is known throughout the State; he has been identified with its progress from his earliest boyhood, and has possibly given more time and labor to the advancement of every interest with which he has come in contact than any man in the commonwealth. Possessed with ample means with which to supply his worldly wants, he has been peculiarly unselfish as to every public enterprise—never seeking notoriety or emolument, but always taking the lead in every good work. He was a member of the State Immigration Committee from his district, and also a member of the State Executive Committee, and when the work of the Bureau became complicated his superior qualifications were called into requisition and he undertook the whole management of the State movement. Colonel Chilton is an accomplished, polished gentleman, a magnetic speaker, a forcible writer and a practical man, whose name, in connection with Texas history and Texas facts, is becoming fast familiar to countless thousands throughout the Union.”

The conception of this movement belongs in its originality to Colonel Chilton, although its general features were merged into and became a part of the proceedings.

Noble in its conception and grand in its development, it is destined to be the Ithuriel spear that will awake a half continent to the gladness of unparalleled prosperity. There never was a land yet reduced to civilization and cultivation that was equal in all things to that magnificent area of territory embraced within the design of the Interstate Im-

## Immigration Bureau.

migration Bureau. Its climate, like its soil, is only equalled in delight in its recurring seasons to the variety of soil that produces alike the cereals and the tropical fruits, each particular section of it adapted also to a staple that demands the highest price throughout the world. Hemp in the northwest, tobacco in the middle States and cotton in the South presents a trio of the most valuable commodities that find favor in every port and freight returning vessels with the richest cargoes. A very small acreage, compared to the quantity of arable lands in these States was utilized even before by the fortunes of war the system of labor was revolutionized from slave to free labor, and that change left more than two-thirds of the cultivated lands to the growth of weeds and shrubbery. That two-thirds is to be reclaimed and the vast area of virgin soil is to be subjected to the share of the plough, producing sufficient both of the necessities and luxuries of life for the civilized world. Colonel Chilton is too modest to claim the merit of the originality of this plan, but as it is destined to be second in history to the great civil war, his biographer would be untrue to the task and to history to prevent any such modesty from the just and meritorious claim of its originality.

If it had been the conception of any other man, is it not proper to conclude that the convention that adopted it would have selected that man to carry it out? Undoubtedly, and it is true that the convention was governed by this fact in selecting Colonel Chilton to execute this grand movement. In his hands its success will be full and complete. When Colonel Chilton was elected General Manager of this Bureau one enthusiastic member of the Convention declared that the highest honor that had ever been paid to a Southerner was the election of Jefferson Davis president of the Southern Confederacy, and the next highest honor was the election of Frank B. Chilton manager of the Interstate Immigration Bureau.

Mr. Tanner, of Alabama, said he was the oldest Alabam-

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ian on the floor and thought the Convention had honored itself in honoring Colonel Chilton.

Editorially the *Merchant and Manufacturer* of New Orleans, in its issue of January, 1889, says of Colonel Chilton:

## SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

“The recent deliberations of the Southern Interstate Immigration Convention crystalized in a resolution to establish a central bureau, as the best medium for properly regulating the course of immigration into the Southern States. It is suggested that this shall include a permanent exposition of the products and industries of the different States. The prompt and intelligent control of this bureau will devolve upon Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Texas, an executive endowed with vigorous mentality and administrative capacity of a very superior order. This gentleman’s initial obligation in so responsible a sphere of action, will be the selection of an appropriate site for a central bureau.

“Therefore it is with decided feeling of gratification that we present to the readers of the *Merchant and Manufacturer* the excellent address of the recently elected General Manager of the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau, the Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Texas. That we should experience a degree of pleasure because of our ability to announce Colonel Chilton’s deserved elevation to the important and responsible position he now occupies, is but natural, for it fell to our lot, some months ago, to study carefully, and report upon the work he was then engaged in, in the interest of his great State, and we took occasion at the time to refer to the gentleman as probably the most energetic and successful organizer of immigration movements in the entire country. We pointed out the fact that Colonel Chilton’s efforts, more than to any other cause, Texas owed her marvelously rapid increase in population, and consequent wealth, and showed how he, as secretary of the Texas Immigration Bureau, had succeeded in effecting

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the organization of a movement that placed his State before the eyes of the world—and kept it there—the Mecca of industrious, thrifty home-seekers from every quarter of the civilized globe.

“Possessing this knowledge of facts, therefore, it would be strange indeed were we to fail in commendation of the selection of Colonel Chilton to be the guiding spirit in the grand movement which is destined, we hope and believe, to make the South what nature intended she should be, the most attractive and prosperous section of our country. Certainly, if such a result is to be attained through the effort set on foot by the convention lately held at Montgomery, Alabama, it will be achieved under the capable and long practiced management of the gentleman that convention honored with its perfect confidence. Indeed, we know of no other individual whose past record in the same line of business would have warranted his selection as the controlling power of the vast undertaking of directing an immense tide of immigration into the fifteen Southern States. Colonel Chilton is pre-eminently fitted for the duties he has assumed, and there can be no question as to his ability to accomplish the work committed to his charge.

“We commend his initial address to the Interstate Executive Committee, to our readers for careful perusal, and submit that it has the ring about it that presages success in every branch of the mammoth undertaking he has therein so clearly outlined.”

It is not intended to give a history of this movement. It would be out of place in a biography, but a brief outline has been given to show the connection of Colonel Chilton with it and to give some idea of the man who could conceive, put into operation and successfully conduct such a great undertaking. Biography has its purposes. It is not meant merely to gratify the vanity of the person chosen, but to illustrate life and hold up to the present and coming generations the value of example. How an American youth must be inspired with ardor, and grateful to the founders

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of this republic, by whose heroic deeds such benign institutions exist as to enable him to carve out for himself any fortune or position he aspires to in the range of his capacities and possibilities. Review this life of Colonel Chilton : You find him again and again plunged almost into despair by grief on account of the loss of those dearest to him, abandoning all his possessions and seeking new fields for his genius. You find him contending with incompetent aids often, and often violently opposed by narrow and bigoted men ; but you find that, by indomitable energy and a bright intellect, he triumphs over every vicissitude. " Meaner birds would have barred him from his flight, but with bloody beak and crimson talons he rent his way through the carrion crew and moved majestically up to Nathe, his plumage in the sun."

To-day he occupies a position full of trust and high duty, but at the same time above the power of malice and envy to disturb. He occupies a position highly desirable to a generous and noble man, that of being able do the most good to the people with whom he was reared and whom he loves. Think of what he has accomplished, young man, and "press on, press on, and the high ones and powerful will come to do you reverence."

Colonel Chilton is now president of the Pecos City Water Works Company ; president of the Marlin Loan and Building Association ; president of the Austin Loan and Trust Company ; manager of the Texas State Bureau of Immigration and general manager of the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau, composed of the States of

Alabama,	Missouri,
Arkansas,	New Mexico,
Florida,	North Carolina,
Georgia,	South Carolina,
Kentucky,	Tennessee,
Louisiana,	Texas,
Mississippi,	Virginia,
Maryland.	



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Immigration Bureau.

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This biography has been compiled from printed matter, publications in the newspapers and attested records of the War Department, and without the assistance or authority of Colonel Chilton.



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## JOHN DODD McCALL.

## COMPTROLLER.

THE present incumbent of the responsible office of Comptroller of the State of Texas, John D. McCall, is the son of Dr. J. R. McCall and America P. Cooke. He was born in Paris, Henry county, Tennessee, on the ninth day of August, 1847, and is, therefore, at the present writing, only forty-one years of age. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, and on the mother's side English and Welsh. Maternally, his geneological record on this continent extends back to colonial times, and through Reverend Devereaux Jarratt, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was sent over by his church as a commissioner to Virginia in 1826.

Attracted, as many were at that time, by the rising glory of the Lone Star in the West, Dr. J. R. McCall, with his family, left the romantic hills of beautiful Tennessee and immigrated to Texas in 1853, settling in Travis county. Young McCall, then a small boy, was placed at school, where he acquired the rudiments of a liberal English education. This was further prosecuted at Austin under the Reverend Mr. Gillett and General X. B. DeBray, also in Waco under Dr. Burleson; which in a measure fitted him for responsibilities which he was soon to assume. He left for the Confederate war in January, 1865, when in his seventeenth year, served in Cater's Batallion under Colonel J. S. Ford on the Rio Grande; was a participant in the last engagement of the war at Palmetto Ranch; was into the engagement far ahead of any of his company, and was with the squad who received the last flag of truce.

In 1866, his father died, and John, then nineteen years of age, was left in charge of a large and helpless family. His

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boyhood was spent in the hills of Tennessee and of Travis county. There, with a love of rural life and labor, he developed his physical powers, insuring a strong and vigorous manhood, to which may be attributed, in part, his wonderful physical energy and endurance. The cares of a large family at so early an age, and without the preparation most men receive before assuming family ties, taxed both his physical and mental powers. Hence, abandoning all idea of completing his education, he set to work, alone and without the prestige of family influence or powerful friends, to make his way in life.

We have from observation been almost forced to the conclusion, and, indeed, so many and conspicuous have been the illustrations of its truth, we believe it may be formulated into a rule, that "a man's success in life is in inverse ratio to his opportunities as a boy." For how many of the petted and indulged sons of rich fathers, with all the opportunities afforded by a course at Yale or Princeton, come to naught, or perhaps bring disgrace and not laurels to their parents?

Jno. D. McCall began public life as doorkeeper of the Senate of the Tenth Legislature, a position secured with much difficulty for an unknown boy. In 1865 he was given a clerkship under Hon. R. J. Towns, then Secretary of State. In 1871 he served as warrant clerk under Comptroller Bledsoe. He was selected to accept the place by Comptroller Bledsoe and accepted it as a Democrat. Here was the beginning; the bottom round of the ladder. Young McCall had early determined to make his way to the top, and yearned, as Mr. Lincoln did when surrounded by poverty and without the advantages of a collegiate education, when he caught his first glimpse at *life*, to become a man among men. Applying himself diligently to the faithful performance of his duties—weighted still with domestic cares—he gave satisfaction, and with the change of all successive administrations was retained in the office, serving respectively under Stephen H. Darden, W. M. Brown and

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W. J. Swain. Mr. McCall early developed executive ability and by his indefatigable application to duty and his ready comprehension of all its details, soon attracted the attention of his chief, and was successively promoted through all the grades of service, until finally under Colonel Swain's administration he had reached the top and was made chief clerk. This, as all know, is to be virtually and in all but name and pay the Comptroller. So exact was McCall's work, so prompt and satisfactory were his reports, that the people were abundantly satisfied with Swain's administration and readily accorded much of the credit to the popular and indefatigable head clerk. When the great Democratic convention met in Houston in 1886, John D. McCall, of Travis, was nominated for Comptroller on the State ticket amidst rousing cheers; his nomination was made unanimous. Of course his election and re-election were matters of foregone conclusion. Thus has this man, beginning as an unknown and friendless youth of twenty, far removed from his native land and without many of the advantages he should have had, by the force of his indomitable will and ambition climbed every round of the ladder to the summit, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and gracing one of the most responsible offices within the gift of two and half millions people.

Comptroller McCall is affable and pleasant in social life, and in business is as exact as a machine. While his classical education is not complete, his commercial and business training are thorough. Not having been trained to oratory, he makes no pretensions as a speaker, but he can say what he has to say in a plain and most impressive manner. There is a dash and thoroughness in all he does, and a visit to the Comptroller's office stamps the conviction that he is the right man in the right place. An analysis of his character shows a rare blending of those traits and qualities which go to make the true man; his success in public life at so early an age affords a striking illustration of the possibilities which are within the grasp of him who brings a

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strong will and earnest endeavor to the aid of a praiseworthy ambition.

He has preferred to lead a life of celibacy, and has never married. It is unnecessary to say that he is a staunch Democrat in political faith, but there is in this connection a fact which is significant and emphasises very forcibly the high estimate placed on him as an office assistant even at an early age. His first term of service in the Comptroller's office was under a Republican administration, and he was retained and even promoted, notwithstanding his political views, which were very pronounced, were known to those in authority.

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 HON. STEPHEN H. DARDEN.
 

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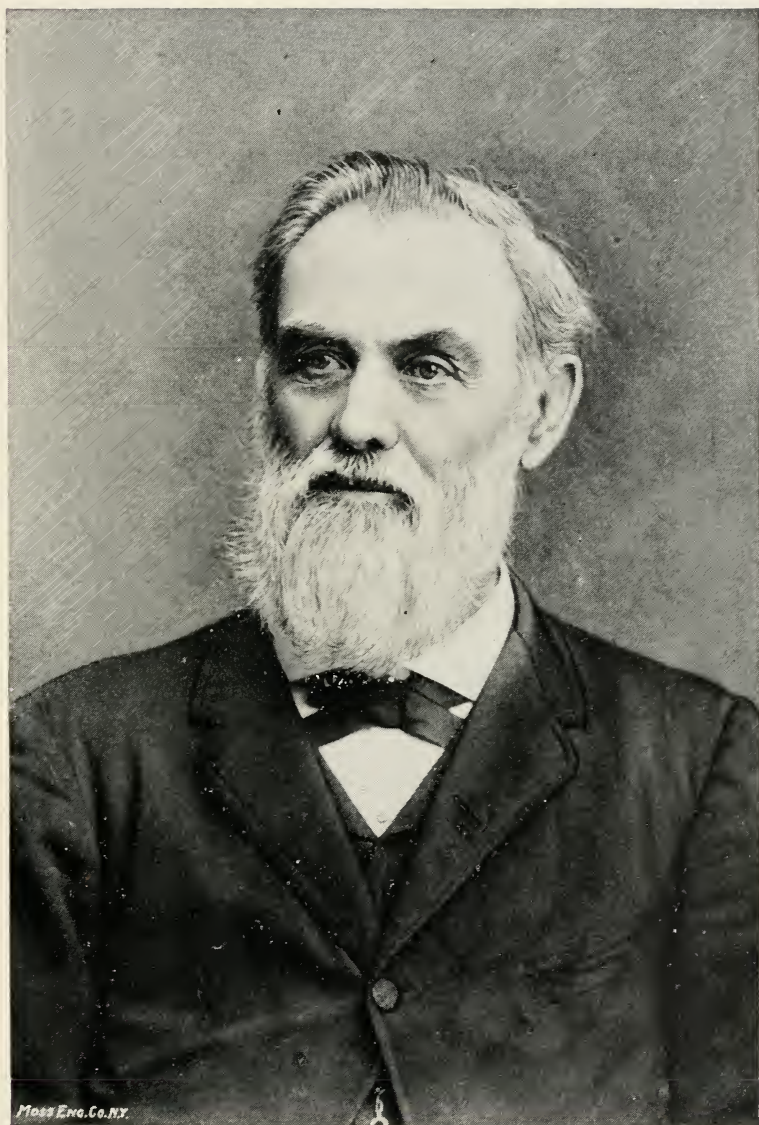
STEPHEN H. DARDEN is the son of the late Washington Darden and Ann Sharkey Darden, of English ancestry. His father was a native of Georgia, and emigrated to the Territory of Mississippi at an early day of the century. His mother, a Sharkey, cousin of Chief Justice Sharkey, was a native of Virginia, thus putting in the veins of Stephen Darden the double and natural current of English and Irish blood.

This splendid combination of English pertinacity and Irish enthusiasm seems to blend in the character of the subject of this sketch.

Early in life Stephen Darden found himself in a new country, bound by all its ties of friendship and local patriotism, and animated by all its prejudices of outside interference or the foreign assertion of superior knowledge in the affairs of government and control of its organic laws.

The Territory of Mississippi had been occupied, like Texas, with men of peculiar characteristics, of high personal





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character, of a chivalric sense of personal courage and honor and unwavering and unflinching zeal in behalf of the locality and its people, with whom their fortunes were cast.

These distinguishing traits of a people passing through the crisis state of organic government, left a decided and influencing color upon the character and intellect of Stephen H. Darden.

Mississippi like Texas was in an experimental condition, only that the former was far in advance and had not to suffer the impediments and obstructions of the latter.

Suddenly the American population of Texas found themselves about to be either expelled from its soil or crushed by the numbers of Spanish-Mexican arrogance, and Stephen Austin, lately from a Mexican prison, appealed to the people of the United States for men and money to repel Mexican invasion, and establish on the soil of Texas the free institutions of America.

Stephen Darden animated by the same spirit that fired the zeal of the followers of Richard Cœur de Lion to rescue the Holy Sepulcher from the hands of the infidel, joined the crusade, and with a company organized and commanded by the gallant David M. Fulton, of Canton, Mississippi, came to Texas. The company arrived in 1836, but too late to aid in the battle of San Jacinto; but at a time when victory needed reinforcements to hold an assurance of widest results, this company joined the army ready for any emergency.

The complete and humiliating surrender of Santa Anna obviated the necessity of further service by the Mississippi company, and young Darden returned to Mississippi and commenced life, almost a beardless boy as a farmer.

However, it soon became evident to him, that with his small capital he would have to seek new fields for farming operations. Knowing from experience the climate and soil of Texas, he came to this State and purchased lands on the Guadalupe river, in Gonzales county. He did not immediately and permanently settle there, and not until 1846, could it be claimed that he was a bona fide citizen of Texas.

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He settled down in that county in that year and pursued the occupation of a farmer with but few interruptions of note until the secession agitation excited the whole State. Previous to that time he had twice represented his county in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature.

When the question of secession of Texas became paramount to all others, Stephen Darden opposed it. The excitement and prejudice ran so high that he was denounced for this opposition, but to vindicate himself he became a candidate for the Legislature. In that canvass he took the ground that secession was impolitic, but as fully entertaining the principle of States rights as any man in the State, he contended that those rights would be more fully vindicated in the Union than out of it. But during the canvass the military company of which Stephen Darden was then an officer and then by promotion Captain, and which was attached to Hood's Brigade, was ordered to Virginia. He abandoned the canvass, and went to Virginia with his company. He, however, was elected to the Legislature, and returned to Texas and served in the Senate of that session in 1861 and 1862.

He returned after the adjournment to Virginia, and was engaged with his command in the battles around Richmond, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, etc. At all times Captain Darden was a faithful soldier and gallant officer. At Sharpsburg he rescued the flag of the Fourth Texas when its ranks were decimated and its color-bearer shot down, and flaunted it triumphantly in the face of the enemy.

Colonel Darden, after the Maryland campaign, suffered so much from failing health, that he resigned his commission and returned to Texas, but in 1863 the State troops were organized, and Colonel Darden was commissioned to take command of the battalion to serve on the coast.

During this time General Magruder ordered him to burn the towns of Lavaca and Indianola, which he refused to do, and after remonstrance with Magruder, the order was

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rescinded, and the inhabitants of these towns expressed the highest obligations to Colonel Darden.

In 1864 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and served in that body until the close of the war.

Colonel Darden returned to his farm, and although denuded of the absolute necessities of life, he commenced again the struggle for existence, and held his own, all the time encouraging his friends and neighbors in the darkest hours of Radical rule to the organization of the Democratic party, and in 1871, for the first time in Texas, since the war, he began to experience the benefit of that organization so urgently advocated by himself and others throughout the State.

In 1873, Colonel Darden was nominated by the Democracy of the State for Comptroller of Public Accounts, and was elected, and in 1876 he was again nominated by acclamation and elected, and in 1878 he was again nominated in the face of a feeble opposition and elected.

In that position he mastered all the intricacies of State finance. He recommended and had passed the bill investing the School Fund in Texas State bonds in the place of United States bonds, thus bringing up State securities to par. This measure was fully carried out and embodied in the Constitution of 1876. He also recommended a new issue of bonds at six per centum, which he sold to pay pensions and other State indebtedness, saving the State fifty thousand dollars by the operation. Since that time that Colonel Darden, in one capacity or another, has been connected with the State Government.

He is thoroughly familiar with the history of Texas, and perhaps knows more of its financial policy than any man in the State. He has a very clear and sound judgment, is well informed in the details of State machinery of government, and perfectly reliable. His private life is pure and of undoubted and unquestionable integrity, and unblemished honor.

Colonel Darden is a remarkably fine looking man, tall,



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robust and still in the full vigor of life, and to-day in as fine physical condition and intellectual strength, and capable of much endurance and work as he ever was in his life.

The name of Stephen H. Darden will be intimately connected with the history of Texas, and his memory will live green and unfading in the annuals of his adopted State.

## FRANCIS RICHARD LUBBOCK.

## STATE TREASURER.

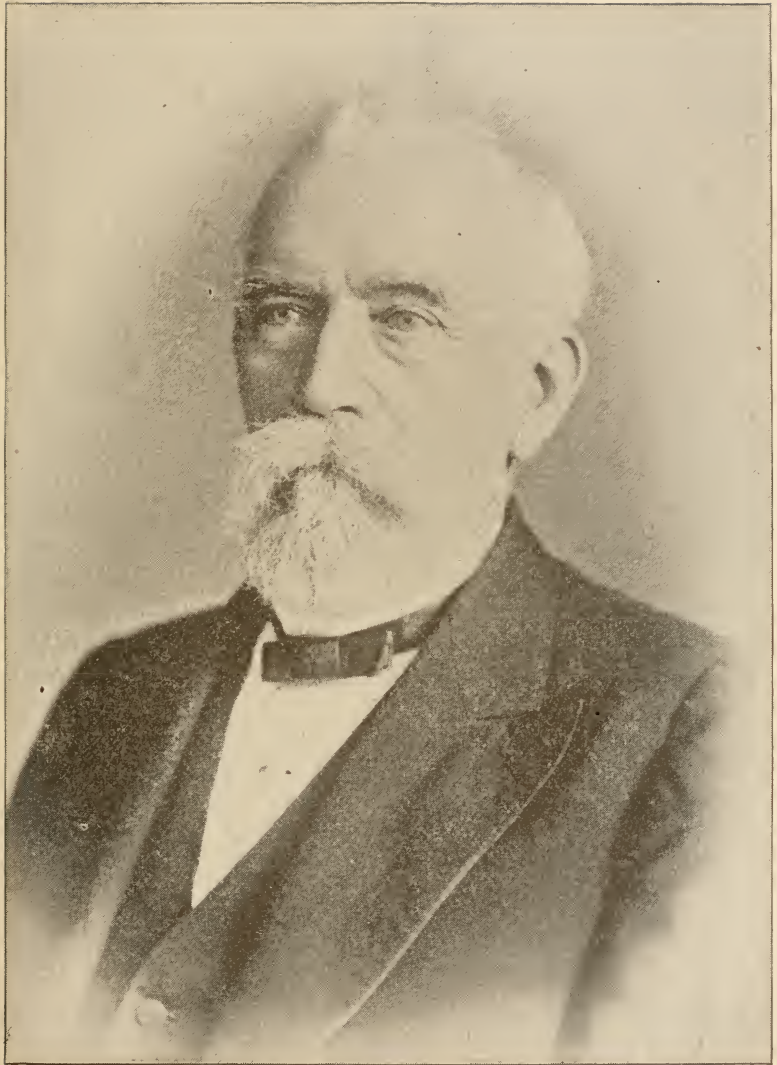
STATE TREASURER LUBBOCK is a South Carolinian, a descendant from an ancient English stock. He was born on the fifteenth day of October, 1815.

Early in life, and without the advantages of a thorough education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which not being congenial or successful, were soon abandoned. He removed to New Orleans at the age of eighteen, and two years later came to Texas, then a Republic. His first public service was in the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Houston, in 1837, and at the next session of the Republic's Congress he was made Chief Clerk.

President Houston early recognized in Mr. Lubbock rare business traits and a capacity of public service, and made him his Comptroller. About that time what is known as the Bornell command was organized for the better protection of the extensive frontier from depredations of hostile savages, and Mr. Lubbock was transferred from the office to the field, as adjutant of the command.

In 1841, Mr. Lubbock was again appointed by President Houston Comptroller, out in the same year resigned, as he was elected District Court Clerk of Harris county in which capacity he served until 1857, sixteen years. The people







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of Texas could not long be blind or indifferent to the claims of so faithful and efficient a servant, and at a meeting of the Democratic convention at Waco, in 1857, Mr. Lubbock was nominated and subsequently elected Lieutenant Governor. In 1861, he was elected Governor of Texas, and for his term of two years, devoted his entire time to the interest of the State, and the carrying on of the war by extending every aid in his power to the Confederate Government. Ninety thousand men were put the army during his term of service. He declined to be a candidate for a second term, preferring to enter the military service of the Confederate States, casting his lot with the brave and gallant Texans that he had assisted in putting in the field. On the very day that he ceased to be Governor, he entered the army as Assistant Adjutant General, and was assigned to duty with General Magruder. In a short time General Tom Green requested that he be assigned to him, which done. General Green was killed about the time Colonel Lubbock arrived in Louisiana, and he was assigned to General John A. Wharton, commanding the cavalry in the Trans-Mississippi Department. While with General Wharton in Louisiana President Davis saw in Colonel Lubbock the elements of a true soldier as well as those of a polished and chivalrous gentleman, and at once invited him to a position on his staff.

This distinguished honor he accepted at once, and hastening to Richmond, he was commissioned Colonel in the regular service of the Confederate States, and became one of President Davis' military family and household. An intimacy and lasting friendship soon grew up between these kindred natures, which has endured to the present time, the aged Governor holding his old chieftain in the kindest and tenderest remembrance. With President Davis he remained to the last, and when the final tearful act of that sad drama was enacted—the capture of the President and his incarceration in dungeon walls—Governor Lubbock was with him. He was imprisoned in solitary confinement at

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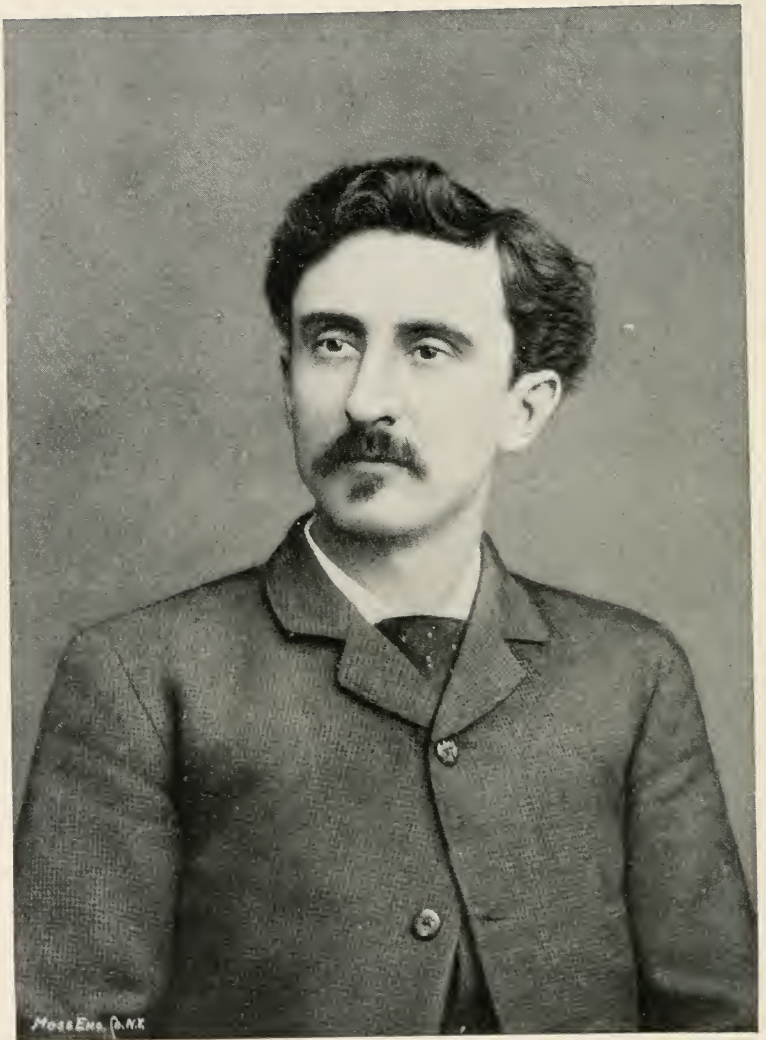
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Fort Delaware, and kept there till the end of the year 1865.

Returning to Texas upon being released, he remained at his old home, Houston, for a year, and in 1867 he settled in Galveston. In 1878 he was first elected State Treasurer. So faithfully has he performed the duties of this responsible position, that the people of Texas could not consent to his relinquishment of it, and at each successive change of administration, at every State Convention, Governor Lubbock has received the nomination by his party, and hence, has remained in the position ten years, five consecutive terms, and has just entered upon his sixth term, having been re-elected at the last election in 1888.

Governor Lubbock is, as will be seen, essentially a self-made man. His career in public life, one continued success, has been most extraordinary, and illustrates the fact of an indomitable will backed by natural endowments of a rare order of excellence. It is a part, and a large part of the history of Texas. He has filled an important niche in the annals of his country, and is at this writing still in the harness of her service. Beyond the scriptural allotment of years, he yet retains much of the buoyancy and elasticity of his youth, and bears both his years and his accumulated honors with a grace and quiet dignity quite characteristic of the man. His social intercourse is characterized by a refinement of manners and ability to please possessed by few, and his every act betokens the element of true politeness and gentility. The masses are drawn toward him irresistably, and hold him in tender and kindly regard. He could carry the keys of the State Treasury to his grave were the people alone consulted. So faithfully has he borne the burden of office and steered the ship of State, that his friends affectionately call him the "ancient mariner." No truer man than Governor Lubbock ever graced an office, and he must shortly enter upon his rest, grey with honors and of years, a patriot of the purest type. Governor Lubbock, though small of stature, is strongly and compactly

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built, and his manner is graceful and his deportment has a decided Napoleonic cast of countenance.

Governor Lubbock, from his thirteenth year, has been a constant and energetic worker, for although much of his time has been occupied in public service, while not so engaged he has without cessation been in some active business.

It may not be out of place to mention that Governor Lubbock is the oldest living Mason initiated in the Republic of Texas, and has been a member of Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston, for about fifty-two years. He has been a member of the Southern Presbyterian church for some four years.

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 W. B. WORTHAM.
 

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**M**R. W. B. WORTHAM, the subject of this sketch, was born at Jefferson, Texas, in 1853, and is pre-eminently a self-made man. His father, Colonel W. A. Wortham, came to Texas from Maury county, Tennessee, when a youth, and began life on a farm in Harrison county, from which he went into a printing office. In a few years he laid aside the rule and stick of the compositor to assume the editorship of a Democratic newspaper in the then flourishing city of Jefferson, since which time he has served in both branches of the Legislature, before and since the war, and was a member of that body when the ordinance of secession was submitted. When the war cloud spread over the country he repaired to the forefront of battle—ever sustaining the proud bearing of a patriot soldier, till the stars and bars went down at historic Appomattox, when he returned to his home, with no capital save a record as civilian and soldier, as pure as it was reproachless, and the rank

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of a Confederate colonel, won amid the tempestuous incidents of civil war.

He whose biography is here partially attempted was at this period a mere lad, and situated as were thousands of Southern youth.

Receiving at the family fireside, and subsequently in his father's printing office, the rudiments of an English education, when still a lad he took employment in a dry goods and family grocery store at Sulphur Springs, Texas, where his parents had removed before the war. Here he began without salary, and here, it may be said, was fairly begun his career as an accountant. His progress was rapid and pronounced in the trying curriculum of business, where the demands for promptness, accuracy, attention and dispatch are always arbitrary and peremptory.

We next find him returned to his birthplace, Jefferson, which was the head of navigation, and before the advent of railways the metropolis of Texas, where he was connected as salesman and at times traveling agent of the wholesale house of J. C. Boyd. From here we follow him to the State capital, and find him assistant bookkeeper under Major Dorn's administration as State Treasurer. Obtaining this position from warm and sincere business recommendations as much, perhaps, as from political pressure from an influential family and friends, competency, integrity and industry became his sole reliance for promotion. His subsequent history in the State Treasury Department may properly be entitled the rise of merit. By slow gradations, depending upon the just deserts of genuine worth upon the one hand, and employing toil and painstaking attention to business upon the other, he has risen from the lowest clerical position in this department to the highest—holding now, as for several years, the position of cashier or chief clerk. In this position he is best known to the business men of Texas, who without exception have found in him a thoroughly competent and uniformly obliging servant of the State and people. In fact, such has been the esteem in which his services to

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the government as cashier of the Treasury Department have been held, that retrenchment in government salaries has always stopped at his position. Once by act of the Legislature his salary was increased—that body paying him the compliment of, in this wise, showing its appreciation of his competency and the invaluable character of his services to the State.

His name has been widely mentioned in connection with the Treasurership, and hundreds of the best men in Texas stand ready to espouse his candidacy for that honorable position whenever the opportunity is presented. In politics he is a Democrat, and his Democracy, like his character, is decisive. Following in the footsteps of a father who from ante bellum times, through the upheavals consequent upon the reconstruction period, and throughout the dark and doubtful days of Democratic struggles for party supremacy, has maintained upon the floors of the State Legislature, on the rostrum, and as a life-long journalist, his Democracy—pure and simple; and from long official associations of the closest and most confidential character with that grand veteran expounder of Democracy, the Hon. Frank R. Lubbock, he could not well be anything else.

In the full vigor of mature manhood, possessed of a comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the department where he has passed more than fourteen years of his life; of cleanly record and spotless character; of the highest order of social and business attainments; a Texan to the manor born; identified with the interests of Texas; with an acquaintance as wide as his State, and with a Democracy as conservative as it is strong, it would seem that a fitting compliment to worth and deserts is voiced in the expressed wish of his many friends throughout the State that the mantle of the faithful and trusted Lubbock should fall upon the courteous and manly exponent of all that is desirable in the young Democracy of Texas.

In 1876, at Independence, Washington county, Texas, Mr. Wortham married Miss Ina Eldridge, daughter of Dr. H. B.

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Eldridge, and they have three children. He is a man who devotes his entire time to his family and business, being unusually simple and domestic in his tastes and habits.

## HON. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG.

**A**TTORNEY GENERAL HOGG is the lineal descendant of a Scotch-Irish family. His father was of Irish extraction, his mother a member of the Scotch family of McMaths.

The family, when emigrating to this country, first settled in Virginia and eventually spread through the two Carolinas into Georgia.

In 1839 the father of James S. Hogg, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Texas and settled in Nacogdoches, Texas, with his young wife, whom he had married in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama.

James Stephen Hogg was born on the 24th day of March, 1851, at Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas.

He was, however, left an orphan at the tender age of twelve, a time when a son needs most the guiding hand of a father.

His father died in harness at the head of his (Ector's) brigade, at Corinth, Mississippi, and his mother died, the victim of disease, during the war in Texas.

The demise of General Hogg and his wife broke the bond of the family, and, the property all swept away, young Hogg entered the struggle of life single handed, having only as his capital the inexperience and incompetency of the age of fifteen. For awhile he did manual labor as an honest means of a livelihood. His education was not finished at the end of a college curriculum, but has been a life long work—not by the process of absorption from centers of



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learning, while reclining on the lap of affluence, but by methods of toil and economy, that acquire and heroically win. In the school at Rusk he obtained his first educational aids, and, like President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Speaker Carlisle and others, he has reached the ends of true education, by dint of energy, that tunnels the granite mountains of difficulty rather than construct the highway over level valleys and even plains. In this he is truly a self made man. As a means of practical education he entered the compositor's office before he had reached his majority, and served as the printer's devil. From this first office in the "Art Preservative," he carved his way to the editorial tripod. He established, and run successfully, for a while, the *Longview News*, subsequently removed to Quitman, Wood county, Texas, under the head of *Quitman News*.

His legal education, like his literary, has been coined from the crucible of privation and assiduity. He read law four years while residing at the towns of Tyler, Longview and Quitman, in the midst of the other duties that multiplied upon him. He entered the bar in 1874, and after four years of successful and lucrative practice, at the earnest and persistent request of the presiding judge and his associate attorneys, he became a candidate for county attorney of Wood county. His election was without opposition. He served one term in this office at a financial sacrifice to himself.

He was then elected district attorney for the Seventh Judicial district, which position he held for four years.

He was married to Miss Sallie Stinson, of Wood county, in 1875, and starting without any inherited property, he soon acquired a competency.

His success in life is attributable to his own unaided efforts and a persistency of purpose that belongs in the same degree to very few men.

He was nominated at the Democratic State Convention of 1886 for Attorney General of the State, and was elected and

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served through the two years of his term with great credit to himself and usefulness to the State.

General Hogg was again nominated by the Democratic State Convention in 1888 for the office of Attorney General, and this time the nomination was unanimous and by acclamation. There was no other aspirant who had the temerity to measure popularity with him before that convention.

In fact, he had aroused an enthusiasm throughout the State by the delivery of several clear and effective blows against the arrogance and unlawful combination of corporate power, which had conspicuously marked him as a fearless champion of the rights of the people, and the compulsory agent of obedience to law by wealthy corporations with the same punctiliousness as the most humble citizen. And the people had concluded that just in this emergency of a conflict of "trusts" and rights of individuals, General Hogg was the man to be at the fore, and to wield the legal scimeter to behead "trusts" and all such unholy alliances. He was one of the people, feeling and sympathizing with them, well trained in the use of legal weapons, and eager to use that training for the benefit of his kind. He had given evidences of these facts for the last two years.

The business men and farmers of the country had recognized the fact that unjust discriminations had been made against commerce and agriculture by a combination of railroad companies into a "Traffic Association," clearly in violation of the Constitution and statutes of the State; but this combination had been too strong for a private individual business man to undertake to free himself from the burden. The pooling system had become in the hands of this "Traffic Association" a power for oppression by the combined roads and a weight and burden of taxation to the business interests of the State.

Under this state of affairs General Hogg promptly filed a bill, asking for an injunction and dissolution of this unlawful combination of the "Traffic Association."

He was successful, at least as far as the State was con-

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cerned. The Association silently, cautiously and rapidly moved out of the Attorney General's jurisdiction and the sweep of his trenchant blade.

Again these railroad companies had been chartered and received large donations of lands from the State, on condition that they would establish and keep their main head-quarter offices within the State; but, as the State had been generous, these companies thought it would have the generosity not to notice that they removed their main offices out of the State; but the eye of this legal *Nemesis* was upon them, and suit was brought compelling them to observe their obligations to the State or cease to enjoy their chartered rights.

General Hogg went into the convention of 1888 carrying these banners of victory, and it is not surprising that his nomination was by acclamation and unanimous.

Those who heard the promises made by General Hogg in acceptance of the first nomination of him, will remember in reviewing his course that they have been faithfully and conscientiously kept by him.

General Hogg is a very tall and very large man, measuring six feet and two inches in height, and weighing two hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Forensic combat in the prosecution of crime, or in the defence of the innocent, has not hardened his warm heart and generous nature. He is a man of magnetic force and courtly affability.

He is now thirty-eight years of age and in the full development of his intellectual strength, and has within him all the elements that go to make up a patriotic statesman.

At the Galveston State Democratic Convention, August, 1886, after his nomination, Mr. Hogg said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

This vast assemblage is a sublime compliment to the greatest political organization in existence, is a correct illustration of the Democracy of old, and as it truly is to-day;

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for here within this immense convocation is a representative of every section and county, and of every occupation, trade and calling in this State.

Embracing the tiller of the soil, the capitalist, the laborer, the mechanic, the merchant, the land and stock man, and the professional, the railway, the marine and insurance classes, we have here without studied distinction a faithful representation of the great Democratic masses of Texas.

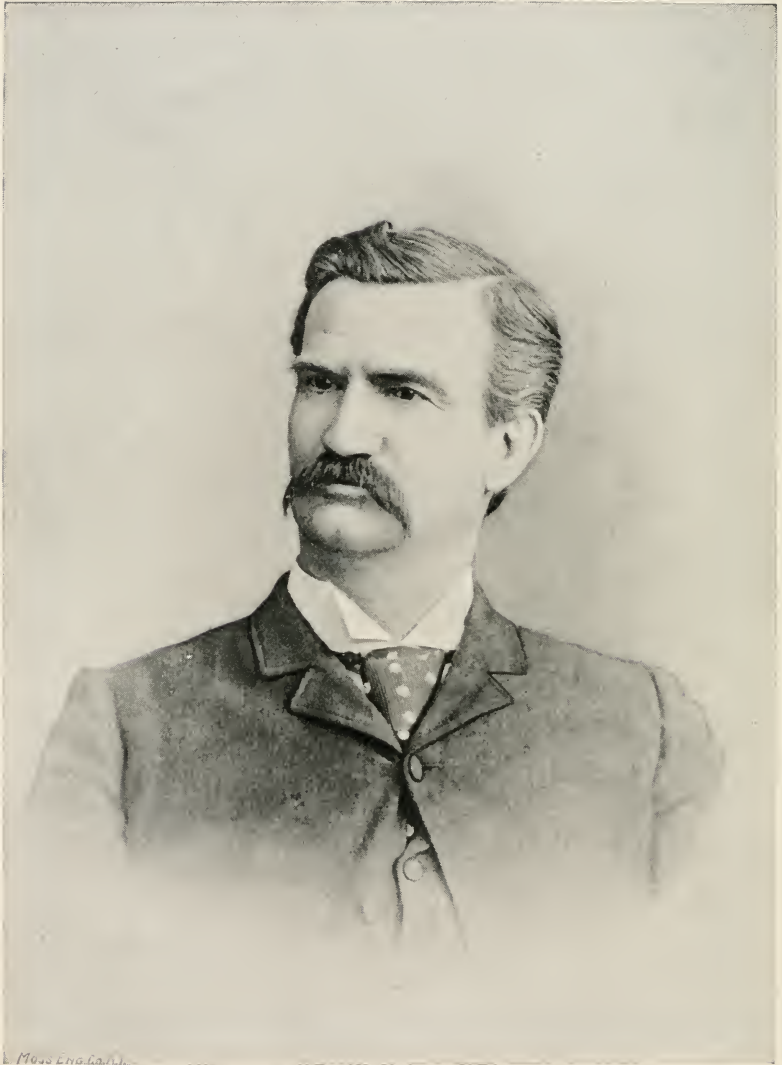
From your constituents and yourselves I sought, obtained and now accept an important trust. To them and to you I owe a debt of deep gratitude, which shall be discharged by at least a faithful performance of every duty pertaining to the high office of Attorney General should my nomination be confirmed by the sovereign voters at the polls in next November.

From a printer's devil in boyhood up to this time I have plodded along a rugged pathway in this my native State, blissfully indifferent to the dangers attending my course, but now at my own seeking, by the help of my friends, I have been lifted up to an attitude on whose summit I ponder and tremblingly view the fearful chasms into which I may fall even without a misguided step. This is due to a consciousness of the fact that when one is selected in perilous times for the performance of a great public duty, the impatience of the anxious masses then begins and often ripens into storms of indignation before their servant's first official act can be performed.

The importance of the work I do not underrate; the unavoidable tardiness of its performance the people ought to understand. With unrestrained convictions that I shall, at the proper time, earnestly and impartially discharge every obligation resting upon me under the Constitution and laws of the State, I only call for reasonable patience at the hands of the people, and invite honest, just, impartial criticisms from all who may choose to inspect my official record as it shall be made.

Without detaining you longer, I wish to say to my faith-

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ful friends who have generously commended, too lovingly endorsed and so zealously supported me in this contest, that whenever it is possible for me to reciprocate your favors in an appropriate way I am at your command. My opponents and their supporters have won and now command my esteem and respect, and many of them my gratitude and admiration for the open, manly and honorable manner in which they have sought success over me.

To all of you, and through you to the people of Texas, I return my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and, in further acknowledgement of it, I here pledge you a record at the end of my official term which the Democratic party will not condemn, and of which I trust none of you will ever have just cause of complaint.

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 W. L. DAVIDSON.
 

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## ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

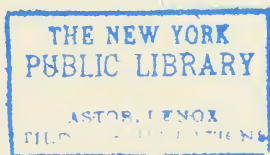
HONORABLE W. L. DAVIDSON, the present Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas, was born on the 5th day of November, 1845, in the State of Mississippi. His parents removed to Gonzales county, Texas, in 1850, and fixed their residence in a beautiful valley near the town of Gonzales, on the Guadalupe river. He passed his youthful days attending the school in Gonzales until 1861, when, at the age of sixteen years, he quitted his home and entered the service of the Confederacy. He was a member of Wood's regiment and was in several battles in Louisiana, among the number Pleasant Hill, Plair Landing and Yellow Bayou or Norwood's plantation. He gallantly served his country until the surrender in 1865, when he came back once more, entered school and began to prepare

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for the battle of life. In the latter part of 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Sue B. Howard, who has made him a noble wife, and in 1871 was admitted to practice law at the bar in Gonzales. Without money, with a family, and with that modesty and backwardness in asserting the rewards of his merit, his was a hard and weary struggle for the first five or six years of his life as a lawyer; but his practice increased, his habits were strictly moral, his conduct just and upright, and men began to appreciate the fact that he was possessed of a mind accurate in its judgment, which he had stored with legal lore. As the years went by he gradually approached the height of his profession in Gonzales and surrounding counties, and it was but a just recognition of his excellence as a lawyer, his learning and integrity, and his true Democracy, when on January 21, 1887, Governor Ross appointed him Assistant Attorney General of Texas. He has been in almost constant attendance upon the Court of Appeals since that time, and the reports of that Court give evidence of the ability with which he has attended to the duties of his office. He is thoroughly acquainted with the criminal laws of the State, and, unlike many lawyers who are versed in the penal laws of the State, he is equally as well posted in civil as in criminal matters. Mr. Davidson is in the prime of life, of fine physique, and affable and popular in his manner. He has a brilliant future ahead of him, whether at the bar or in any position to which he may be called. He has again been appointed Assistant Attorney General by Governor Ross, which position he will hold until 1891.





## OSCAR HENRY COOPER.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE present incumbent of the highly responsible and onerous office of Superintendent of Public Education in Texas, O. H. Cooper, Esq., was born in Panola county, Texas, near Carthage, on the 22d of November, 1852. His father, Doctor Wm. H. Cooper, was a Mississippian by birth and residence, and removed to Texas in 1849. Throughout the eastern part of the State Dr. Cooper was distinguished as a physician and a man of letters. The celebrated General T. S. Rosser, of Virginia, who was educated at West Point as a Texas student, is an uncle of Mr. Cooper.

The first instruction received by the subject of our sketch was imparted by private tutors, chosen by his father especially for their capacity and moral worth, and this perhaps had much to do with the bent which Mr. Cooper pursued through life. At Marshall, Texas, he entered college at an early age and went through its curriculum with distinction, having in a short time mastered all its branches and prepared himself for a higher grade. Entering Yale College immediately after finishing the course at Marshall, he took the regular course of instruction and graduated in 1872. The finishing touches to this thorough preparation and training were received at the University of Berlin, Germany, at which institute he spent one year. In 1885 Mr. Cooper returned from Europe, having made the usual tour of the continent, and at once entered upon the real labors of life for which he had so dilligently prepared, and at once made himself felt.

In the *International Review* appeared an article from his pen, in which he set forth the necessity and importance of hastening the completion of the University of Texas, then

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but begun, and pointed out its feasibility. This article made a strong impression, and Mr. Cooper was at once invited by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to aid them in the preparation of a bill which would compass the purpose so ably and intelligently advocated, and the University Bill, which became the present law, is, with some slight modifications, the result of his labors and advocacy.

The State Teachers' Institute, recognizing in Mr. Cooper a zealous and most gifted advocate of the great cause of education, a cause to which he had dedicated his life work, appointed him to appear before the State authorities at Austin with a project for founding a Normal Institute, as an elementary factor in the educational system of Texas. This project embodied the appropriation from the Peabody fund of a six thousand dollar annual donation. The now famous Sam Houston Normal Institute is the direct outcome of this movement, Mr. Cooper having appeared before the authorities in person, and argued the subject in a manner so lucid and convincing that opposition was disarmed, and success crowned his efforts.

Mr. Cooper's brief life has been a busy one. He taught three years in his Alma Mater, Yale College, and returning to Texas, he accepted position and taught respectively in the Henderson, Texas, Male and Female College, Sam Houston Normal, and the Houston High School. At the time of his election to the head of the mighty educational interests of Texas he was serving in the honorable capacity of principal in the latter named institution.

Professor Cooper is an enthusiast in the cause of education, and having given the subject much and serious thought, understands to-day its principles and law better, perhaps, than any man in the State.

As a man, he is modest and retiring in manner, neat in dress, circumspect and choice in his language, and has altogether about him the air of a thorough and refined man of letters; he possesses a broad intellect, well cultivated



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and developed; and, moreover, he is a man of wonderful energy and perseverance, who lets not obstacles nor opposition swerve him from a fixed purpose when once conceived. He has a capacity to plan and execute, knows how to manage men, and being courteous yet firm, he is decidedly the right man to deal with the numerous teachers and principals subordinate to his authority. Socially, he is genial and companionable, yet he manipulates the great system of which he is the head without friction and without offense to his subordinates, a feat of rare difficulty.

As a lecturer Mr. Cooper displays much and deep culture and research, and is pleasing in his style, though he makes no pretensions to ornate oratory. Few men attain to such envied positions in literature at so early an age.

On the twenty-fourth of November, 1886, within a short time after his election, Professor Cooper was married, in Marshall, Texas, to Miss Mary B. Stewart, granddaughter of the late Dr. James H. Starr, who was at one time a member of President Lamar's cabinet.

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## RICHARD MOORE HALL.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

I N the person of Commissioner of the General Land Office, North Carolina has made her contribution to one of the most important departments of the government of Texas. Beyond the Appalachian Highlands, in the midst of the romantic hills that have remained unchanged since the British soldiery marched over them, in revolutionary times, Commissioner Hall was born, on the seventeenth of November, in the year 1851, in Iredell county, in that venerable State.

He is the son of the late Dr. James K. Hall, a distinguished physician of Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. Hall was educated at a famous old Quaker college, at New Garden, in Guilford county, where the battle of Guilford Court House was fought, in the revolutionary war, under command of General Greene.

A knowledge of the Quaker system is only needed to know how thorough their work of education is.

Possessed of a good intellect, with a decided taste for mathematics, Mr. Hall chose civil engineering as his profession.

Having immigrated to Texas in 1872, he has spent fully one-third of his life in this State. He served as county surveyor of Grayson county for a term of three years, from 1875 to 1877, inclusive.

Mr. Hall was married in 1880 to Miss Bettie Hughes, of Jefferson county, Texas, and for some time previous to his election in 1886 to the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office he had been engaged in farming and stock-raising on a ranch in Williamson county.

Mr. Hall made himself solid with the people of his State,



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and especially with the Democratic party, by his wise and judicious conduct of the Land Office, and was renominated at the Democratic State convention of 1888, with but slight opposition, and triumphantly re-elected on the State Democratic ticket.

Mr. Hall is sparely built, tall and straight, of the pure Saxon type, light auburn hair and mustache, very prominent and intelligent features, social in his disposition, with no ostentation or display. He is well educated, thinks and acts upon his own counsel; indulgent to the faults of others, generous to the poor, and a gentleman under all circumstances. Since his election he has resided in Austin, and has become very popular with the citizens of that beautiful city of accomplished men, beautiful women and magnificent public and private buildings, and grand hills in the prospective, with the Colorado flowing at its base, and the granite Capitol set upon a hill like a diamond in its midst.

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L. L. FOSTER.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, STATISTICS AND HISTORY.

L. L. FOSTER, the head of the Agricultural Department, was born in Forsyth county, Georgia, and immigrated to Texas when eighteen years of age. Shortly after the first inauguration of Governor Ross, he was appointed to his present position. He served as a member of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Legislatures.

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 WILLIAM HOLLAND.
 

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WILLIAM HOLLAND, the subject of this brief sketch, Superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for the colored race of Texas, is one of the most thoroughly educated and intelligent men of the colored race in the South.

When the appropriation was made by the Twentieth session of the Legislature of the State to purchase a suitable property and to build and establish thereon a suitable asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind of the colored race, and for their education as well as support in this institution, and a board appointed, and the "Philip's Farm," near Austin, purchased and improved, that board consisting of Colonel William Brown, formerly Comptroller, Judge Z. T. Fulmore, formerly county judge of Travis county, and Henry L. Shelley, attorney at law, selected William Holland as superintendent of the institution.

It was due to the race that one of the best of their number should be selected, and these gentlemen, well acquainted with the best colored element in the State, in designating Holland as superintendent, paid him a higher compliment than any verbal eulogy could do.

Suffice to say that William Holland has fully met the requirements and expectations of that intelligent board, and that the institution under his management has been from its establishment a successful and flourishing institution.

William Holland is forty-two years of age, and vigorous in mind and body. He taught school in the public schools of Travis county from 1873 to August, 1888, when he was elected and took charge of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for the colored youth of Texas.





WM. H. HOLLAND.

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## FRANK RAINEY, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

DOCTOR FRANK RAINEY is an Alabamian. He was born on the sixteenth day of November, 1838, and educated in Franklin Institute. Choosing the profession of medicine, he begun the study at an early age, and after attending three full courses of medical lectures in the University of Louisiana, graduated from that famous school in 1860, during the illustrious service of Warren Stone as Professor of Surgery. It will be seen that at the time he received his degree he was less than twenty years of age. Attracted by the fame of the New Eldorado, as Texas was considered in those days, he turned his course westward to seek his fortune and settled in Anderson county in 1854. Removing to Houston county, in 1858, he engaged in the practice of medicine with Doctor F. L. Merriwether. The civil war having broken out, Dr. Rainey enlisted in the service of the Confederate States as a private soldier in Captain Tucker's company in Randall's Regiment. He was early detailed for medical service and placed in charge of the sick at Shreveport, Louisiana. Soon after rejoining his command he was taken sick, and compelled for a time to retire from active duty. He was, on reporting back for duty, transferred to the cavalry service under Tom Green, where he was assigned as acting assistant surgeon, and shortly after he received his commission as assistant surgeon. There Dr. Rainey was in his true position, and could render more efficient service to the cause than in the ranks as a soldier. He followed General Green all through Arkansas and Louisiana in its several campaigns, and was active with the sick and wounded after and during several hot engagements. In the written history of Green's

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Brigade honorable mention is made of Doctor Rainey's service to the wounded of the command.

The war over, Doctor Rainey resumed the practice of medicine in his home in Houston county, but having a fancy for politics he engaged in the affairs of State, and standing for the Legislature in the lower house, he was elected by a handsome majority to the Twelfth Legislature as a Democrat, and re-elected again to the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions.

Governor Coke appointed him superintendent of the Institute for the Blind in May, 1874. In this responsible position he has remained continuously ever since being recognized universally as eminently fitted for the duties of the office, both by natural endowments and professional training. No incoming administration has thought of removing him, or appointing another, his management of the Institution in every detail having proven eminently satisfactory. Doctor Rainey has made the School for the Blind not only a home and a school in every sense for the unfortunates committed to his charge, but an honor to the State of Texas; and he has by his gentle and sympathetic manner and his thorough appreciation of the duties incumbent on the Superintendent, endeared himself to the pupils and employes under his care.

Genial and humane in his deportment, gentle almost to effeminacy, his pupils love and honor him as a father. He has done much to mitigate the hardships of the blind. Instructing their fingers to take the place of sight to a great extent, he has been enabled to educate a large number in useful employment, whereby they can earn an livelihood, or at least lessen their dependency.

Doctor Rainey is a true type of Southern gentleman and physician. No more need be said, no less would do him justice.

Dr. Rainey is married, but has no children, and in his excellent wife he has an efficient and sympathetic helpmate in the tender duties of his almost sacred calling.



*Frank B. Roney*







W. A. KENDALL.

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## WILLIAM ADDISON KENDALL.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

W A. KENDALL was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, August 6, 1830. He removed to Kentucky with his parents, Allen and Elizabeth Kendall, when quite young, and in that State received his education. At the age of twentieth-three he married Miss Mary C. Daly, daughter of Dr. Hiram Daly, of West Liberty, Morgan county. In 1858 he came to Texas, with his family, and settled in Denton county and resided there until the breaking out of the war. He then joined the Southern army and served in General John H. Morgan's cavalry. He accompanied that officer in his famous raid into Ohio, and was in command of the regiment when captured at Chess-shire, being senior officer after the rout at Buffington Island. After a long imprisonment, in which he was held with six hundred other officers, for retaliation, he returned to his home in Denton county, Texas, in 1865, and began in earnest to rebuild his lost estates. Aided by her who had struggled for four years unassisted, they soon made their neglected home resume its wonted cheerfulness; but sorrow, alas! too soon again visited the happy home, and death took the wife and mother in July, 1868. Mr. Kendall continued to be a successful farmer and for some time he was engaged in the land agency business. His second marriage was to Mrs. J. V. Wear, in 1871, who continues to share his fortunes.

Major Kendall began public life by being elected to the Eleventh Legislature, and he again represented his county in the Seventeenth and also in the Eighteenth Legislatures. During these two terms he made a fine record, being the author of the bill changing the Texas Reports and restoring

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the copyright of Texas publications to Texas, a St. Louis publishing company having enjoyed a monopoly of the same for a number of years. He was also the author of the famous land fraud investigation, which resulted so favorably to the State.

He was appointed to the Superintendency of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb by Governor Ross, and took charge of the Institute on February 1, 1887, and was reappointed to the same office in 1889. During his administration the Institute has enjoyed a degree of prosperity never before surpassed in its history. Under his personal supervision additions have been made to the buildings, the grounds have been enlarged and improved, and the discipline and efficiency of the school improved in many ways. As Superintendent he has been kind, firm and courteous, trusted and respected alike by officers and pupils; as a citizen he has been enterprising and reliable; as a soldier, loyal and true; as a legislator, wise and influential and as a friend, faithful and trustworthy. His figure physically is well ordered, being six feet in stature and weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds. His eyes are blue, complexion fair, movement quick, and converses readily and without hesitation. His physiognomy indicates a fine degree of intelligence, while he possesses a happy equilibrium between the ability of planning and that of executing. Urbane in manners and socially attractive, his friendships are readily made, numerous and of an ardent and enduring type.



C. M. ROGERS.

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## CURRAN MICHAEL ROGERS.

CURRAN M. ROGERS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Coosa county, Alabama, on the twenty-third day of July, 1841, his father immigrating to Texas in 1849, and settling in Smith county. Young Rogers was educated at McKenzie College, Red River county, in this State. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in early life, and, when he attained his majority, felt it his duty to preach the gospel of Christ; he, therefore entered the pastorate of that church in 1866, and remained an active member of the West Texas Conference for fourteen consecutive years. In 1880, he retired from the active pastorate, and engaged in agriculture and stockraising. Being a man of education and fine attainments, he occasionally became interested in public affairs, and participated in political matters rather *con amore* than with any design of holding office; but being pressed by his friends, he became a candidate, and was elected to a seat in the Eighteenth Legislature, from the Eighty-fifth Representative district, composed of Nueces, San Patricio, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen and La-Salle counties. He served on the special committee of twenty, to which was referred the lawlessness in the State arising especially from fence cutting and kindred acts.

Colonel Rogers, in 1885, purchased a fine estate near Austin, upon which had been erected a handsome residence, and removed to Travis county, where he has since resided. He is now engaged extensively in stockraising and farming, on choice land and all under fence, consisting of twenty-four thousand acres, and within twenty miles of the capital. His pastures are well stocked with graded and improved cattle and horses.

His first wife was a Miss Price, of Collin county, Texas.

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His second marriage was to Mrs. Martha A. Rabb, of Nueces county, Texas. He has a family of six children. He is a man of commanding presence, fine personal appearance, open and intelligent face, and with a fine command of language.

Having been reared in Texas, he manifests the greatest concern in everything connected with the welfare of the State, and especially its agricultural and stockraising interests. His command of fortune enables him to indulge his propensity to advance the interests of young men of merit. He also contributes largely to all humanitarian schemes that are practical and of use in the elevation and ennobling of his fellow man.

Colonel Rogers has been for several years, and is still, one of the Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, located on the hills just across the Colorado river and opposite the City of Austin and in full view of the Capitol. This has been with Colonel Rogers a labor of love, and it has been done with all his ardent zeal and energy. The institution, under the management of Major Kendall and the Board, has flourished to such an extent that it was necessary to ask the Twentieth Legislature to make an appropriation for additional buildings, which was effected largely under the influence of Colonel Rogers, and already, with increased facilities for teaching and lodging pupils, the institution is full of these unfortunate deaf and dumb children of both sexes from all parts of the State.

Colonel Rogers is daily supervising large agricultural interests, but nothing gives him more heartfelt pleasure than the knowledge that he, as a member of this Board, is contributing to the enlightenment and happiness of a class of children so unfortunate, and it is his earnest hope that he and his co-members on the Board will be able finally to offer education free to every deaf and dumb child in the State.

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DOCTOR J. S. DORSET.

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### JOHN SPEARS DORSET.

JOHN SPEARS DORSET, Superintendent Austin Lunatic Asylum, was born August 25, 1833, in Powhatan county, Virginia. Dr. Dorset was educated in the private schools of Powhatan and Chesterfield, then taught by the best classical scholars, and in the science of medicine at the schools of Philadelphia and New York.

In the war of 1861-5 he first served as an infantry officer in the Twentieth Virginia regiment; was captured at Rich Mountain, paroled and before exchanged was an assistant surgeon in the hospital at Richmond, Virginia; finally he was sent on a mission to England by Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

He married Miss Martha Bird Moore, the accomplished daughter of Colonel Carter Moore, of North Garden, Albemarle county, Virginia, came to Texas in 1870, and commenced the practice of his profession again at Bonham, Fannin county; was appointed by Governor Ross superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, at Austin, in February, 1887, and re-elected by the board in 1889.

### HON. OSCEOLA ARCHER.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Maryland. He was born at the beautiful village of Port Deposit, built against a bluff on the Sesquehanna, a few miles above Havre de Grace, where the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company's bridge spans that stream and which will be remembered by all travellers to the Eastern cities. He was the third son of John and Anna Savin Archer, and came to Texas with them in 1846, and settled in Western Texas, where the family has resided ever since. His father, Judge John Archer, graduated at West Point in 1827, and after serving in the army some ten years with his old friend and classmate, Albert Sidney Johnson, resigned for the

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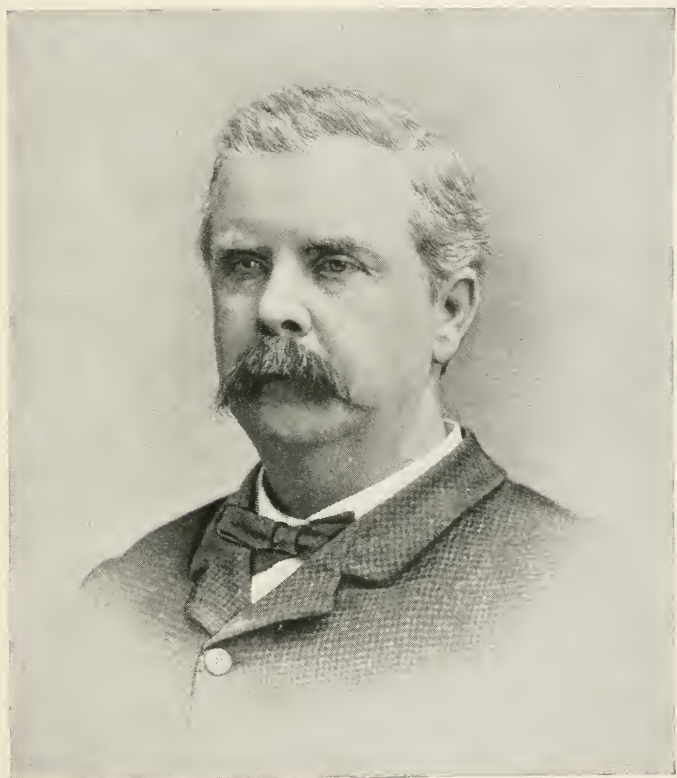
purpose of entering civil life. He afterwards studied law, and at the age of seventy years was admitted to the bar for the purpose of engaging actively in the practice, but soon thereafter he was elected and served as county judge of Karnes county for six years. He still resides in that county at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Osceola had a great thirst for knowledge, and availed himself of all the opportunities that were then offered in his locality to obtain an education, and spent the last two years of his school life at old Aranama College, in Goliad, and by close application he acquired a good English education, besides a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek. In 1861 he left Aranama College and determined to follow the law as a profession, but being without sufficient means to attend a law school and relying on his own resources, he began life as a school teacher at Oakville, where he read law at night and at all leisure time when not engaged in his school, but he was not content to remain there long.

The call to arms of every Southern patriot, in 1861 some three months thereafter, aroused the native ardor of young Archer, when he abandoned the birch rod of the pedagogue for the sabre of the soldier, and, volunteering in the Confederate States' service, he joined "Terry's Rangers" at Houston and served throughout the war as a private in the ranks of that gallant regiment. He participated with his command in most of the great battles fought by the Tennessee army, including the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Knoxville and Bentonville, besides being engaged with his regiment in the hundreds of cavalry charges and skirmishes which rendered the "Terry Rangers" so famous in the Tennessee army.

After the close of hostilities Osceola Archer returned to Texas in August, 1865, and taught school for five months in DeWitt county, and continued his application to the study of law in all his spare time. Finally he gave up school teaching, and, at his father's home, in Karnes county, he devoted all his attention to the completion of the





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study of the text books of the law, and, upon examination, was licensed and admitted to the bar at Helena, Karnes county, on the sixteenth of October, 1866. It must not be regarded as anything extraordinary that he obtained a license so soon after the war, when it is remembered that for some years previous to the war he had been a close student of law.

In 1867, he was appointed county attorney by the Commissioners' Court of Karnes county, in which capacity he served eighteen months, when he resigned in order to devote more time to his increasing civil practice, and in March, 1869, he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Major A. H. Phillips, a prominent lawyer, of Victoria, Texas. The firm located one office at Victoria, with Major Phillips in charge, and another at Indianola, with Mr. Archer in charge. The partnership existed until 1870, when Mr. Archer was appointed district attorney for the Sixteenth Judicial district composed of seven counties, including Victoria, Calhoun and Nueces. In this position he served until 1871, when he took the stump for the Hon. John Hancock, the Democratic nominee for Congress, against the Republican, Ed. Degener, Esq., and in consequence of which political action he was removed from office by Governor E. J. Davis.

In June, 1872, a Democratic Convention was held at Victoria for the nomination of district and county officers. The candidates for district attorney were the Hon. Wm. H. Crain, now a member of Congress, Judge W. W. Dunlap and Osceola Archer, Esq. On the first ballot Mr. Archer was nominated, but owing to the delicate health of Mrs. Archer he was forced to leave the Gulf coast, and before the election was held he declined the nomination and removed to Austin, arriving in that city on the twenty-fifth of November, 1872, where he has resided ever since.

Judge Archer immediately took a high position at the Travis county bar, as a thorough gentlemen and reliable

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attorney. He has succeeded in obtaining a lucrative practice and accumulating a competency.

As a citizen, he is public spirited and useful. Governor Ross appointed Judge Archer as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, located at Austin in June, 1887. At the first meeting of the Board he was elected president. He was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Ross in 1889, and re-elected president of the Board of Managers for the next two years. To this difficult position Judge Archer has given the strictest attention, fully appreciating the condition of the unfortunate class dependent upon the conduct of that institution for either recovery or as comfortable a life as possible in their mental condition. He has discharged the duties most conscientiously, and without fear of personal criticism from any quarter.

Judge Osceola Archer was married to Miss Minnie Wildy on the thirtieth day of November, 1871, and has six children—five girls and one boy. He has a very comfortable homestead in the city of Austin, and is surrounded by all the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life, and with a young and growing family he dispenses the hospitalities of his home with all the cordiality and refinement of his native Maryland.

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## DR. ROBERT RUTHERFORD.

## STATE HEALTH OFFICER OF TEXAS.

DR. ROBERT RUTHERFORD, State Health Officer of Texas, is a son of Colonel Vivian Rutherford, of Georgia, and was born in Columbus, in that State. He received an "old field school" education, and afterwards a collegiate course at the University of Georgia. His professional studies were pursued at Nashville, and at the University of New York. On the breaking out of the war he entered as a soldier the Second Georgia Regiment, Nelson's Rangers, and was taken prisoner, and carried to Fort Delaware, Alton, Ill., where he was confined twelve months.

The war over, he started to Mexico, but stopped in Wharton county, Texas (1866), where he settled and engaged in the practice of medicine. Thence he removed to Brazoria, and in 1871 removed to Houston, where he has resided continuously up to date.

Dr. Rutherford was married in 1867 to Amanda Cardwell, sister of Colonel John Cardwell, late of Austin, but at present Diplomatic Agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, Egypt. His wife is a native of Lexington, Ga.

Dr. Rutherford has held the appointment of Health Officer for Houston and Harris county ten consecutive years, and up to date of appointment to his present position.

In 1878, when yellow fever made its appearance at New Orleans, Dr. Rutherford, who was then Health Officer at Houston, received a letter from Dr. Ross, of Brenham (who is said to have conceived the idea of centralizing the power of quarantine under one head), requesting him to call a meeting of all the health authorities of the various municipalities of the State for consultation. The call was re-

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sponded to by a large number of acting health officers. After discussion, a centralized power was concluded to be the best plan, and Dr. R. was chosen unanimously to represent the views of the convention, and to carry out its idea. He was invested with authority to act for all. He accepted the trust, without fear or favor, and with no thought of remuneration, but with a certainty of much loss to his private practice; and his administration demonstrated the correctness of his views, that to be efficient, quarantine should be operated by one man, with plenary power, and the courage to act.

Texas was spared an invasion of the pestilence that year.

This convention and its fruits, it is said, lead directly to the passage of the present law, whereby the office of State Health Officer was created, and the unique system of quarantine now in operation.

In 1879, after the passage of the act, Governor Roberts appointed Dr. Rutherford State Health Officer—the first appointee under the law. He served one term under Governor Roberts, and on the advent of Governor Ross' administration, in January, 1887, he was reappointed, and the Senate confirmed the appointment on the twenty-first of February of that year. Upon the re-election of Governor Ross Dr. Rutherford was again reappointed, and confirmed by the Senate now in session.





DR. RUTHERFORD.

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## Executive Department



HENRY MARCUS HOLMES.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

THE Private Secretary of Governor Ross is an American by adoption and naturalization, and an Englishman by nativity. Judge Holmes was born in England on the ninth of December, 1836, and landed in Texas October 25, 1850. He is a lawyer by profession, being educated partly in Europe and partly in America. Mr. Holmes was in the United States army at the beginning of the war between the States, and participated in the battle of Val Verde, New Mexico, and thereafter at the battle of Fredericksburg, and continued in the regular cavalry brigade till the third day of the battle of the Wilderness, where he was taken prisoner. Regaining his liberty by exchange of prisoners in August, 1864, he remained in the army until after the surrender of General Lee.

Soon after Mr. Holmes landed in America, friendless, penniless, a foreigner, and a youthful invalid, he became the *protege* of Captain and Mrs. Ross, the father and mother

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of the Governor incumbent, which fact accounts for both gratitude and intimacy.

His wife was Miss Lucia Sheldon, of Rhode Island, to whom he was married in 1865.

His religious proclivities are with the Episcopal church. He has filled the office of justice of the peace and county judge, is affable and obliging in his manners, has a keen blue eye, and a physical development according to the best classes of the English type.

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CHARLES S. MORSE.

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CHARLES S. MORSE was born October 23, 1849, and came to Texas from Georgia in 1871. At the age of fourteen years and six months he joined Company B, Fifth Georgia Regiment, Fiser's Brigade, McLaw's Division, Hardee's Corps. He continued a member of this regiment until near the close of the war, when, owing to the loss of so many men, the regiment was attached to and became a part of the First Regiment of Georgia Regulars, under the command of Colonel Sandy Wayne. This was in April, 1865, just before the surrender of Johnston's army. He participated in the battles around Savannah, Boxton's Bridge, King's Tree and Cheraw, in South Carolina, and those of Averysboro and Bentonville, in North Carolina.

He was surprised and taken prisoner, together with the entire rear guard of the army, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the ninth of March, 1865, by the forces of General Kilpatrick, and each prisoner was separately questioned by that officer as to his knowledge of the whereabouts of the Confederate General Wheeler, with whom, it seems, Kilpatrick was anxious to avoid an engagement. General Wheeler, being informed that Kilpatrick was unsupported by infantry, made a forced march and surprised his army the next morning at daylight, releasing all his prisoners and capturing many more. Kilpatrick himself narrowly escaped capture, and was forced to take refuge in a swamp near by in his night clothes. His horse, sword, boots, spurs and carriage were captured, and General Wheeler rode his horse, a beautiful spotted stallion, until the end of the war.

After the war Mr. Morse devoted his attention first to mercantile pursuits, but soon after began the study of medicine, in which he graduated and received his diploma in March, 1870, from the Savannah Medical College, under Dr. W. G. Bullock, assistant surgeon general of the Confederate States Army, who was then dean of the faculty, and Drs. Charter, Warring, Read, Kollock, Arnold and Harris.

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In March 1871 he came to Texas, and began the practice of medicine near Corsicana, in Navarro county.

Giving up the practice of medicine in December, 1872, Mr. Morse spent the next four months traveling through the North and West, visiting nearly every State in the Union, partly on business and partly for pleasure. On his return to Texas he took charge of and edited the Navarro Banner, a Democratic weekly paper published at Corsicana. In June, 1873, he was employed by the officers of the Navarro County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of which Mr. J. Huey was then president, to contract for and publish the annual catalogue of the Association. This necessitated still another trip North, and, after having completed his work, he returned to Texas and was employed by Captain S. J. T. Johnson, then sheriff of Navarro county, to take charge of the collection of the State and county occupation taxes. While engaged in this work he edited the Corsicana Index, then one of the best Democratic weeklies in Texas. On the twenty-first of April, 1876, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Texas at Galveston, for a term of four years, and on the twenty-first of April, 1880, was re-appointed for four years more.

On the first of December, 1881, he was offered the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court at Austin, made vacant by the death of W. P. De Normandie. Mr. Morse was at this time the last one living of the original six clerks appointed under the new Constitution in 1876. Resigning his position as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, he entered immediately upon his duties as Clerk of the Supreme Court at Austin, which position he still holds.

The following, clipped from the Galveston News of December 2, 1881, shows the esteem in which Mr. Morse was held by the Court of Appeals with whom he had been officially associated for so many years :

“The Supreme Court this morning appointed Charles S. Morse, clerk of the Court of Appeals at Galveston, to be clerk of the Supreme Court at Austin, which position was

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made vacant by the death of W. P. De Normandie. Mr. Morse arrived here from Galveston at 8 o'clock, and immediately on the opening of the Court of Appeals, notified them of his new appointment and its acceptance by him. He referred in feeling terms to his past connection with the Court of Appeals as their clerk at Galveston, and ended his remarks by notifying them that he would in a few days present them his resignation.

“In response, Presiding Judge White said: As the last one of the original clerks of the Court of Appeals, we do really feel sad at the idea of giving you up, and we know it will be impossible for us ever to supply your place with one who will fill the relations you bear to us. Still, we have made up our minds that this separation is the best; not for us, indeed, but for you. Before we ever knew you would accept the position, we, as a court, knowing your worth and capacity, and that the office would remunerate your labors far better than the one you held for us, presented your claims to the Supreme Court as one who had been fully tried for five long years and never been found wanting in the faithful discharge of any duty devolving upon you, and assuring them that we would consent to give you up, solely because we believed it was to your interest. It is needless to say how much your new appointment gratifies us, and, in the sorrow of our separation, we can truly congratulate you when we reflect that our loss is to be your gain. May you in your new relations with the members of the Supreme Court ever hold and cement the same high regard and warm friendship entertained for you by each of us.”

During all the years of his clerkship there has not been a motion made to correct a judgment or to retax a bill of costs.

Mr. Morse has received the thirty-third and highest degree in masonry, having attained to the rank of Hon. Inspector General. He is also a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, and a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He now has charge of the middle and western Ma-

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sonic divisions of Texas, under Phillip C. Tucker, of Galveston, 33<sup>d</sup> and Inspector General of Texas.

Mr. Morse is a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Illustrious Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past Grand Dictator of the Knights of Honor, Grand Treasurer of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a member of the Odd Fellows, Knight of Pythias, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Chosen Friends and Red Men, and is Secretary of the Texas State Bar Association.

In 1887 he was appointed and commissioned to represent the Governor of Texas at the centennial anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States, held in Philadelphia on September 15.

He represented the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar at the burial of Sir Knight James A. Garfield, President of the United States, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881, and his rooms at the hotel were made general headquarters for the southwestern Sir Knights, General W. S. Hancock using them as his reception headquarters as a Knight Templar.

Charles S. Morse was married to Miss Helen J. Chambers, of Montgomery county, Texas, at Corsicana, on the twelfth day of October 1875. Their first child, Lizzie May, was born December 22, 1876, and died of trimus on New Year's day, 1877. Their second daughter Helen May, was born June 30, 1879.

Mrs. Morse is a daughter of James Chambers, and grand daughter of Judge William Simonton, of Montgomery county, Texas, and was born at Richmond, Fort Bend county, October 12, 1857. She has one sister, Mattie E., who married Mr. C. J. McGaughey in 1875, and now living in Montgomery county. Her mother died in 1880, leaving her two children to the care of their grandmother, and at her death they were taken charge of by their aunt, Helen S. Simonton, now the wife of Hon. W. R. Bright of Corsicana.

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Congress.

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## RICHARD COKE.

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**A**MONGST the host of honored and gifted sons of the "giant young Republic" of Texas, there is none who occupies, and justly, a more exalted position in the estimation, or warmer place in the affection of his constituents than Senator Richard Coke; and on history's fair page no name will go down to posterity adorned with more or brighter laurels.

Senator Richard Coke is a Virginian by birth, and a noble descendant and worthy scion of the ancient cavalier stock of the "Old Dominion." He was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of March, 1829, and is, therefore, at the present time sixty years of age. At William and Mary College, in that State, he received a thorough classical education, and choosing the profession of law, he entered the law department, studied, and was admitted to the bar when just twenty-one years of age. To the profession of law he has devoted his time and talents constantly when not in public service; and as a lawyer, has been eminently successful, earning laurels at the forum as in the halls of Congress.

In 1850, Mr. Coke removed from Virginia to Texas, and settled at Waco, McLennan county, where he has since continuously resided. On the breaking out of the late civil war, he enlisted as a private soldier, and rose rapidly to the rank of captain, in which capacity he rendered efficient service to the cause. Resuming the practice of law upon cessation of hostilities, Mr. Coke soon attracted attention, and was appointed district judge of his district, in 1865. In 1866, at the Democratic convention he received the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, and was elected by a large majority, but served only one year, because, in the opinion of the military commander of the

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State, General Sheridan, he was "an impediment to reconstruction," and was forthwith removed, that "construction" after Sheridan's fashion might be consummated.

This only served to bring him into greater prominence in the State and to endear him to his people the more, because of the injustice done him. Accordingly in 1873 he received the nomination of his party for Governor of the State and was elected by fifty thousand majority. This will of the people of Texas was sought to be defeated by the military government under Governor Davis, and through the Supreme Court of the revolutionary government, proceedings were instituted and decision reached declaring the election null and void, and Governor Davis issued his order prohibiting the assemblage of the Fourteenth Legislature and reconvening the defunct Thirteenth. The latter, with the Davis so-called administration, occupied the lower floor of the capitol, and Governor Coke and the former occupied the upper floor. Governor Davis appealed to Grant, President of the United States, for soldiers to enforce the unconstitutional rule.

The Fourteenth Legislature elect counted the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and put the machinery of State government in motion, peacefully ignoring the Davis administration. Governor Coke refused every proposition of compromise and even seeming recognition of the Davis faction, and held a firm hold upon the constitutional rights and power.

General Grant, to his honor, upon learning the facts, said that it was an iniquitous conspiracy against constitutional authority, as expressed by a majority of freemen, and refused further interference. This was the death knell of the Davis power. In this the prudence and wisdom of Governor Coke stood forth with majestic power, by averting civil war.

Everything was chaos; the State liabilities were unknown; evidences of indebtedness were multiplying continually; taxes were in many cases uncollected; the State

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credit was at a low ebb, and government warrants were hawked on the streets and sold at heavy discount.

The Chief Executive was equal to the position and exigencies of the crisis. His sound judgment, legal acumen and financial ability suggested plans, the execution of which led to successful financial results. His firmness in these matters of State had to combat even legislative opposition of no small proportions. He exercised his executive power with prudence, boldness and independence, till finally his measures triumphed, to his honor and the argumenting of his political influence and power. He had the wisdom and forethought to know and teach that all the then existing evils could not be corrected short of calling a Constitutional Convention under the laws then existing. Through that Convention, which was called into being, are we indebted for the present State Constitution and its prosperous workings. A general election was at once ordered, and resulted in the re-election of Coke and Hubbard by one hundred thousand majority, and the adoption of the Constitution by nearly the same vote.

Richard Coke is emphatically "of the people—the people's most faithful representative and servant." He honors them, and by them is honored as few men have been in this age; his name alone is enough to inspire enthusiasm, and all are ready to do him reverence. Witness his recent unanimous re-election to the Senate by the Twenty-first Legislature of Texas—after a service of twelve years, and amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Coke understands the people, knows their rights and dares maintain them against the calumnies and bitter detractions of the Ingalls of the West, and the Hoars of the North. He is more thoroughly familiar with their needs and wants, moreover, than any man, and hence, serving them successfully and efficiently, sympathizing in all their needs, he has acquired such a hold upon the people as not even Cæsar had in the day of his glory. Coke makes no distinction; the people are his children, he loves them, and tires not in his endeavor to make them happy

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and prosperous. Not the proud and influential alone, but the humblest son of the soil, can have his ear and his counsel ; none fear to approach him, for with the stern and heroic elements of the soldier he blends a gentle sympathy that can feel for the miseries of the poorest—a nature at once simple and grand.

So acceptable have Senator Coke's services in Congress been to his people, and so great is his influence, that so long as he will consent to serve he will surely be his own successor in office ; he has a life tenure.

Senator Coke continues to reside in the home of his early choice, Waco, McLennan county, where, in vacation, he spends his time in the bosom of his family and friends. Though hale and hearty, the frosts of sixty years have become visible on his locks. Upright and firm in his walk, he personifies dignity and manly grace ; genial and courteous in his social intercourse, he is the idol of all classes of society, and all, without distinction as to race, color or previous condition ; hail him as TEXAS' OWN—the hero of peace as of war.

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JOHN H. REAGAN.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN H. REAGAN. of Texas, resides in Palestine, Anderson county, He is a Tennessean, and was born in Sevier county, that State, October 8, 1818. He is therefore, at this writing, in his seventy-first year of age.

Mr. Reagan did not enjoy the best of educational advantages. In those early days colleges were few and far apart, and the luxury of a thorough classical education was beyond the means of the hardy pioneers and sons of toil, from which he and his family sprung. But he had the best common school advantages available, and later received a limited collegiate course, but did not graduate. Selecting the profession of law as most suitable to his tastes and talents, he applied himself with great dilligence to an acquisition of its intricacies and soon was admitted to the bar. In May, 1839, Mr. Reagan immigrated to Texas, then a Republic, and settled in the eastern portion of the State, where he has continuously since resided. In 1839, he was appointed deputy surveyor of public lands, which position he filled till 1843. Four years later he was chosen to represent his county in the lower house of the Legislature. This was the

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beginning of the public political career which has made Mr. Reagan one of the foremost politicians and ablest statesman of the present day, and led to higher and more responsible trusts. In 1852, he was elected to fill the office of judge of the district court of his district, with a term of six years. He resigned, however, and returned to private life, but his constituents insisted on his service, and hence, he was re-elected in 1856 for six years, but the people, recognizing in him traits of character of a high order of excellence, thought him fittest to represent the district in Congress. Accordingly the very next year, 1857, he was elected Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress from the First district of Texas. In 1859, he was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress. The war cloud that had gathered about that time was now at its darkest. Secession was the order of the day, and Mr. Reagan, being a pronounced Southern rights advocate, was elected to the Secession Convention of Texas, which was held in 1861, and by that Convention he and others were sent to the provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy at Richmond.

President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States government, honored Mr. Reagan with a portfolio in his cabinet, selecting him for his Postmaster General March 6, 1861, and on the perfection of permanent organization of the Confederate government, the appointment was confirmed, Mr. Reagan filling the position with marked ability and to the satisfaction of Congress and the people till the downfall of the cause. During this period of service Mr. Reagan was at one time appointed by President Davis as Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate government. This was a short while before the close of the war.

Returning to Texas upon the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Reagan again resumed the practice of law and engaged in farming in his old home—a pursuit of which he is very fond and has followed more or less all his life when circumstances rendered it possible to withdraw from busy public life. In 1875 a Constitutional Convention in Texas was



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called and Mr. Reagan was chosen to represent his district therein ; after this he was sent to Congress by his people six consecutive terms, to wit, to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, in which capacity he served with distinguished ability, and with credit both to himself and his State. But he was destined to even higher honors. Accordingly he was elected by the Legislature in 1887 to succeed S. B. Maxey as United States Senator, and took his seat March 4, 1887. In March 1893 his term of service will expire, and, as he is far advanced in years, it is not likely he will want to serve again even should he live ; but, so long as he is able and willing to wear the harness of office, a grateful constituency will insist on returning him as his own successor to the hall of the United States Senate. He was the father of the interstate commerce bill and many other measures showing wisdom and forethought.

John H. Reagan may be taken as a typical American politician and statesman of a pronounced Southern type. He is an idol of his people, and, though not to the manor born, they claim him as a son of Texas. With limited educational advantages in his youth, and being compelled to work for a living, Mr. Reagan has achieved the unusual and very arduous task of climbing to the summit of Fame's proud temple ; and having plucked the Laurel wreath from its pinnacle, he wears it with a quiet grace and dignity. His success sets forth an example to all young men and bids them not despair. It seems to illustrate the possibilities within the reach of him who, aiming high, is deterred by no obstacle, but goes to the front, determined to succeed, and knows no such word as fail.

Mr. Reagan is of Irish extraction, and like most of that race possesses wit and a keen sense of humor. His distinction has not been accidental, but won by hard work, and an indomitable perseverance. He had the opportunity and has made the best of it, and will go down to his grave gray with years and glorious with honors. In stature he is

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short and stout, and in social intercourse pleasant, almost "jolly." He is a man of remarkable physical constitution and strong vital powers, the ground work of which was laid in his youth by hardy out-door pursuit. He is one of the best extempore speakers in the State, possessing rare oratorical powers, while his colloquial gifts are of a high order of excellence. Mr. Reagan is a staunch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is also a Mason and Knight Templar. His wife was Miss Hollie F. Taylor, daughter of John F. Taylor, Esq., of Anderson county, Texas.

Mr. Reagan's fame is not limited to the boundaries of the State of Texas, but broadened into national proportions. In Congress he is acknowledged as a power, and great weight attaches to his every act and word, and Texans young and old love to do him reverence.

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*Chas Stewart*

CHARLES STEWART.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES STEWART, of Texas, is a citizen of Houston. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, May 30, 1836. Applying himself early to the study of law, he soon mastered it, and being admitted to the bar, early acquired an enviable local reputation. Having a taste for the fascinations of political life he soon became known as a politician of ability, and numbers a host of admiring friends who rejoice at his success. His first election was to the Forty-eighth Congress. Serving with satisfaction and representing his people with credit and ability, he was promptly re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, as a Democratic member, receiving twenty-four thousand one hundred and forty-five votes against fifteen scattering, an election practically unanimous. This is a distinguished compliment and one of which his friends are justly proud. The First district, represented by Mr. Stewart, embraces the counties of Angelina, Brazos, Chambers, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Montgomery, Newton,

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Orange, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Walker and Waller, and embraces a large area of the richest and most populous portion of the State. Mr. Stewart, has many years yet before him it is hoped, and his friends expect much of his future.

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### WILLAM M. MARTIN.

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HON. WILLIAM M. MARTIN represents the following counties of the State of Texas, composing the Second Congressional District, to-wit: Anderson, Cherokee, Freestone, Henderson, Houston, Leon, Nacogdoches, Robertson, Sabine and San Augustine in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

William M. Martin was born September 25, 1823, at Athens, Barbour county, Alabama, and received a limited education in the schools of the county.

He read law in Troy, Alabama, and came to Texas in 1850 to engage in the practice of his profession.

He was successful and popular, and was elected to the Texas Senate in 1853, and re-elected in 1855.

In 1861 he raised a company and was mustered into the Confederate army in the service of the Confederate States. His company was attached to the Fourth Texas Regiment and assigned to the army of Northern Virginia, under the command of General Robert E. Lee.

He participated in all the hard fought engagements of that army until its final depletion and surrender.

In 1865 he returned to Texas and resumed the practice of law, which he actively continued until 1872, when he was elected district attorney and at the expiration of his term of office retired to his farm and ranch, and was quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits and raising stock when he was

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nominated by the Democratic convention for the Fiftieth Congress, to which he was elected by a vote of five thousand one hundred and forty-six with only ninety scattering votes cast against him.

He was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress without any but a feeble opposition.

Mr. Martin is a man of strong, sound sense, although his manners and habits are simple and unostentatious, but if any one supposes from that, that he is not the peer of any man in Congress he will find himself much mistaken, if he has the temerity to attack him in any way. His familiar cognomen of "Old Howdy" arises from his genial and kindly feeling, but withal no man has more nerve and dignity when the occasion demands it than the Hon. William M. Martin.

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### C. B. KILGORE.

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THIS distinguished gentleman, who is now Congressman-elect for the second time from the Third Congressional District of the State of Texas, composed of the counties of Camp, Gregg, Harrison, Hunt, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood, is a native of Newnan, Georgia, born on the twentieth of February, 1835.

His father immigrated to Texas in 1846, while the subject of this notice was but a lad. Mr. Kilgore received his education at Henderson, in Rusk county, Texas. By profession, he is a lawyer. Having a natural aptitude to the study and practice of the law, his success was noticeable and marked from the beginning. He has shared largely in the confidence of the public, and is a strong and influential practitioner at the bar. Mr. Kilgore entered the war be-

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tween the States under General Sterling Price and General Van Dorn, and remained with them until after the battle of Elk Horn. He then went into the Cis-Mississippi Department, and under General Kirby Smith, participated in the famous Kentucky campaign. Perryville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, the fall of Vicksburg, Chickamauga—at which place he received a severe wound—were among the principal battles in which he was engaged. He rose in military rank to that of captain and was also adjutant-general of Ector's brigade. His political career began by election to the office of justice of the peace in 1869. In 1875 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the year 1880, he was a Democratic elector on the Presidential ticket of Hancock and English. He was elected by a handsome majority to the Senate of the Nineteenth Legislature of the State of Texas, and was made president pro tem., which office he held for two years, ending January 11, 1887. He was also chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Having received the nomination for Congress, by the Democratic convention of September, 1886, he resigned his place in the State Senate, leaving two years of his term unexpired. At the November election of 1886, he received a majority of 9,336 votes—his term of office as Congressman beginning on the fourth of March, 1887. He was re-elected to the Fifty-First Congress, having during his first term obtained the reputation of being the most faithful guardian of the public funds of any member of the House, much to the annoyance of the many pension-seekers who had but artificial claims upon the bounty of the government. Judge Kilgore is a member of the Presbyterian church (old school), belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is also a Knight of Honor. In 1858, he was married to Miss Fanny Parnett, daughter of Major Slade Barnett, of Rusk county, Texas, and has a family of seven children, six of whom are daughters. He possesses by nature a rich endowment of the elements of personal popularity, and has won in the political fortunes of the State an enviable

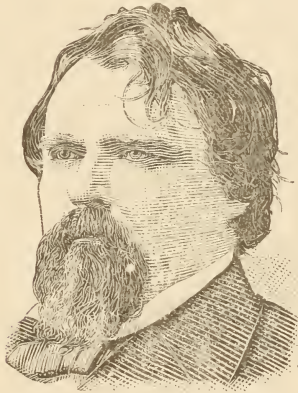


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share. Successful in the law, attractive in public oratory, broad in comprehension of the needs of the people, and trusted by his constituents, his advance in statesmanship has been proportionably manifested as he has been promoted in office.



DAVID B. CULBERSON.

THE Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, Hon. David B. Culberson, is a resident of Jefferson, Marion county. He was born in Troupe county, Georgia, September 29, 1830, and is therefore, fifty-nine years of age. He was educated in all the elements of a classical course at Brownwood and LaGrange, Louisiana, and manifesting a decided talent for the law, chose that profession, studied, and was admitted to the practice of the courts in his native State. As preceptor he had the honor and benefit of the counsel and the vast store of learning of Chief Justice Chilton, of the Supreme Court of Alabama,

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who turned him loose a finished barrister. Mr. Culberson removed to Texas in 1856, and soon made himself felt in the political affairs of his adopted State. Three years after locating he was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature, where he took a prominent part in active measures, and was at once accorded position as a leading man, being selected for important committee work, though quite young in years and in politics. Mr. Culberson's rise in political life has been somewhat extraordinary, and was secured by his force of character and indomitable perseverance, and to-day he stands forth as a conspicuous figure in national politics.

The advent of the war checked, for awhile, his ambitions and upward course in law and politics, and, fired by that patriotic zeal and love of country which enthused all true Southern men in those trying days, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private soldier. He served faithfully, performing with cheerfulness and zeal all the hard duties incumbent on a man in the ranks, and soon became distinguished and conspicuous for his bravery in battle and soldierly qualities generally; hence, his promotion was a matter of course. In the commanding position of Colonel of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry, a gallant band of true men, he was more in his element and capable of more efficient service to the cause than could have been possible as a simple unit in the great army of men. He was commissioned by the War Department as commander of this regiment, and as such became known as one of the best disciplinarians and tacticians in that branch of service. In 1864, Colonel Culberson was honored with a position on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Texas, being assigned to duty as Adjutant General with rank of Colonel. That same year, 1864, he was elected to the Legislature again, and served till the close of the war, when he was nominated for Congress. He was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, and was re-elected as a Democratic mem-

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ber, to the Forty-ninth, receiving this time the unanimous vote of the people, twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-five, there being no opposition. He has since been successively returned to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and is now serving his eighth consecutive term. This remarkable record is a distinguished compliment, and a mark at once of confidence and of the highest appreciation of his talents and his labors by a devoted constituency.

On the long roll of distinguished Texans, who have graced the halls of Congress, there are few names dearer to the people of Texas than that of Dave Culberson, as his friends love to call him. Few men in any country are more richly endowed by nature with admirable gifts than he, and these are polished and perfected by education and a long and thorough course of training, and experience in public life. Eloquent as a Clay or Calhoun, he has all the force of rhetoric of a Webster; profound in his knowledge of law, he can expound its principles in a masterly manner. Genial in his social life, he wins friends by a species of personal magnetism quite characteristic of the man. He is emphatically a leader, both in public and private life; and abroad, as well as in Texas, he receives the homage due a great man.

Mr. Culberson represents the counties of Bowie, Cass, Marion, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River and Titus.

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HON. SILAS HARE.

THE HONORABLE SILAS HARE, of Sherman, represents the Fifth Congressional District in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States. His district is composed of the following counties, to-wit,

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Archer, Baylor, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Denton, Grayson, Montague, Rockwall, Wichita, Wilbarger and Wise.

Silas Hare was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 13, 1827, and removed to Hamilton county, Indiana, when he was thirteen years of age. He received a common and private school education; served one year in the war with Mexico as a private; studied law and obtained license to practice in Indiana in 1850; shortly afterwards removed to Texas; was Chief Justice of New Mexico in 1862, under the Confederate government: afterwards served until the war closed as a captain; settled in Sherman in 1865; was Criminal District Judge from 1873 till 1876; was delegate to the Chicago Democratic Conventiou in 1884; was chosen Democratic elector for the State at large in 1884, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,683 votes against 8,085 votes for G. B. Pickett, Democrat, and 7,760 votes for H. C. Mack, Democrat, and was re-elected to the Fifty-First Congress.

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### HON. JO. ABBOTT.

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THE HON. JO. ABBOTT is a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States from the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, composed of the counties of Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman and Tarrant.

Jo. Abbott, of Hillsboro, was born near Decatur, Morgan county, Alabama, January 15, 1840; received a private and public school education; served in the Confederate army as First Lientenant Twelfth Texas Cavalry; studied law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1866; was elected to the State Legislature in 1869, and served one term; was appointed by Governor Roberts district judge of the Twenty-

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eighth Judicial District in February, 1879; was again elected in November, 1880, for a term of four years, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat, receiving nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five votes against eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty votes for J. C. Kirby, Independent, and one thousand and sixty-nine votes for A. B. Norton, Republican, and was also re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress.

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WILLIAM H. CRAIN.

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CONGRESSMAN CRAIN is a resident of Cuero, Texas. He is a native Texan, having been born in Galveston, November 25, 1848, and is one of the youngest men in Congress. At St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, he received a good education, graduating in July, 1867, at the age of nineteen years, receiving the degree of A. M., several years after from this famous institute. With the able and well-known lawyers Stockdale & Proctor, of Indianola, he studied law, and was admitted to practice in February, 1871. This profession Mr. Crain has followed ever since when not in Congress, or the Legislature. In 1876 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district (Seventh) in the State Senate. Here he attracted attention as a working member, keenly alive to the needs and wants of his constituency, and secured a warm place in their regard. In November, 1872, Mr. Crain had been elected (Democratic ticket) district attorney of the Twenty-third judicial district, in which office he made his mark. The people of the Seventh district manifested their appreciation of the young politician's claim and ambition, and elected him by a handsome majority to the lower house of the

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Forty-ninth Congress. In Congress he displayed brilliant qualities and a thorough acquaintance with the wants of his people, thus securing an additional hold upon them which led to his prompt return in succession to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first, they giving him for the Fiftieth session a majority of seventeen thousand votes, over Hayes, the Republican opponent.

His district is composed of the counties of Aransas, Bee, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Dimmit, DeWitt, Duval, Encinal, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Goliad, Hidalgo, Jackson, La Salle, Matagorda, Maverick, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, Webb, Wharton, Zapata and Zavalla.

Though young Mr. Crain is esteemed as one of the foremost statesmen in Texas, his personal popularity is great and adds to the strength which his learning and eloquence have imparted to his hold upon the people of the lower counties. As a lawyer, at the bar, Mr. Crain was recognized as foeman worthy of the steel of the ablest, and he early took high ground in the esteem of the bar and the people, as a criminal lawyer of first class ability. He is a general favorite, both for his social qualities and his brilliant gifts. He ranks also one of the first orators in the State, and a brilliant and long career is predicted for him by his admiring friends.

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HON. L. W. MOORE.

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THE HONORABLE L. W. MOORE, of LaGrange, is a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States from the Eighth Congressional district of the State of Texas, composed of the following counties, to-wit, Atascosa, Austin, Caldwell, Colorado, Fay-



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ette, Gonzales, Gaudalupe, Hayes, Karnes, Lavaca, Lee, Live Oak and Wilson.

L. W. Moore was born in Alabama in 18 5 ; removed to Mississippi when a child ; was educated at the State University, graduating with the first honors of his class in 1855 ; read law ; removed to Texas in 185 , and began the practice of his profession ; served in the Confederate Army during the war ; was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Texas in 1875 ; was elected District Judge in 1876, and remained upon the Bench till 1885, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,820 votes against 1,912 votes for Hutchison, Republican, and was re-elected to the Fifty-First Congress.



HON. ROGER Q. MILLS.

**T**HE HONORABLE ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas, was the most prominent member of the Fiftieth Congress and the acknowledged and able leader of the Democratic party on the floor of the House, when that posi-

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tion was enhanced by the fact that the Democratic party had the majority in the House. In fact, Roger Q. Mills gave distinction to the main issue in the presidential canvass, against the wishes of such men as Gorman, of Maryland, and Randall, of Pennsylvania. He impelled the Democratic convention up to the vital doctrine of the party, in adoption of a plank declaring in favor of tariff reform; and, whilst that party was defeated by means of the intervention of an electoral college and the lukewarm support of a few high tariff men in the party, still a large popular majority attested the fact that the people are with Mr. Mills and the Democratic party in favor of tariff reform, and he would rather submit to defeat on a true issue than achieve temporary success on a false and evasive issue.

Mr. Mills has been identified with the politics of Texas for a number of years, and it is not too much to say that it would be impossible to carry any measure at the polls in Texas that was opposed on the stump by Roger Q. Mills. The people and the Democratic party have perfect confidence in his personal and political integrity. His earnestness and magnetic eloquence on the hustings have made him a favorite orator in the State, and even in Congress he is listened to with profound respect.

The difficulties that he met and overcame in the management of the "Mills tariff bill" gives the best evidence of his loyalty to the interests of the great masses of the people, and of his splendid parliamentary tact in reconciling the disaffected and negating the influence of men of the party who were avowed opponents of the bill, in the face of a bold and talented opposition of the members of the House of the Republican party.

Mr. Mills has been a member of every session of Congress from and inclusive of the Forty-third and Fifty-first sessions in the House of Representatives from the Ninth Congressional district of Texas, composed of the counties of

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Bell, Burleson, Falls, Limestone, McLennan, Navarro and Washington.

He is a native of Kentucky, and has that fine and substantial physique which seems naturally to spring from the soil of his nativity. Especially has he a large, intellectual head and face, with a high and protuberant forehead.

As an orator, Mr. Mills is argumentative, but clothes with metaphor and beauty of language the most intricate reasoning, making it clear to his audience.

His manner is easy and graceful and his voice full and sonorous and well modulated.

He is a fearless leader and a bold defender of his political faith.

His reputation, of course, has become national, and to-day no man stands higher and is held in a greater degree of confidence by the Democratic party of the country than the Hon. Roger Q. Mills.

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### HON. JOSEPH D. SAYERS.

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THE HON. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, of Bastrop, was born at Grenada, Mississippi, on the twenty-third day of September, 1841, and came with his father, who settled in Bastrop, to Texas in 1851.

He was educated at the Bastrop Military Institute. He entered into the service of the Confederate States in the army and served from 1861 continuously until the surrender in 1865.

When the war terminated he taught school at Bastrop and read law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, becoming a law partner of the Hon. George W. Jones.

He was elected and served in the State Senate in the ses-

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sion of 1873. He was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1875 to 1878 inclusive.

Mr. Sayers was Lieutenant Governor of Texas from 1879 to 1880, and was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat, receiving twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-three votes against twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-three votes for his competitor, John B. Rector, perhaps the most popular Republican in the district, although he ran as an Independent. He was re-elected to the Fiftieth and also the Fifty-first Congresses, defeating, in the last race, a very popular gentleman, a Republican, General Belknap, of San Antonio.

He represents in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the following counties, to-wit: Bandera, Bastrop, Bexar, Blanco, Burnet, Coleman, Comal, Concho, Crockett, Edwards, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Medina, Menard, Runnels, San Saba, Travis, Uvalde and Williamson.

For sixteen years Mr. Sayers has been prominently identified with the politics of this district and of the State of Texas. He is recognized as a profound thinker and an adept in political economy. His service as State Senator in the year 1873 brought him prominently before the leading men of the State, while his reputation as a lawyer extended far beyond the limits of the bar he was accustomed to attend. The relation between himself and his constituency is not cold and official, but vital and ardent. His popularity is attested by the very complimentary vote he received from his district, and the tokens of recognition received in return from him. He is a fine, logical speaker and strong in polemical discussion. In Congress he is not a mere figure, but a member whose influence is felt. He is too broad to be sectional in his record, and too true to his State to see her interests slaughtered without a manly resistance.

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SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM.

SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM, of Weatherford, was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, July 4, 1846; received only a common school education; entered the Confederate army, Third South Carolina Regiment, when a boy; removed to Texas in 1866: studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1869; was district attorney of the Thirteenth District of Texas; was Democratic elector of the Third Congressional District of Texas in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat, receiving twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight votes against one hundred and eighty-four for Saylor, Republican. Re-elected from the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Brown, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Comanche, Coryell, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, El Paso, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Greer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock,

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Lynn, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Porter, Presidio, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Somervell, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, Throckmorton, Val Verde, Wheeler, Yoakum and Young—eighty-three counties. He was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress.

An empire of territory is embraced in Mr. Lanham's district. About half of the eighty-three counties in his district are unorganized, any two of which cover an area equal to an average State. Mr. Lanham deserves great credit for his successful struggle against stubborn difficulties. He is self educated, and is now an untiring student. For a time, he taught school as a stepping-stone to the practice of law. In his profession he has been eminently successful. Not only as a judge of law is he eminent, but as a pleader and advocate at the bar, he is well nigh resistless. His eloquence is impassioned, his words well chosen, and his elocution almost faultless. He is small in physical stature, of rotund bodily contour, and of a restful movement. Genial in the most commendable degree, he both entertains his friends in pleasing conversation, and is himself entertained by them. He has shown in his Congressional course the same indomitable purpose to excel that has so saliently marked his entire history. But few men have labored harder, done more, and risen in the esteem of the nation faster, during the same length of time at the beginning of Congressional service, than has this cultivated gentleman. Mr. Lanham is nature's child, under the dominating influence of education and an unconquerable ambition to excel.



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Senators.

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## GEORGE WASHINGTON GLASSCOCK.

HON. GEORGE W. GLASSCOCK was born January, 1846, in Travis county, Texas. His father, for whom he was named, was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh Legislatures, representing the counties of Travis and Williamson, which the son now represents in the Senate, with the addition of Burnet county. He belonged to the pioneers of Texas, and was conspicuous for manly qualities in that sturdy race of men whom the present generation delight to honor by preserving their memories through the name of some county.

The Twentieth Legislature, of which the subject of this sketch was a member, named the county of Glasscock in honor of Geo. W. Glasscock, deceased, and the act creating the county contains a section that reads as follows:

“The county of Glasscock is named in honor of George W. Glasscock, who participated in the struggle for Texas independence, and was at the storming and capture of the Alamo, on the tenth of December, 1835, and was in the Grass fights and other engagements which resulted in the independence of Texas.”

George W. Glasscock, jr., the present State Senator, removed from his native county to Georgetown, Williamson county, ten years since, and has served as county attorney and county judge of Williamson county, and also as Senator for the counties of Travis, Williamson and Burnet in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures.

In the Nineteenth Legislature he was a member of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, being at that time, while the construction of the new capitol building was in progress, perhaps the most important committee of the session. He also served on other important

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committees, and soon acquired the reputation of an industrious and efficient worker as legislator, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate.

In the Twentieth Legislature he served as chairman of the Committee on Education, and did full service on other committees.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he declined the chairmanship of a committee, and withdrew his name from all other committees except the following, viz., Judiciary No. 1, Education, Finance, Asylums, Roads and Bridges, Counties and County Boundaries, and Public Buildings and Grounds. He did this because he believed that his experience and standing as a Senator had not been fairly recognized by the President of the Senate.

He suspected that it was meant by the President of the Senate as a penalty for his (Glasscock) having been a candidate, and having defeated the nominee of the Democratic Convention. This was a fact, but Glasscock had maintained his allegiance throughout the canvas to the Democratic party, and claimed that his opponent was nominated by unfair means, resorted to by his supporters in the Travis county Convention.

His specific ground of complaint was that the Convention of Travis county, through its chairman, after adopting the report of the Committee on Basis of Representation and Order of Business, which report was that each ward and precinct should be entitled to a certain vote in the Convention therein named, and that in all contests for office where there were more than one candidate the vote should be taken by wards and precincts, the Convention adhered to this rule in all but that of State Senator, where there were only two candidates, and without any motion to rescind this adopted order of business, on a motion to instruct delegates to vote for B. C. Giles (his opponent), the vote was taken "viva voce," enabling the precincts that had more delegates, and outsiders who came into the hall, to vote. This was permitted to be

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done by the chairman over the protest of Glasscock and his friends.

Judge Glasscock asked the Convention to reconsider the vote and take it by precincts, and at the same time announced that if Mr. Giles was nominated by this unfair means he would not be bound by the action of the Convention, but even if another than Giles should be nominated he would abide by the action of the Convention. The Speaker refused to take the precinct vote, and the outsiders cried down every effort to obtain a fair vote of the delegates' instructions, and participated in the voting.

This is not the place to discuss this question, but no one who knows George Glasscock, for a moment, doubts his Democracy, or the fact that he acted conscientiously in this matter, upon what he believed to be nothing more than his own vindication by an appeal to the people against the unfair conduct of the Travis county convention.

Early in the canvass Judge Glasscock announced publicly to his audience, in the presence of his competitor, that if he, Mr. Giles, would withdraw from the canvass, that he (Glasscock) would also withdraw, and let the convention get together and nominate another man for State Senator, pledging himself to support such nominee, no matter from what county in the district.

Senator Glasscock's legislative record is voluminous, and from the character of bills introduced, and supported by him, it gives an inevitable conclusion that his course has been generally wise and prompted by patriotic motives.

Among other bills offered and supported by him during the Twenty-first Legislature are the following, to-wit: "An Act simplifying and relieving the road law of its cumbersome system under precinct overseers, and jury of view, by placing the roads under the control of the Commissioners' court and county road overseer," "An Amendment to the fence law," "An Act to give pasture owners a lien on stock grazing therein," "An Act to permit parties to a divorce suit to testify," "An Act to permit the amendmen

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of pleading in vacation," "An Act to create an additional penitentiary," "An Act to amend the criminal fee bill, saving largely to the State."

In fact the acts of the Legislature for the last three sessions bear the finger marks of Senator Glasscock, on nearly every page. Senator Glasscock debates with fire and zeal, and is always in earnest. His command of language is complete, and his speeches are strong and to the point, replete with eloquence, and sometimes irony, but his blade is sharp and never tears or hacks. With all he is full of courtesy and comes out of an intellectual combat with no ill feeling or malice towards his competitors. He speaks rapidly, but presents his propositions with great clearness.

He is an indefatigable worker in the committee room and watches the course of legislation with care.

His manners are genial, and his popularity very general. His friends have perfect confidence in his judgment and integrity, and can rely upon him in any emergency. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, an Odd Fellow and a Knight Templar Mason. Judge Glasscock was married to Miss J. H. Boatner, of Anderson county, Texas, March, 1865. His business and financial qualities are good, and he has accumulated a fortune which he uses liberally.

Senator Glasscock is in the vigor of mental and physical manhood, and deeply interested, as he is, in the material prosperity of Texas and her institutions, the probability is that he will continue to represent some constituency in some Legislative body or administrative position for many years, by which he can be of use to his fellow men and to his State. He will always be found advocating and supporting personal liberty, encouraging education, and influencing the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. He has nothing of the demagogue about him, but his kindly manner to all men comes from a good heart, just as a sound tree bears good fruit, and his ability and earnest perseverance, his friends look to him to accomplish great good.



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## R. S. KIMBROUGH.

SENATOR R. S. KIMBROUGH is a native of Tennessee. His father's farm, Madisonville, Monroe county, was situated on the contested ground between the Federal and Confederate troops, and his youth soon became accustomed to the stern realities of war, both in the armed conflict of opposing forces, and perhaps the stern necessities of a family cultivating and daily contending for the possession of enough to maintain life against the rapacity of the enemy and the actual suffering of friendly troops.

Although schools in that section were disorganized young Kimbrough laid the foundation of an education, and learned rapidly from men all practical affairs as occurring in the swift current of events. His education lacked the polish of the regular curriculum, but on the other hand the environments of his youth stimulated and concentrated thought and action into lessons more useful than theory.

With this kind of training, and a spirit of adventure and indomitable energy, this youth, cradled and reared in the lap of war's alarms, came to Texas, and got off the train at Mesquite on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1874, with only a few dollars in his pockets.

His first effort was to teach the youth of the country the three "R's," "reading, riting and 'rithmetic."

He soon removed to Linden to have his scholastic trust become more enlarged and important.

In 1875 he returned, and spent the year at his old homestead in Tennessee; but in 1876 he came back to Texas, and settled in Clay county, building, as architect, contractor and workman, the first log hyuse ever erected in what is now the populous town of Post Oak.

He also improved a farm in this locality, and when in

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proper condition, sold it for sufficient to furnish capital for merchandising, which he commenced at Mesquite.

His political life opened as a member of the Nineteenth Legislature, having run ahead of his colleague from Dallas, who was also elected by eleven hundred votes, demonstrating clearly his popularity, which has been since attested by his election on November 6, 1888, to the Senate of the Twenty-First session of the Legislature of Texas, by a majority over his Union Labor competitor of six thousand votes.

He represents in the Senate the Sixteenth district, composed of the counties of Dallas, Kaufman and Rockwall.

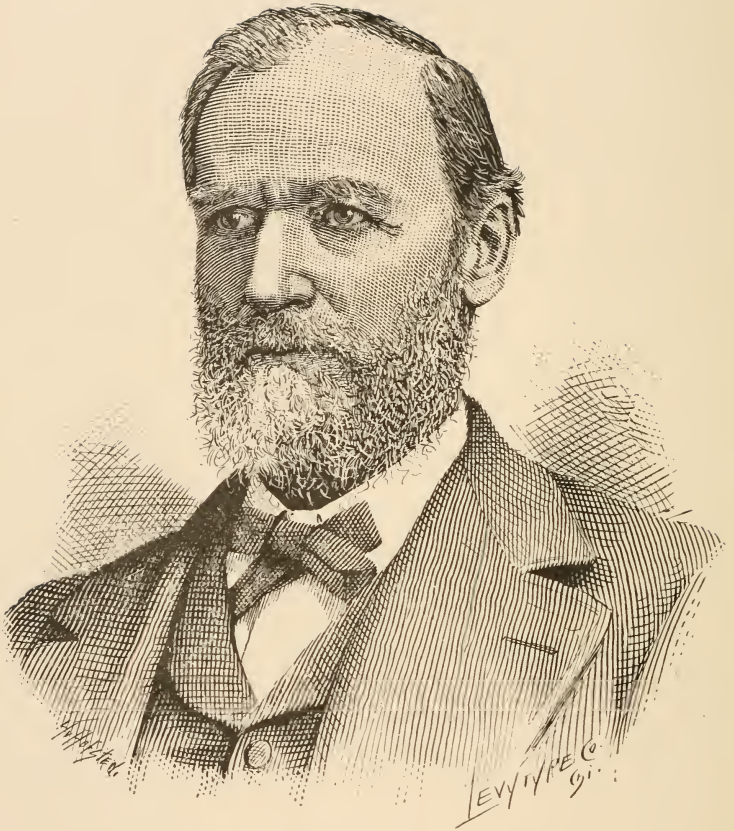
He served ably as the chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts, and as a member of other important Committees.

Senator Kimbrough is a fluent speaker, an earnest and logical debator, and exhibits great tenacity and skillful conduct through the mazes and opposition of legislation of any measure he thinks will benefit the people, not alone of his own section but all the people of the whole State.

He at once took his natural position as one of the ablest men in the Senate, and maintained it with rare skill and judgment throughout the session.

Perhaps his main characteristic is straightforward earnestness of purpose and unflagging zeal, until the object he has in view is accomplished. He is not yet in the meridian of life and has before him development and years of usefulness.





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## WILLIAM ALLEN.

SENATOR WILLIAM ALLEN is a native of Barren county, Kentucky. The name of the county is not typical of the nature of the soil, for it produces grand men and magnificent woods of beech trees. He was born March 18, 1835. He was educated in his native State, and had the advantage of a literary and scientific training in the regular college curriculum. His early life was devoted to teaching and authorship. He is author of "Five Years in the West" and a MS copy of "The South no Dishonored Realm," and he has also been a contributor to the leading magazines.

In 1860, Senator Allen became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and now fills the honorable and useful position of trustee of the Southwestern University, under the charge of the Methodist Conference; he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of 1882, and other important ecclesiastical positions. He is also a member of the order of Ancient and Accepted Lodge of Free Masons.

Like Bishop Polk, Rev. Dr. Pentleton and other Southern ministers, when the alarm sounded in 1861, and volunteers were called for to defend the homes and sovereign autonomy of the Southern States, Mr. Allen laid aside his peaceful garments and shouldered his musket, following the fortunes of the gallant General Dick Taylor for two years, when believing he could be of more service as a chaplain he accepted that position and commanded a wide influence by preaching the word and gospel of Christ in his "daily walk and conversation," in which capacity he served his country and his God until peace spread her white wings over the land.

Mr. Allen has also been for many years a farmer and

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stockraiser, and believes it to be gospel to be "diligent in business." He first became known in politics as the Senator for the Seventeenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Collin and Denton, to which he was elected by a majority of one thousand and fifty votes.

It goes without saying that he is a Jeffersonian Democrat of the real old kind, devoted to the progress and development of his adopted State, materially, morally and intellectually, to which he is devoting his fine and trained abilities.

Perhaps no man ever sat in the Senate of Texas for whom his fellow members and those who know him have a more profound respect and trust, both for his purity of life and character, and judgment and ability as a legislator.

Senator Allen has in course of transcription a copy of a book written by him which he proposes to publish.

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ROBERT HENRY BURNEY.

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THE family of Senator Burney are of English extraction, and was one of the families that pioneered the settlement of Old Dominion at a very early period in colonial history. Thence the family spread its branches over North Carolina and Tennessee. To this latter branch of the family belongs the subject of this sketch, R. H. Burney.

He was born October 22, 1854, in McNary county, Tennessee, and while an infant came with his father's family to Texas. His father, Judge H. M. Burney, settled in Kerr county, 1856, where Senator Burney still resides.

Senator Burney obtained his primary education at the schools of Kerr county, but in 1875 he entered the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and at once demonstrated a high talent for mathematics and metaphysics.



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ics. His first evidence of the mathematical leadership in his class was attested by a gold medal won in fair and open competition, and in the following year he won the laurel on oratory.

In 1879, he was graduated from that University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the following year he was made Bachelor of Laws, after a course of lectures in that department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee.

He was not indebted alone to his father for his thorough and liberal education. In 1874, he had joined the State Rangers, and served in Captain Neal Caldwell's company, and with the money thus earned he paid a part of his expenses and tuition fees at college, and at the same time gained an experience of frontier and outpost life that has brought him into the closest sympathy with the people of the border and unorganized counties, and a knowledge of the practical means of advancing the interests of these people and developing the country. It has served him well in his capacity as a State Senator.

Senator Burney is a professional lawyer, and now a prominent member of the Kerrville bar, where he resides.

He was nominated by the Democratic Senatorial convention of the Twenty-eighth Senatorial district, for the Twenty and Twenty-first sessions of the Senate of Texas, and was elected by a popular majority of over eleven thousand votes in a district composed of sixteen counties, and covering an area of territory of over sixty-three thousand square miles.

In the session of the Twentieth Senate he was chairman of the select joint committee of the Senate and House charged with an examination and report into the conduct of the Comptroller's Office. The work of this committee was difficult, intricate and personally delicate. Senator Burney's rapid computation and adjustment of accounts made him at once prominent in the actual work of this committee, and his clear analytical power caused the committee to depend entirely upon him in all adjustments.

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It is due to Senator Burney to say that the thorough investigation made by this committee was mostly his work. And it is well known that the report of this committee, written by Senator Burney, made the most startling disclosure of criminal negligence, to say the least of it, in the settlement of accounts with the State by the tax collectors, and was the direct cause of the enactment by the Twentieth Legislature of the law requiring tax collectors to make monthly settlements, and to remit all funds, not in drafts to the Comptroller, but in money by express or in money orders direct to the State Treasurer.

It has been the openly expressed opinion of the highest State officials, that this report on the condition of the Comptroller's Office and the settlement of accounts by the tax collectors, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, based upon that, was the most important and most beneficial to the State of any action by the Twentieth Legislature.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Education.

It is no exaggeration to say that Senator Burney is regarded as one of the best informed men on the floor of the Senate in regard to the course of legislation. It seems to be a matter of conscience with him, not to permit the least detail to escape his scrutiny, and it may be added that this habit, with an extraordinary tenacious memory, has made him more familiar with legislation than most of his colleagues. He is never at a loss when a question is asked to give full and accurate information as to the provisions of any bill or its progress and standing on the calendar.

It therefore follows that he is thoroughly pains-taking and attentive to all business, not only in the Senate chamber but in the committee rooms.

He perfected and introduced a number of important bills in both sessions of the Senate.

He was the author of the measure in the Twentieth Legislature under which our geological department is operated

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not entirely as he desired in the form of its final adoption, but enough to make room for an entering wedge into a most important field of Western Texas development. This measure he takes great pleasure and pride in, and is wont to enlarge in private of its vast benefits to his constituents.

In the consideration of the vexed school lands question, the manner of their disposition, etc., Senator Burney was regarded by his colleagues as the best authority. He had given the question very exhaustive investigation, and his opinions were constantly sought on this subject and they commanded the highest attention and respect. So thorough on this question was he regarded that he was finally placed upon the free conference committee of the two houses to adjust and reconcile conflicting opinions and formulate a State policy.

Senator Burney has a tall, well knit, lithe figure, measuring six feet in height; weight about 145 pounds. His features are regular, animated and intelligent, with a bright, hazel eye, round head, thick suit of hair, and brown beard. Even in repose in his seat in the Senate he gives the impression of an alert, active, quick man, and always prepared for action.

With a knowledge of his course at college, it is not difficult to trace the distinguishing features of his mental powers. Given the accuracy and concentration of a mathematical *penchant*, an analytical, concentrated and strong mind is the product. While his mind is very quick of apprehension, it is also more comprehensive than the ordinary quick and superficial minds. There is nothing superficial about Senator Burney. He must understand the root of the matter, otherwise he regards the information worthless.

With studious habits and such a mind, often brilliant in. He is a ready speaker, plunging at once *in medias res* and an advocate of great earnestness and emphasis. He talks oftener than most of his colleagues, but is listened to, for he always knows what he is talking about,

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and the Senate is never afflicted with oratorical efforts for mere display. His talks are concise and generally for the purpose of explanation.

His manners are slightly blunt, but kind, as if his earnestness and singleness of straightforward purpose disdained to rely upon a *suaviter in modo*.

He is strong in all his feelings and especially true and reliable as a friend.

On the thirteenth day of September, 1879, he was married to Miss Mattie Prather, a beautiful and accomplished resident of Palestine, Texas. He has a very interesting family of three children, the eldest a girl of about seven years of age, who, during the last session, attracted the attention of Senators and visitors while walking about the Senate chamber by her perfect lady-like manners and delicate beauty.

Senator Burney, although a young man comparatively, is very thoroughly equipped for legislative work. He has a fine comprehension of the history and structure of government, and understands with legal precision the delicate machinery of all the parts of our free government and the rights and duties of its different departments. His political faith is based upon the doctrines of the Democratic party, as expounded by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

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## KENNAN BEN SEALE.

**K**ENNAN B. SEALE was born March 4, 1855, in Jasper, Texas. His parents were Lewis Seale and Eliza Brent.

He was educated at Waco University; studied law; was licensed and commenced the practice of law at Jasper, his native place. He has served as county attorney, and two terms as district attorney in the First Judicial District of Texas.

He was elected to the Senate from his district in November, 1888, by a vote of two to one, doubling the vote of his competitor. He was made chairman of the Committee on Insurance and Statistics and served on thirteen other committees. He was author and advocate of the bill requiring the payment of a poll tax as a qualification for suffrage; and also a bill regulating the liabilities of railroad companies for damages sustained by fellow servants; and also the author of a joint resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to create a separate marine district for the coast of Texas.

K. B. Seale was married in 1881, to Miss Sue Rentfro, of Jasper.

Senator Seale is the happy possessor of all the elements of mind that secures success and brings deserved reputation. He has a logical, analytical mind, into which is interwoven a certain amount of poetical sentiment that embellishes his strong arguments with a captivating effect.

He is so modest and retiring by nature that it might be mistaken for indolence, but such is not the case, for there is no more industrious and painstaking legislator, and when aroused from his apparent pleasant indifference no one excels him as an accomplished and effective debator.

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He is warm hearted and true to his friends, and his popularity is shown by his nomination for the Senate by his party without any personal solicitation, and the overwhelming majority that he received over his opponent. In the precinct in which he lives he received every vote polled but one.

A more knightly Senator can not be found in the Twenty-first Legislature. Composed, as it is, of the ablest men of the State, Senator Seale is the peer of any one of them.

He is true to himself and true to his friends, and it may well be concluded that he is and will be true to his country.

Senator Seale is one of the most scholarly men in the Senate. His language is chaste and classical, and his poetic fancy often betrays itself in his well rounded periods and smooth sentences.

He has been a contributor to literary periodicals, and were he to abandon his profession and politics he would shine as an author. His modesty, however, has, to a large extent, heretofore confined his essays to the knowledge and pleasure of his friends.

He is a conscientious and most attentive legislator and a most industrious member and worker on committees.

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### JAMES JONES JARVIS.

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JAMES JONES JARVIS, a member of the Twenty and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Senate, is the son of Daniel and Lydia Jarvis, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born on the thirtieth of April, 1831, in Scurry county, North Carolina, and was educated in that State, and in Tennessee and at Jacksonville, Illinois, to which place his

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father removed when he was about twenty-one years of age.

He read law with the Hon. W. B. Somers, of Arbana, Illinois, and wrote in the clerk's office at the same time, perfecting his knowledge of the practice of his profession.

Mr. Jarvis obtained a license to practice law in 1856, and immediately came to Texas, locating at Quitman, Wood county. He had obtained his license from the Supreme Court of Illinois, and, upon its presentation before the same Court of Texas, he was licenced by that court to practice law in Texas.

After the late civil war Mr. Jarvis removed to Fort Worth, where he now resides. For some years he continued the practice of law at Fort Worth, and, by energy and application, accumulated considerable property in town lots and lands, all of which have vastly increased in value. He owns city property in Ft. Worth which has become very valuable, and also a farm and ranch in the country. At the close of the war he owned but a few pieces of land. As he made money at law he invested in lands, and the increase of value of real estate has silently but successfully augmented his fortune.

He owns a number of shares in the Fort Worth National Bank of which he is a director.

In 1861 Mr. Jarvis volunteered in Company A, Tenth Regiment Texas Cavalry, Acton's Brigade, Van Horn's Corps, Beauregard's Army of Tennessee, and served as adjutant and major of his regiment. After the battle of Corinth the troops with which he was connected were transferred to General Kirby Smith, and Mr. Jarvis served with that army and took part in its battles through the whole of General Smith's campaign in Kentucky and the battles around Richmond, Kentucky. On the evacuation of Kentucky and after joining General Bragg he was also in the battles of Murfreesborough and Jackson, Mississippi. In the latter battle he was slightly wounded but did not leave the field.

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He came home just before the close of hostilities on furlough, and was at home when the Confederate armies surrendered.

Soon after Mr. Jarvis became a citizen of Fort Worth he was elected District Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District and served in that capacity for two years.

In 1886 he was elected to the Senate and has served as chairman of the important Committee on Finance in the Twentieth session, the extra session and Twenty-first session. He was also a member of Judiciary No. 1, being second on the list of committeemen of that committee. Also a member of the following committees, to-wit, Internal Improvements, Education, Public Debt, Frontier Protection, Retrenchment and Reform and Engrossed Bills. Mr. Jarvis has always been an active worker in the committee room. He is the author of many important laws embodied in the statutes of Texas. Among them he introduced in the Twentieth session the bill, which became a law, requiring assessors and collectors to report monthly their collections under oath, and requiring them to send all money collected directly to the Treasurer of the State, instead of the Comptroller, as formerly. The effect of this bill was a surplus in a depleted treasury. Numerous other laws bear the impress of the industry and legal talent of Mr. Jarvis.

Mr. Jarvis prefers the pursuits of private life in the quietness of his home to the turmoil of political affairs, but the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, his talent and the peculiar environments of his life have forced him into State politics.

He was nominated by the Democratic convention of the Twentieth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Tarrant, Parker, Wise and Jack, and was elected by a majority of twelve hundred votes. Before the war the only office held by him was that of County Judge of Wood county.

Mr. Jarvis was married in 1866 to Miss Ida Van Zandt,

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daughter of Isaac Van Zandt, once minister of the Republic of Texas to the United States, and who was appointed by General Sam Houston to negotiate the terms of annexation of Texas to the sisterhood of States. Mr. Jarvis is a member of the Christian church, but of no secret associations.

The Hon. J. J. Jarvis, although he retired from the practice of his profession many years since, is a lawyer of great legal acquirements and is thoroughly acquainted with Texas history and jurisprudence, and a man of sound and conservative judgment on State affairs.

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HON. W. T. ARMISTEAD.

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W T. ARMISTEAD, a native of Georgia, was born on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1848. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1871.

In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and participated in the engagements around Atlanta, and was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, and made a prisoner at Gerard Aba in the closing scenes of the war. He had, however, been promoted and commissioned Captain before he was captured.

Mr. Armisted came to Texas immediately after his graduation and located at Douglassville, Cass county, Texas, where he taught school. He removed to Jefferson, Texas, in 1872 and commenced the practice of law in 1873, and he still resides there engaged in the practice of his profession.

He has been elected a delegate to every Democratic State Convention since 1874.

He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature, and was re-elected to the Nineteenth by an increased majority. He was elected Senator to

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the Twentieth and Twenty-First sessions of the Legislature from the Fourth Senatorial district over the Honorable D. S. Hearn by nearly 5,000 majority.

Senator Armistead has been a very successful lawyer, and is an honest and conscientious legislator. He speaks with great ease to himself and fluency, and has a well modulated and singularly musical voice. He is a handsome man, of medium height, compactly built, with a fine face and head.

He is a Knight Templar, Mason, a member of the Baptist church, the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His manners are gentle and quiet. His social qualities are highly developed, enjoying society and life, and is serene and equable in his deportment and carriage.

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HENRY TAYLOR SIMS.

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HENRY T. SIMS was born in Taladega county, Alabama, and is now about thirty-six years of age. When a boy he lived several years in Carroll county, Georgia, where he lost his mother when he was five years of age, and from that time until he was about fourteen years old he resided with relatives and went to school in the country, where he learned the rudiments of an English education. He returned to St. Clair county, Alabama, where he worked, saved money and went to school.

In a short while he met with some school mates who were coming to Texas and came with them. Arriving at Harmony Hill, Rusk county, Texas, he went into the grocery business. He sold out in about eight months and went to Sherman, Grayson county, where he clerked in a store



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for about two years, but borrowed books from H. O. Head and read law at night.

Having in the meantime made a few hundred dollars, he went back to Alabama in 1873, and read law under Judge J. W. Juger, of Ashville, and was admitted to the bar in the winter of the same year, when he came back to Texas and located at Cleburne, Johnson county, and there commenced the practice of law.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Ida Storn, a native of Kentucky.

In 1876 he removed to Coleman, Coleman county, Texas, where he now resides, and where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession and has acquired considerable property.

In 1887 he formed a partnership with F. L. Snodgrass, a talented young lawyer from Sparta, Tennessee, under the firm name of Sims & Snodgrass. The firm have a good and lucrative practice.

Previous to his present position as Senator from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, he has held no office. In the summer of 1888, the Democratic Convention of his senatorial district nominated him for that position. Some of the most prominent men in his district were candidates before the Convention.

He was elected at the November election without opposition.

Mr. Sims is a Democrat, but not fascinated with politics. He rather inclines to the practice of his profession and the cultivation of social and the enjoyment of domestic duties. He has four children, three girls and one boy, and one boy lost in infancy.

His mind is vigorous and analytical, easily comprehending an issue and quick to explain his position. He speaks with great ease—a fluent flow of language combined with an impressive manner. Early in the session he demonstrated his usefulness as a legislator, and took rank at once as a leading man among a body of able men.

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He is emphatically the architect of his own fortune. From the hard granite of circumstance he has hewed out for himself the embodiment and illustration of what can be accomplished by the unaided exertions of one man in becoming a useful citizen in private and public life.

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JNO. M. CLAIBORNE.

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JNO. M. CLAIBORNE, a member of the Senate of Texas from the Tenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Galveston, Brazoria and Matagorda, was born in the State of Tennessee, February 27, 1839. came to Texas with his father, Colonel Phil. Claiborne, in the early part of the year 1846, and settled in Bastrop county, and was educated at the Bastrop Military Institute and at Baylor University, Independence, Texas. He read law with his father, with a view of practicing the profession, but abandoned the idea to go into commerce and farming, in both of which he is now engaged. He served as clerk in the Comptroller's Office in 1860 and 1861; was both district and county clerk of Bastrop county since the war; was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee for two years; was Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Roberts for four years, and Major General of the Texas Volunteer Guards for three years.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the late war between the States, he left the city of Austin as a private in company D, Terry's Texas Rangers, and was, in 1863 appointed adjutant of the regiment. In July, 1864, he was detached and placed in the secret service department by General John B. Hood, who, on December 14, 1864, promoted him for gallantry in front of Nashville, and recommended him to the War Department for an adjutant generality of division with

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the rank of colonel. He participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Tennessee, except while wounded, and bore the last order ever delivered to the lamented Claiborn, General Claiborn having been killed while the order was being delivered at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, at 9:50 at night. He received three dangerous and two slight wounds, and lost in action, killed under him, four horses, had two wounded, two being killed in the one engagement at Farmington, Tennessee, 1864, thus speaking louder than words for his gallantry in battle. Yet, with one exception, he has had no personal difficulty since the close of the war.

General Claiborne's popularity is sustained by the overwhelming majority he received over all four of his competitors in his recent election, although from a district Republican by some 450 majority. In which election he was elected to the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Senate of Texas.

In the Twentieth he was chairman of one, if not the most, important Senate committees, that of Commerce and Manufactures, and is second on Military Affairs, and in the Twenty-first chairman of the committee on Military Affairs.

General Claiborne is one of the straightest Democrats in the State, and is entirely in accord with the principles of the party.

General Claiborne married Miss Sue M. Phillips, of Kentucky in 1865. They have three children—two sons, R. Sidney and Tom Jack, and one daughter, Hallie Overton.

General Claiborne has a striking and attractive appearance, a man of very general intelligence and a fluent public speaker.

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### LEONARD ANDERSON ABERCROMBIE.

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SENATOR ABERCROMBIE, although fifty-three years of age, is still in the vigor of life, both physically and intellectually. He has been a citizen of Texas for a third of a century, having emigrated to this State from his native State, Alabama.

Senator Abercrombie had the advantage of a very thorough education, and came to the study of law very fully equipped to master its "metaphysical jargon."

With a natural legal mind and profound legal acquirements, it is not astonishing that he succeeded in mounting to the highest rung of legal fame. He was well prepared to serve in legislative harness. He was elected a member of the Senate of Texas at the November election in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, and is now serving his third session in that body. His ability, allied to his experience, makes him a most valuable and efficient law maker. He is a solid and reliable man without ostentation, but plunges immediately into the subject matter of discussion and clears it from all the mists and impediments of verbose surplusage and circumlocution.

In other words, his directness of purpose influences his argument straight to the point, and he presents his ideas with a clearness and conciseness of diction that can not be mistaken or misunderstood. He is safe at all times to rely upon to watch legislation, expose a trick, expose charlatanism, and lead into smooth waters and plain sailing. These combinations of qualities are rare, and are highly appreciated and trusted by his cotemporaries.

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## WILLIAM HENRY BURGES.

THE Senator from Guadalupe, Hon. W. H. Burges, is a native of Tennessee; born in Madison county, January 8, 1838, and was chiefly educated in his native State. He has been in Texas thirty-two years. His legal education was acquired at the law department of the University of the State of Louisiana. He is a lawyer, and has been successful in securing a large and lucrative practice.

At the time that Judge John Ireland was elected the Chief Magistrate of the State of Texas, Mr. Burges was a member of the law firm of Ireland & Burges, of Seguin, Texas.

During the war between States he rendered four years' service as a soldier in the famous Hood's Brigade, participated in most of the engagements led by that officer, and was seriously wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg.

Mr. Burges began public life as county attorney of Guadalupe county, and served with credit to himself and the people. Afterwards he was elected district attorney. In 1876 he was a Democratic elector on the presidential ticket in the State of Texas. He was also a member of the Boundary Commission, having in charge the investigation and establishment of the Greer county lines. He has been twice State Senator—his first service having been rendered in the Seventeenth Legislature of the State of Texas. He was elected to the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature, as Senator from the Twenty-fifth district in November, 1886, by a majority of four thousand nine hundred and fifty-one votes. He has maintained a consistent and rising course in his legislative work, and manifests a deep concern in the great measures brought before the Senate. His district is composed of Hays, Guadalupe, Blanco, Kendall, Comal, Caldwell and Llano counties.

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In the Twentieth he was chairman of the Committee on Public Debt, and in the Twenty-first chairman of the Committee on Public Land, and a member of the most important Senate committees. He is not tall, having a tendency to obesity. His hair is black, and his eyes black and piercing, though not large. He is pleasant in manners and enjoys the society of his friends. He knows how to oblige gracefully and to say "No" positively. He stands high at the bar, is a fine speaker, close investigator, an ardent friend, and has a full reserve of will force. He has been married three times, has a family of five children, and is a member of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

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SAMUEL CROCKETT UPSHAW.

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SENATOR UPSHAW came to Texas when he was only ten years of age, and is now forty-eight years old, but gives no evidence of the ravages of time upon his person, which is firm and vigorous, with an eye as bright and hair as black as in youth. The only evidence of age is in his sound judgment and exhaustive arguments. He is a native of Arkansas, and has been a citizen of Texas for thirty-eight years, and is now a practicing lawyer, residing in Hillsborough, Hill county. He was educated at the common schools of Texas, and finally completed his law studies at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

He has quietly moved up to the first rank of his profession. His manner is gentle and methodical in thought and action with fixed tenacity of purpose. He serves his clients and his State in the Senate with all the powers of his trained abilities. Nothing can surprise or disturb his composure or startle his nervous organization. In fact he seems to be a man with nerves of iron, and has legibly written over his brow,



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the same motto that is written over the Senate chamber at Calcutta, "*Mens aqua in arduis.*" A mind equal to any emergency.

In debate he is slow, precise and concise, never losing sight his main object, and never diverted by the interruptions of his opponent. It is so impossible to "rattle" him that his cotemporaries have given it up as a useless attempt. He forces his antagonist "a la outrance," toe to toe and face to face, with no feints or dodges, but a straight stand up fight. He served in the last session as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and was a member of other important committees. Senator Upshaw is a striking looking man, no matter in what assembly of men, and by his manner and ability he commands the respect of his associates. He is very attentive to all of his duties, and conscientious in their performance. He is serving this session as chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

## Senators.



JAMES MELLVILLE INGRAM.

HON. JAMES M. INGRAM is the son of William and Ann Ingram, and was born in Randolph county, Georgia, December 7, 1840, and was educated at Emory College, Exford, Georgia. He removed to Texas when he was seventeen years of age in 1857, and settled in Sabine county, where he engaged in farming. He was elected to the Senate at the November election, 1888, without opposition, giving evidence of his popularity in that part of the State. He was assigned by the President of the Senate as chairman of one of the most important committees, that of Public Debt.

Senator Ingram answered the call to arms in defense of his State and section of country early in June, 1861, as a private. For meritorious conduct in the ranks he was pro-

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moted and commissioned first lieutenant, April, 1862, and captain March, 1863.

He first served under General McCulloch in his first campaign in Missouri and Arkansas, and participated in the battle of Elkhorn in that campaign. He was afterwards transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and served under various generals commanding infantry. He fought in the battle Corinth, Mississippi, first and second battles, the battle of Iuka, and through the campaign of 1862-3, with General Hood, terminating that year in Tennessee. He also participated in the campaign of General Johnston in Georgia in 1864. During the last months of the war he served with the cavalry under the command of the present Governor of the State, His Excellency Sul Ross. He was Captain of Company "C," Whitfield's Legion. Senator Ingram is a member of the Methodist Church and a Mason.

Senator Ingram is slight and perfectly straight in person, standing over six feet tall. His manners are gentle and courteous, at all times, giving evidence of a kind heart and is a thorough gentleman. He is regarded by his cotemporaries as a legislator of strong sense, devoted to the interests of the State, and watchful of that of the agricultural classes which he so zealously and carefully guards. Although a farmer he speaks with ease and expresses himself with great clearness on all questions arising in the Senate in which he feels interested. He is a quiet and efficient member paying at all times close attention to the proceedings, and bent on thoroughly understanding everything that receives the sanction of his approval and vote.

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### GEORGE W. TYLER.

GEORGE W. TYLER was born in Coryell county, Texas, October 31, 1851. He received a common school education and was a student of the literary department of the University of Virginia for one year. He graduated from the Lebanon Law School in Tennessee in 1874, and at once engaged in the practice of law at Belton, Bell county, Texas, where he now resides, and where he has attained to prominence at the bar.

Mr. Tyler was the Democratic elector for the Ninth Congressional District on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in the campaign of 1884, and was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the district from 1886 to 1888.

He was chosen temporary Chairman of the Congressional Convention at Waco, in 1888, when the Hon. Roger Q. Mills was nominated for Congress for the ninth term.

Mr. Tyler is an uncompromising Democrat, and has been a delegate from his county to all the Democratic State Conventions since 1876, and always canvasses his county for the Democratic ticket.

He was nominated by the Democracy and elected State Senator to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas and Mills, receiving a majority of five thousand five hundred and thirty-one votes over his non-partisan opponent. His term will expire in 1893.

Senator Tyler's parents came to this State in 1834, and settled in Bell county, then in the municipality of Milam. His father, Judge O. T. Tyler, was a member of the House



SENATOR GEO. W. TYLER.





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of Representatives of the Tenth Legislature of Texas (1862 to 1884.)

He is thoroughly devoted to the interests and traditions of Texas, his native State. Was orator of the day at the last annual re-union (1888) of the Texas Veteran Association. His address on that occasion was widely published, which established for him a reputation as an orator of fine powers, and excited in the old veterans the most enthusiastic expressions of satisfaction and approval.

Senator Tyler is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being now the Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and, according to Masonic usage, will, in all probability, attain the rank of Grand Master of Masons in Texas in a few years.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Sue Wallace, of Waco, the daughter of Dr. D. R. Wallace, the present Superintendent of the North Texas Insane Asylum.

He is chairman of the joint committee on the settlement of veteran claims to lands in Greer county. Also chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform; is a member of both of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate, is first on the list of hold over Senators on Judiciary No. 2, and, according to precedent, will probably be chairman of that committee in the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature. He is also a member of the Committees on Education, Internal Improvements, Roads and Bridges, Public Lands and several others.

Senator Tyler is a young man of great promise to the State, both in its legislative policy and its jurisprudence. He is a man of high character, unimpeachable honor and integrity, combined with independence of thought and courage to maintain his convictions of right at any risk or cost to himself.

He is an easy and graceful speaker and a close observer of the course of legislation. Educated in the philosophy of government, with a fixed standard of principles by which he gauges every measure proposed, and, familiar with the

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necessities and resources of the State, it is a rare thing that his judgment is wrong.

He is of easy approach, gentle in manners and pleasant in conversation. It is to such men that Texas looks for valuable services in her public affairs.



M. H. TOWNSEND.

**M** H. TOWNSEND, representing the Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado and Wharton, in the Senate of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas, was born March 26, 1858, in Colorado county, Texas.

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Although left fatherless at nine years of age, and, with limited means, he determined to acquire an education, and, after availing himself of all the advantages offered by the public schools of Colorado county, he attended lectures in the law department of Baylor University at Independence, Texas. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in 1886 became a member of the law firm of Ford & Thompson, at Columbus, where he commenced the practice of his profession and still resides.

Mr. Townsend represented the county of Colorado in the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature, where he at once established the reputation of a careful and industrious legislator, being the first Democrat ever elected over a Republican nominee to the Legislature from the Sixty-seventh Representative district, composed of Colorado county alone. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Democratic convention held in Galveston in August 1886, which nominated L. S. Ross for Governor.

Mr. Townsend was elected to the Senate in 1888, over his Republican competitor, by a majority of 4,176 votes. This is a high compliment, from the fact that it was more than double the majority ever received by any other nominee of his party from that Senatorial district.

He is chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and his name appears first on the list of new Senators on the Committee on Finance, which entitles him to the chairmanship of that committee at the next session of the Legislature.

He is also a member of Judiciary Committees Nos. 1 and 2, of Roads and Bridges, of Penitentiaries, Claims and Accounts, Federal Relations, Public Debt, Counties and County Boundaries, and of History, Statistics and Insurance, from which it will be seen that his life at Austin will be a busy one.

Senator Townsend has introduced eleven bills at the present session, ten of which have been reported favorable by the several committees, one unfavorably. Five

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have passed the Senate up to date. He introduced three bills by request. Among other bills, he is the author of the bill, now pending, to reduce the occupation tax on the retail sale of native (Texas) wines; also a bill to fix the liability of corporations for injury to employes, resulting from the carelessness or negligence of fellow servants. He was the author of the measure authorizing the purchase of the "Alamo" by the State and was chairman of the committee on the part of the House which made said purchase.

Senator Townsend has a dignified and unostentatious appearance. He is about five feet eleven inches tall, well proportioned, a good head and an intelligent face. He belongs to the Saxon type, and is enthusiastic and earnest in all matters in which he is interested. He has fine command of pure English, and speaks extemporaneously with ease and clearness. He is a man of very decided character with settled high moral principles. His manners are gentle and his social relations ardent and tender.

He is a reliable man in any and all capacities, and is so trusted by those who know him, and his cotemporaries in the Senate.

Senator Townsend was married to Miss Annie E. Burford, daughter of the late F. M. Burford, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Southwest Texas.

Either in the law or the wider field of the political arena Senator Townsend gives promise of eminent success.

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## HENRY D. McDONALD.

SENATOR H. D. McDONALD is one of, if not the most, striking looking men in the Senate. He is very tall, well proportioned, with black hair and heavy eyebrows shading a face of firmness and determination in every feature. The glance of his eye is direct, positive, and on occasion demands, defiant and magnetic in its influence. His person is the worthy casket of his mind.

Senator McDonald has been thoroughly trained in the comprehensive principles of the law and the cardinal doctrines of governmental policy, and secure in such an equipment and armor he is a most formidable competitor in debate, either upon the hustings or the forum. As an orator he is emphatic and concise, although his logical sentences are clothed in language and metaphor that catches and holds the listener until the argument fixes its force upon the mind, and this too delivered in a voice deep and sonorous, and as modulated in tone as a musical instrument.

Such a man must leave his impression upon the minds of any body of men with whom he is associated. Texas would have reason to be proud of Senator McDonald in any assembly or in any congress of men. By his intellect and dignity he would sustain the high character of the "Lone Star State."

Senator McDonald's speech in opposition to the railroad commission bill attracted an audience calculated to excite the ambition of any orator. Not only was the Senate Chamber but the galleries were crowded with the most intellectual men of the State, and the beauty of Texas, attracted by the reputation of the orator, graced the occasion with their presence, and their bright and beaming faces attested their approval of the Senator's effort.

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Texas may be proud of the fact that her soil furnishes his native heath, and like McGregor, of Scotch history, he may well exclaim, "My foot is upon my native heath and my name is McDonald."

Senator McDonald is about thirty-eight years of age, in the prime of physical life and the maturity of mental strength.

He received a thorough collegiate education at McKenzie College, and read law in 1872, and ever since he was admitted to the bar he has been a successful practitioner of his profession and well known as an able jurist, especially in North Texas, where he resides in the beautiful city of Paris.

He was first elected in November, 1886, to the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Senate of Texas. In the second session the President, appreciating his ability, appointed him Chairman of the most important committee in the Senate, that of Judiciary Committee No. 1.

As Chairman of that committee and as a member on the floor his work has been arduous and faithfully and intelligently done.

No man stands higher in the estimation of his colleagues for ability and integrity than Senator H. D. McDonald, as witness his unanimous election as president pro tempore of the Senate, and no man in Texas has more assured promise of professional success and political elevation than this son of her soil.

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## ELDRED JAMES SIMKINS.

SENATOR SIMKINS is a South Carolina gentleman of the ante bellum regime, born and reared in the Edgefield district, where refinement and elegance had its home; he illustrates the thought and manners of that classic section of the State. He was educated at Beaufort, and was graduated from the South Carolina College in the class of 1859.

Senator Simkins is a highly polished and educated gentleman, perhaps the most scholarly man in a body of men, the Senate of Texas, that would not be excelled by the Diet of Germany, the assembly of France, the forum halls of Rome or the Amphitricion Council of Greece.

The Twenty-first session of the Senate of Texas, while composed of young men, presents a galaxy of talent of which Texas may well be proud, and in that body of men Senator Simkins stands in the front rank.

Trained in the school of Calhoun democracy, and with a breadth of comprehensive State polity, that his sound judgment has modified to the change of the times, he bases legislation upon principles that have passed through the crucial test of political philosophy and forms the bed rock of the foundation to free institutions. Such a man, thus mentally equipped, must be of great service in the councils of his adopted State, Texas.

Under the act of Congress passed in 1862, all the property of his family in Beaufort, South Carolina, and in the island around the town was confiscated on account of their loyalty to the State made sacred to them by the nativity and graves of the family for generations.

In 1867 he removed to Florida and commenced the practice of law at Monticello with his brother under the firm name of Simkins & Simkins.

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He was elected chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county, and retained that position until he came to Texas.

He volunteered in the Confederate service in 1861, and served with the Hampton Legion until 1862, when he was appointed in the regular artillery service, and served during the war at Fort Sumpter and posts around Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1871 he came to Texas and settled at Corsicana, and engaged in the practice of his profession with his brother under the same firm name.

He at once established a high position and standing at the bar, and was elected in 1872 district attorney of the Thirty-fifth judicial district.

In 1882 he was appointed one of the regents of the University of Texas.

In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention. In 1886 he was elected State Senator of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature from the Fifteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Navarro, Limestone and Freestone, by a majority of two thousand eight hundred votes.

Senator Simkins has always been known as a sound and zealous Democrat.

He was the editor of the Democratic Journal in 1869 and 1870, and on his removal to Texas he edited a democratic paper until he was elected district attorney. He was also chairman of the Democratic Executive committee of his county from 1872 to 1876.

He married Miss Eliza Trescott, of Beaufort, South Carolina, and has a family of five living children. He is a member of the Episcopal church, is a Mason, master of his Lodge and a member of the Grand Lodge.

The firm of Simkins & Simkins being dissolved by the removal of his brother to Dallas, he formed a copartnership with R. S. Neblett, and the firm of Simkins & Neblett is well known in the legal circles of the State.

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Senator Simkins is very tall, straight as an arrow, slim like figure, light complexion, large head, prominent and mobile features.

As a speaker, he is easy, graceful and finished, uses chaste and classical language and is thoroughly logical.



JOHN WALTER CRANFORD.

**N**O MAN in the State is entitled to more honor and credit than the subject of this sketch, the Hon. John Walter Cranford.

At thirteen years of age he was left without father, mother or means for his subsistence or education.

Fired by a noble emulation to make himself, at least, equal to the educated and refined gentlemen with whom he

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had been thrown in his early youth into association, by industry, perseverance, self-denial and indomitable pluck, he worked for the money, bought books, studied them and, working on, prepared himself for the best high schools in Alabama and Texas.

His father was Dr. James H. and his mother Caroline Cranford nee Bettis, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Senator Cranford is about twenty-nine years of age. His parents came to Texas immediately after the close of the war in 1865, and brought their son J. W. Cranford with them, then quite a youth. They settled in Hopkins county, where his father soon died his mother having died several years before, leaving him an orphan; but, with a strong desire to acquire an education, he continued at school, when he was not engaged in making money to pay his tuition fees and board, and succeeded in acquiring a classical education although he was not graduated. A good opportunity offering for him to study law, he quit school before finishing the regular curriculum.

He read law, obtained a license and opened a law office at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, where he still resides, successfully engaged in the prosecution of his profession.

In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee, and elected to the Senate of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the Texas Legislature from the Fifth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Hunt, Hopkins, Delta, Franklin and Camp. He was made by the President of the Senate chairman of the Committees on State Affairs and Engrossed Bills, and rendered the requisite service with care and efficiency.

He has introduced twelve or fourteen bills, among them one on "Trusts," to prevent the consolidation and pooling of corporations.

He was married to Miss Medora Ury, of Sulphur Springs, in 1880, to whom he largely attributes whatever of success he has attained.

Senator Cranford is of medium height and slightly built,



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with a clean-cut, intellectual face, surmounted by a high forehead and large head heavily covered with a thick suit of brown hair.

As a speaker he is precise, explicit and very clear in his statements and logical in the construction of his propositions and conclusions.

He is thoroughly read in law, history and politics and adapted himself to his new element, that of lawmaker, with great readiness. He has been a very useful and influential member of the Senate, ranking with the best talent in that body.



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## HON. WILLIAM H. WOODWARD.

GENERAL WOODWARD is one of the most polished and elegant gentlemen in the Senate of Texas. He is six feet tall, erect and weighs about two hundred pounds, without too much or burdensome flesh to destroy or mar his general proportions. Combined with a splendid physique, his manners are urbane, courteous and cordial, and his face beams with benevolence and intelligence. He has a large round head, adorned with a thick suit of snow-white hair, and he wears a similar beard cut close and pointed below the chin.

He generally dresses in a full suit of black cloth, and, with his coat buttoned closely about his body, he moves along attracting everywhere general attention.

His mind, like his person, is large, robust and comprehensive. Thoroughly read in history and trained by long experience in the reading and the practice of the law, he is fully equipped for a legal contest or a discussion in the forum of the subtleties of legal and constitutional construction. Beyond and even above this, his nature is gentle, kindly and noble. He despises anything mean and has heart enough for full fellowship with his kind.

Such a man must necessarily take a high position in any legislative body, as he has in the Senate of Texas.

Senator Woodward is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Todd county August 30, 1817, and went to school there to the excellent private schools that in that day could be found in every neighborhood.

In early life he entered into agriculture, but continued farming but a short time, when he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and read law and commenced the practice of his profession in that city in 1849.

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In 1852 he removed to Indianola, Texas, where he at once engaged in the active practice of the law, and remained there enjoying a lucrative business until the town was swept away by the cyclone of August 20, 1886, when he removed to Port Lavaca, where he still resides and still practices his profession in the same judicial district.

He represented in the Senate of Texas, in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature, the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Aransas, Refugio, Victoria, De Witt, Bee, Goliad, Live Oak, San Patricio, Wilson, Karnes and Atascosa.

In the Twentieth he served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in which his experience in the field in active warfare gave him great advantages, and in the Twenty-first he was chairman of the Committee on County and County Boundaries, and in both sessions on other important committees of which he was an efficient and valued member.

True to his patriotic instincts and Southern Democratic principles, in 1861 he took up arms in defense of his adopted State. He was appointed Brigadier General of State Troops, and assigned to duty with the Twenty-fourth Brigade operating in defence of the coast of Texas, especially about Matagorda Bay.

Such was the confidence of the Commanding General, Magruder in General Woodward that he appointed him to proceed to Louisiana on a special important mission, which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the government.

Senator Woodward is a Democrat of the old school, with the underlying cardinal doctrines of his party embedded fully into his mentality, and he defends them with intelligent zeal on all occasions. He is a ready and fluent extemporaneous speaker, expert in debate, logical and conclusive in style and argument.

His popularity is attested by the fact that only fourteen votes were cast against him in the race for the Senate.

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He married Miss Penelope R. Woodward of Christian county, Kentucky, and has three children living, one daughter and two sons.

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JOHN WESLEY FINLEY.

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THE HON. JOHN WESLEY FINLEY made his first appearance in the councils of State during the latter part of the twenty-first session of the Senate of Texas.

He was elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. E. G. Douglass, who having been appointed during the session by Governor Ross as Assistant Superintendent of Penitentiaries, resigned, and Mr. Finley was elected by a majority of two to one from the Eighteenth Senatorial District of Texas, composed of the counties of Grayson and Cook.

Mr. Finley had previously, in 1888, served as city attorney of Sherman, which place, like the seat in the Senate, was unsought by him.

J. W. Finley was born January 19, 1847, in Monroe county, East Tennessee, but in the latter part of 1863 removed with his parents to Georgia, from which place he came to Texas in 1873.

He was educated at the common schools of Tennessee and Georgia, and attended the University of Kentucky at Lexington in 1871 and 1872.

Mr. Finley entered the Confederate army when he was only fourteen years of age, and served with the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry for some time, and then with the Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry, serving in all fifteen months.

He read law for some time, and was licensed and admitted to the bar in Dalton, Georgia, in October, 1873, came to Texas and was admitted to the bar at Sherman in 1874, and

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he has continued a successful practice of his profession at that place and in that judicial district ever since.

Senator Finley is of medium height, heavily built, well proportioned with a fine face and head. His manners are gentle and courteous. He speaks with ease and has been very successful in his cases in the appellate courts, but is too young in the business to have been prominent as a legislator, having taken his seat near the close of the session.

He has a high character for morality and business habits, and the people of his section of the State have the highest confidence in his professional and political integrity. He is a firm and unwavering Democrat, and has before him the prospects of a long, successful and happy life.

He served on the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, Constitutional Amendments, Internal Improvements, Finance, Penitentiaries, Asylums and Judicial Districts, and was chairman of Privileges and Elections.

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SCOTT FIELD.

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HON. SCOTT FIELD was the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the Fourteenth Senatorial district, and was elected to the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Senate of the Texas Legislature.

He was the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills in both sessions of the Senate, and in the Twenty-first chairman of the Committee on Mining, Irrigation and Agriculture, and a member of other important committees.

Senator Field is a native of Mississippi, and is in the meridian and maturity of his intellectual vigor. Like Warren Hastings, he is slight and small in person, but mature thought and determination of character is impressed upon



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his brow, and in all the requirements of life he has been found with a mind equal to any emergency. He entered the Confederate Army when he was only sixteen years of age, as a private in Harvey's scouts under the command of General Forrest.

Young Field participated in all the principal battles of the Army of Tennessee, from the siege of Atlanta to the close of the war. Those who knew Senator Field are assured of the fact that he did his duty in the army, with all the faithfulness that he has since performed his duty as a citizen and as a legislator.

After the close of the war he returned home and went to school, diligently employing his time in the acquirement of an education. After a preliminary course he went to the University of Virginia, where he remained two years, taking an academic course. He then read law with the Hon. O. R. Singleton as his tutor, and after obtaining a license he removed to Calvert, Robertson county, Texas, when he commenced the practice of his profession, and where he has since constantly resided, engaged in the practice of his profession there and in other adjacent counties.

Mr. Field has been very successful at law. He soon became recognized as a lawyer of thorough ability and integrity, and has acquired a popularity in his section of the State that few men enjoy. That popularity is not ephemeral or acquired by superficial qualities, but it is based upon solid character and unswerving integrity and ability of Mr. Field. There is no man in the State in whom the people have a more firm and abiding confidence than in Scott Field, the subject of this sketch.

Senator Field is a fluent and graceful speaker, generally closely argumentative and logical, but when warming to the subject positive, metaphorical and eloquent. He has the respect and confidence of his colleagues, and is destined to leave a name in Texas history, and the grateful memory of posterity.

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### WILLIAM WALLACE DAVIS.

**H**ON. WILLIAM WALLACE DAVIS is a native of Texas. He was born in Houston county in 1832 and is the son of William P. and Sarah Davis, and was educated at the county schools of the neighborhood.

When he attained the age of manhood he engaged in merchandising and farming.

In 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate service and served for four years in Sibley's Brigade, and took part with that brigade in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Berwick's Bay and all others in which the brigade participated. As a soldier he did his duty as faithfully as he has done his duty in civil life and in the councils of the State.

His first appearance in the political arena was as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth session of the Texas Legislature.

In 1887 he was elected to the State Senate of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature from the Eighth Senatorial district by a majority of eight thousand votes. He, however, had no opposition. In the Twentieth Senate he served as chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and in the Twenty-first served as chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, Stock and Stock Raising and Enrolled Bills, and as member of a number of other committees.

He was the author of several bills, among them one to amend the attachment laws and another to purchase farms upon which to work convicts.

Mr. Davis was married in 1850, in Houston county, Texas, to Miss Lucy Penick. He belongs to the Methodist church and is a Mason.

Mr. Davis is an intelligent and conservative legislator,

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doing his work in committee rooms and influencing his colleagues most in private conversations. He rarely speaks before the Senate, and when he does it is in a very few words and directly to the point.

He is unostentatious and gentle and retiring in his manners. His person is large and tall, weighing about two hundred pounds and is about six feet tall. He is a prudent and safe legislator.

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JOHN HAMPTON HARRISON.

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JOHN H. HARRISON is the son of James and Mary A. Harrison. He was born November 3, 1842, in Monroe county, Mississippi, and was educated partly in Mississippi and partly in Texas.

Senator Harrison came to Texas in December, 1858, and settled in McLennan county and engaged in planting.

He was elected to the Twenty-first Senate November, 1888. His manners are quiet and retiring, but already he has demonstrated a keen interest in legislation.

Senator Harrison is an educated gentleman, and, understanding as he does the agricultural interests of the State, combined with his intelligence, he is destined to be a valuable factor in protecting and developing agriculture in the State. He does not attempt any oratorical display, but expresses himself comprehensively and with ease.

Senator Harrison belongs to the most valued class of legislators, the workers. He is punctual in attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, and familiarizes himself with all measures coming up for consideration by that body. He acquired, in a very short while, the influence that he is entitled to with his fellow Senators.

He is of medium height and size, with an intelligent eye

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and face, a quick carriage of his comely person and of courteous manners.

He served in the Confederate army, in Hood's Texas Brigade, in Virginia, and participated in the many battles in which that famous brigade was engaged. He also served in Green's Brigade of Texas Cavalry. It goes without saying that such a man as Senator Harrison did his duty as a soldier with all the fidelity that he displays in his duty as a citizen and legislator, for such men regard duty and its faithful discharge as one of the highest virtues of mankind.

Senator Harrison was married at Waco Texas, in 1865, to Miss Alice S. Nelson, daughter of General Allison Nelson, a member of the Texas Legislature prior to the war and who commanded a brigade of Texas troops in the Confederate army.

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HON. L. N. FRANK.

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THE HON. L. N. FRANK was born in Louisiana, December 22, 1849, and was educated in that State.

He came to Texas in 1873, and settled at Stephenville, Erath county, 1876.

He read law, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in 1876.

He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislatue in 1883, and was elected State Senator to the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature of Texas, and served in both sessions as Chairman of the Committee on Penitentiaries. He was also a working member of other committees.

Senator Frank is a very modest and unobtrusive gentleman, but is bold enough and most tenacious in advocating

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and effecting any legislation. he thinks of importance to the welfare of the people.

He has a strong, well balanced mind, reinforced by great purity and force of character, which gives him a vast influence both in his profession and legislation.

His colleagues have the highest respect and pay great deference to his judgment, which perhaps is the main characteristic and leverage of his mental accomplishments.

He has won a solid reputation and popularity by his straightforward, honest integrity, his reliability and fine business capacities.

He is of average height and weight, compactly and firmly made, a fine open face, high forehead, and mild but intelligent eye. He avoids the appearance of seeking notoriety, but men of his character are too few and valuable to be neglected by the public, and he will always, without an effort, find employment adequate to his professional and political abilities.

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JONATHAN LANE.

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SENATOR LANE is a native of Texas; born October 15, 1854, and was educated at Flatonia. He studied law and commenced the practice of his profession at Flatonia where he married Miss Alma Harrison.

He was elected Senator of the Thirteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Fayette, Bastrop and Lee, at the November election of 1886, by a majority of three thousand five hundred votes. He held over under the law to the twenty-first Legislature. In the twentieth Legislature he was a member of Judiciary Committee No. 1, Private Land Claims, Military Affairs and others, besides being the chairman of Insurance, Statistics and History.

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He is chairman at this session of the Committee on Public Road and Bridges.

Senator Lane made an honorable record in the Twentieth Legislature, developing fine qualities as a law maker. His marked characteristic being carefulness and thorough investigation of every question engaging the attention of the Senate, and by his training in the Twentieth he came back to the Twenty-first session as one of the most thoroughly equipped members of that body.

Senator Lane has a striking face and keen eye, exhibiting a high order of intelligence. He is quick to catch the drift of a subject and explains an intricate proposition so clearly that the most casual observer appreciates and understands the subject. He is concise in argument, using chaste and forcible language, and sometimes his expression of face and language conveys the most subtle and cutting sarcasm, but his kindly disposition prevents anything of the kind until his opponent arouses his anger, and then his denunciation is polite, but effective. He is a forcible speaker with an animated manner that always gives evidence of earnestness. His principles are fixed as a gentleman, and his habits temperate and thoroughly under control. He is destined to be one of the most useful men in Texas in his profession and his services as a legislator. His disposition is gentle and kindly, and his popularity universal with his friends and acquaintances.

He is a member of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Blue Lodge and Chapter, also Knights of Honor.

There is one thing most observable about him in the Senate, and that is the close attention he pays to the proceedings, and his conscientiousness in his votes, voting often against his inclinations under constitutional obligations. No man more clearly understands and supports the constitutional guarantees of his State.



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JOHN HALL STEPHENS.

SENATOR JOHN HALL STEPHENS was born in Shelby county, Texas, on the twenty-second of December, 1847.

He was the eldest son of L. H. and S. C. Stephens, who were early pioneers of Texas. His grandfather, James Truitt, was a member of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, and for many years a State Senator.

John H. Stephens was educated at Mansfield College in Tarrant county, and was graduated from the law department of the University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in the class of 1872.

In the fall of the same year he settled at Montague, the county seat of Montague county, and commenced there the practice of law.

At that time Montague was the most northwestern organized county in the State, and all the territory now compos-

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ing fifty-seven counties, was attached to Montague for legislative and judicial purposes.

Since 1872 Senator Stephens has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Montague and adjacent counties and in the superior courts of the State, and for many years he has been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in his district.

Senator Stephens has never sought office and never held an office until he was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-first Legislature.

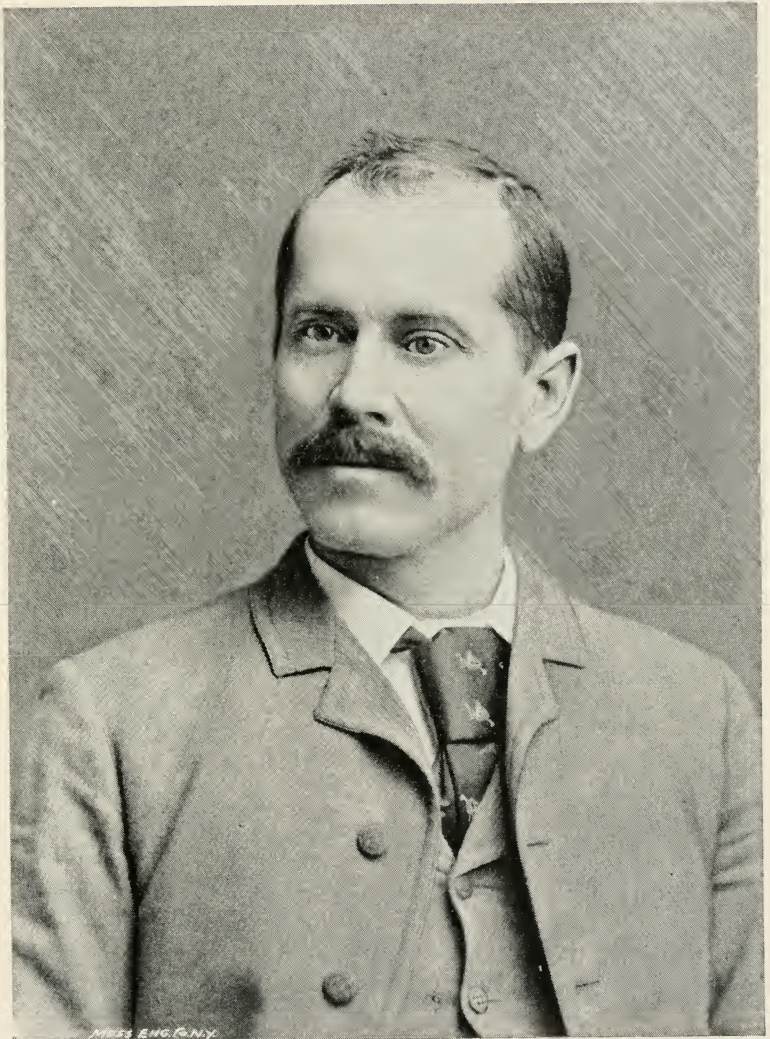
His political faith is grounded upon the principles of the Democratic party, and in every campaign in his district, since he entered into business life, he has engaged in support and defense of the Democratic party, its continuity and perpetuity.

He received in the election four-fifths of the votes of his district against his competitor, the nominee of the Union Labor party.

He is the chairman of the Committee on Frontier Protection, and a member of several other important committees, and is one of the most faithful and efficient workers on all the committees of which he is a member, and he never fails on the floor of the Senate to defend or advocate the best interests of his constituents with marked ability and unanswerable arguments. As a speaker he is quick, animated and earnest, presenting his opinions in concise and clear sentences, that find a lodgment in the understanding of his hearers, and convincing to the minds of all who desire to know the truth.

Senator Stephens is an independent and original thinker. His experience has enabled him to discover the faults of the statutes in regard to remedies in which the interests of his constituents, in fact the people of the whole State, are involved, and he is laboriously and intelligently using that information for the purpose of correcting existing evils and providing more ample and equitable remedies.

In this line of duty he has perfected a number of impor-



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tant bills. among them a bill providing "for the sale of the public school lands;" a bill "to set apart Greer county to homestead settlements only."

He opposed strenuously the Greer county commission bill, and the validation of title to any railroad lands therein. He was also the author of the bill "reducing the fare on railroad cars to children to more than half the present charges," and also the bill known as the school land excess bill, which takes from the railroad surveys all excess therein and attaches it to the school lands; and also the bill repealing the pre-emption laws, which permits land to be sold for one dollar an acre; and a bill permitting persons whose lands had been sold for taxes and bought in by the State to redeem them by paying costs and eight per cent interest; and a most important bill requiring the judge to deliver his charge to the jury before the argument of the counsel; and a bill requiring the surveys of unorganized counties and establishing their boundaries, and of many other bills he thought best for the interest of the people of Texas.

Senator Stephens was a member of the committee to cooperate with similar committees of the Legislatures of other States interested in defeating the Chicago trust companies on the beef combine.

He was married to Miss Annie Chrisman, of Tarrant county, Texas, in 1883. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was a chapter member of the first Lodge (No. 415) of his county, and has filled every office in the Lodge from Master down to Piler. He is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Senator Stephens is about six feet tall, well proportioned, with a dark complexion and coal black hair and eyes. His features are prominent, well formed and very intelligent. He speaks with ease and earnestness, and confines himself strictly to the subject matter of debate. Courteous and affable, he is very popular with his fellow members of the



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Senate, and has won their respect for his manliness, intelligence and integrity.

He is not a general aspirant for political place, and it can be truly said that he fills his place in the Senate more from a desire to do good than to gratify any personal ambition.



WILLIAM CONE JOHNSON.

**H**ON. WILLIAM CONE JOHNSON is one of the most brilliant and forcible men by reason of character and intellect in a Senate composed of some very bright men.

His personal appearance is imposing and commanding. He is very tall and well proportioned, rather heavily con-



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structed, with a very large head, high forehead and prominent features. He has a very thorough command of chaste English, has a well stored and evenly balanced mind and is graceful in gesture and delivery.

He was born at Dawsonville, Dawson county, Georgia, and was educated at the following schools and colleges of his native State, to-wit: The common schools, the Atlanta High School, one year at Emory College, Oxford, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1880.

When he came to Texas he settled in the eastern part of the State, where he taught school for five years. In the prosecution of the study of his profession, the law, he taught in the University of Tyler, Texas, and read law in the office of Hon. W. S. Herndon, of the latter city, and was licensed and admitted to the bar in 1885.

Mr. Johnson's debut in the political arena was as a member of the House of the Twentieth session of the Texas Legislature. He represented Smith county, and was elected as a Democrat by a majority of one thousand four hundred votes over his competitor.

He took high rank at once in the Legislature as an orator of great promise, endowed with a fine mind and well trained and equipped with the principles of law and the doctrines of State policy as expounded by the great lights of the Democratic party, of which he is a most devoted and zealous member.

In 1888, Mr. Johnson was elected to the Senate of the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Texas Legislature from the Sixth Senatorial District composed of the counties of Smith, Wood, Rains, Upshur and Gregg.

In the Twenty-first Legislature Mr. Johnson served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and was a member of ten important committees.

Mr. Johnson's ancestors on the paternal side were from North Carolina, and the maternal side from South Carolina. His father, S. C. Johnson, was Solicitor General in the

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“Blue Ridge Circuit” of Georgia at the time of his death, in 1870.

The subject of this sketch, Wm. Cone Johnson, became an orphan at a very early age, and to his credit be it said, he obtained his education by his own exertions. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and at the present time, March, 1889, he is unmarried.

In the Twentieth Legislature in the House he was an efficient working member of the following committees, to-wit: Judiciary No. 1, Judicial Districts, Insurance, Statistics and History, Internal Improvements and Cities and Incorporated Towns.

Mr. Johnson is on the threshold of life, and from appearance, manners, habits and ability gives promise of a bright and useful life: He has a good voice and easy delivery; his voice, though powerful, can be modulated in its tones. Mr. Johnson has very few equals in oratorical powers in Texas.

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ROBERT H. MORRIS.

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SENATOR MORRIS is quite a young man to have attained eminence at the bar.

As County Attorney and District Attorney he happened to be in office when it became his duty to prosecute a number of noted criminals, train robbers, murderers and desperadoes. He displayed singular and brilliant abilities in the conduct of these prosecutions, and, in one term of the District Court, he found himself famous as a criminal lawyer. This, of course, gave him an advantage in obtaining a civil practice, in which he soon demonstrated his talents in all branches of his profession. By his energy, skill and eloquence he soon changed the locality of evil-

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doers to the tender mercies of the wardens of the penitentiary, and restored peace and security to life and property to the people of that judicial district.

Robert H. Morris was born in Gadsden county, Florida, in 1846, and came to Texas in 1866. He has a thorough English education, and has a mind stored with all the broad fundamental principles of the law, to which a good memory has added the superstructure of statute law and the decisions of the superior courts.

His first appearance in the counsels of the State was as a member of the Twenty first session of the Texas Senate. For several weeks Mr. Morris was a quiet observer of the course of legislation, but suddenly something aroused him and he made his first maiden speech, extemporaneously, before the Senate. His evident timidity, in thus addressing the Senate, seemed for a few minutes to embarrass him, but as he warmed to his subject he displayed a combination of abilities as a debator that surprised that body. Not only was he logical and clear in argument, but a sly, dry humor began to ripple over his sentences and the boldest and most confident felt the keen blade of his humor and found him an antagonist worthy of the best metal. The first blush of diffidence wearing away, he entered debate frequently and sustained himself with strength of argument and force of application.

Mr. Morris's parents came to Texas when he was quite young and settled in Nacogdoches county. He grew up during the war without educational advantages, and commenced life in Nacogdoches county as a farm laborer, at ten dollars per month as wages. He educated himself by studying hard at home, after working hours, until he was sufficiently qualified to teach school.

He then taught school and read law at the same time, and was examined by a committee of lawyers, licensed by the court, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1876. His first honors were conferred upon him by

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the people of Nacogdoches county. He served there as County Attorney and Judge of the County Court, and was also elected District Attorney when he was a citizen of the county.

He afterwards removed to Cherokee, where he married Miss Norman, the daughter of a highly respectable and prosperous farmer.

He was nominated by the Democratic convention of the Seventh Senatorial district to the Senate of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the Texas Legislature, and served the first session as chairman of the Committee on Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, and was also a member of the Committees on Retrenchment and Reform, Privileges and Elections, Insurance and Statistics, Enrolled Bills, Judiciary No. 1 and Judiciary No. 2, Constitutional Amendments, Private Land Claims and Penitentiaries.

Senator Morris was attentive to his duties and soon comprehended the mazes of legislation, adapting himself readily to its requirements.

He is yet young, of fine ability, good habits and a genial social nature. Admirably fitted for public life, he has a bright and promising future before him.

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## WILLIAM HENRY POPE.

THE HON. WILLIAM H. POPE is an experienced and well trained legislator, having been elected to the Senate of Texas and served continuously since 1882, including the Twenty-first session, from the Third Senatoria district, composed of the county of Harrison.

He has also been identified with other interests of the State, having been appointed by Governor Ireland a commissioner for the State of Texas to collect claims against the United States government for money expended by Texas in protecting the frontier.

In the Twentieth session of the Senate he served as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and in the Twenty-first as chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Just previous to the civil war of 1861-5 (in 1858), the Pope family emigrated from Wilkes county, Georgia, where Wm. Henry, the subject of this sketch, was born and settled at Marshall, Harrison county, Texas, and at that time he was a youth of only eleven years growth. Notwithstanding his youthfulness young Pope volunteered in the Confederate army serving with Terry's Scouts, and Wharton's Cavairy.

Senator Pope, completed his education at the University of Virginia, where he took the law course. He read law afterwards under his father, and was admitted to the Marshall bar in 1868, and as successively county and district attorney he won fame and secured a successful practice of his profession.

He is a man of very striking appearance, of intellectual force and decision of character. Rather above medium height, with a firmly knit and symmetrical person, he has

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a peculiarly chaste, intelligent face, with clear cut features, large head, crowned with a massive suit of coal black hair, and black eyes. He is notable in any assembly of men. He is a speaker of versatile merit, dealing in sound argument, rhetorical sentences, with often flashes of delicate humor, all of which combined makes him a popular orator.

He is well grounded as to the principles of law and government, and is active in his interest in public affairs. Mr. Pope is affable and highly social in disposition, and has the promise of an honored career in his adopted State of Texas.

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E. G. MAETZE.

THE venerable Senator, E. G. Maetze, son of G. F. and A. M. Maetze, of Prussia, was born in Glogau Silesia, a Prussian Province, and educated first in the gymnasium, and then took an academic course in the University of Breslau.

In his youth Senator Maetze was deeply indoctrinated with Democratic principles, and during a service in the German Diet in 1848 and 1849, he manifested such an opposition to a monarchical form of government, and became such a bold and able champion of the largest liberties consistent with a plain and Democratic government, that he was convicted of treason and sentenced to one year imprisonment. He fled his native country and sought refuge on the hospitable shores of Texas. He arrived in Texas, in 1850, and his devotion to his adopted country is even greater than a native, for he knows how galling the oppression of monarchy is upon those who dare to think for themselves.

Having studied, especially Philology, when he arrived in Texas he settled in Austin county and taught school in the



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S ENATOR E. A. ATLEE.

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same place for twenty-eight years, and has served as school superintendent of Austin county.

In 1861 he was a member of Sayles' Brigade, Texas Militia.

Senator Maetze represents the Twelfth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Austin, Burleson, Washington, Waller and Fort Bend in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the Texas Senate. In the Twenty-first session he served as chairman of the Committee on Rules and was a member of other important committees.

Senator Maetze has familiarized himself with the forms and fundamental principles of all governments, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the basic principles that underlie and give vitality to the institutions of this country. He is a prudent and safe legislator, and, having acquired a complete knowlege of the English language, he speaks with very slight accent, using chaste English with all the facility of an educated native.

He has been married twice, the first time in Germany in 1844, and the second time in 1860 in Texas.

Senator Maetze is a very striking man in personal appearance. He is of average height, slight with a very intelligent face and expressive features, with snow white hair and beard. His manners are dignified, but not austere. He is social and pleasant in society.

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E. A. ATLEE.

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SENATOR ATLEE represents the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district, composed of sixteen counties, embracing all the territory bordering on the Rio Grande, from its mouth to where the Pecos river enters, and on the gulf coast from the Rio Grande to the Nueces.

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He is one of the talented men of the Senate—slender in form, five feet eight and one-half inches high, with brown hair and blue eyes. In argument he is forcible. As an orator he is always earnest, and sometimes eloquent, possessing in a high degree natural gifts, which enable him easily to gain attention and hold his hearers to the end. He never attempts to speak to a question, unless a careful investigation of the same has first been made, and then he plies his logic within range of his subject, and generally with effect.

He was a member of the Nineteenth Legislature, representing six counties, including the city of Laredo, his home, having been elected as the nominee of the Democratic party. He was elected to his present position of honor as the Democratic nominee, and his recognized ability and fitness have secured him a place on several important standing committees of the Senate—being chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and also of the Committee on Public Health.

Senator Atlee took part in the prolonged debate in the Twenty-first Legislature on the railroad commission bill, which was defeated in the Senate. He made a strong argument against its passage—holding its provisions an unwarranted interference with property rights, none the less sacredly guarded by the constitution because they pertained to a railway corporation. The individual property rights of persons and the property rights of corporations were under the same protection of the fundamental law of the land. He held that the friends of the measure sought to place the entire management and control of the railways of the State in the hands of State officials, amounting to a possible confiscation of property; that the effect of such measure would be to cripple existing roads, to check further extensions and to drive capital from the State. That the west and southwest needed more railroads and legislation should encourage rather than retard their building. He had faith in the great conservative body of the people of Texas, and be-

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lieved that the best judgment of the people demanded the defeat of the commission bill.

During the session of the Twenty-first Legislature Senator Atlee was appointed on a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House to meet in convention at the city of St. Louis with like committees from the Western States to consider such legislation as would effectually break up certain combinations in Chicago, Kansas City and other places, whereby the cattle and pork industries of such States were made to suffer. To his efforts is largely due the passage of a resolution in that convention on the thirteenth day of March, 1889, looking to the establishment of a deep water port on the coast of Texas. In a stirring speech favoring its adoption, he argued that the securing of such a port would tend, in a great measure, to break such a combination as seemed to control and centralize the market for cattle and hogs at the large cities named; to give the surplus of the interested States another outlet, and to diversify the markets, and thereby counteract the effect of such combinations and trusts. He urged the States (nine were represented) to press the matter upon Congress as that which pertained to their material development, and affected not one State more than another. It was to benefit, not Texas alone, but also Kansas, Colorado and the great Northwest. The enthusiasm of the speaker was imparted to the entire convention, which ended in adopting the resolution without a dissenting voice, and placing it in the hands of a special committee from the nine States, to be presented to the President, with the request that he lay the matter before the next Congress.

The subject of this sketch was born in the little town of Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, where he received a classical education and for several years taught his favorite branches of study—Latin and Greek—until in January, 1873, at which time he left the old home of his childhood to try his fortunes in Texas. Reaching Corpus Christi he secured a private school, taught about three months and

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began to prepare for admission to the bar. Having read some of the text books before coming to Texas, it was only a few months until he was granted license to practice—was elected County Attorney of Nueces county, which office he held until he came to Laredo in January, 1879. The Senator attributes much of his success in life thus far to the influence of his devoted wife. She has been the happy companion of his toils since 1877. She is the daughter of Captain S. T. Foster, born and raised in Live Oak county, Texas, educated at Nashville, Tennessee—a woman of superior mind, practical common sense, and it is not strange that her husband acknowledges the force that ever impels him on to a brighter future.

At Laredo, Mr. Atlee has enjoyed a lucrative practice, mostly in land litigation. In 1880 he became associated in the practice of law with Hon. Albert L. McLane. During the time since then they have represented many cases involving the old Spanish grants and have been successful in establishing such titles, among which is the grant of the town tract of the city of Laredo. Mr. Atlee has been connected with the city government of Laredo nearly ever since his residence there, and as mayor of the city was very successful in bringing the city out of debt and putting it in a safe financial condition; he is esteemed as a wise counselor in affairs pertaining to the public. Perhaps no man in Western Texas has a brighter and more promising future.



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Senate Officers.

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## W. W. WORKS.

PROF. W. W. WORKS is one of the youngest and most successful educators of Texas. Commencing at the age seventeen he has won his way up into the front ranks of his profession as, no doubt, the youngest and one of the most prominent of all the teachers in Texas.

Professor Works is the son of B. M. and M. K. Works, and was born April 30, 1856, in the county of Ellis, Texas. He there first attended the High School, and subsequently Marvin College at Waxahachie, but for the most part his education was acquired at home during the spare moments from his labors on the farm.

He became principal of the school at Smithfield, Tarrant county, in 1879, and the three years he filled this prominent position, finer buildings with double the capacity of the old ones were put up, which, as the school grew was not sufficient to accommodate the increasing patronage. At the end of this time he was unanimously elected for the fourth year at an advanced salary, and with the pledge that the buildings would be still more enlarged.

But at this time he received a proposition from Roanoke to fill a similar position, which he accepted in the fall of 1882. As principal of Roanoke Seminary (in Denton county) he filled out his term with distinguished satisfaction to the friends and patrons of that flourishing institution.

Failing health necessitated a change of locality, so in 1883 he founded the Polytechnic Institute at the beautiful town of Midlothian, in his native county. During the five years he was principal of this school it was regarded as one of the most prosperous and successfully taught institutions in the State, drawing patronage not only from Texas, but from other States.

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In 1888, he severed his connection with this school and entered the State University of Texas, at the city of Austin, to prepare himself more fully for his chosen work. While a student at the University he was twice called to take the place of one of the professors, and in this position he acquitted himself with most excellent credit.

Upon a temporary leave of absence from the University he was selected to fill the position of Assistant Journal Clerk of the Senate of Texas, and upon adjournment of the Legislature it is his purpose to continue his studies in the University.

Professor Works first taught as an assistant in his native community when not of age; he was a delegate from Tarrant county to the State Teachers' Association when it met at Tyler; was president of the first summer Normal School ever held at Waxahachie, and was endorsed to that honorable position by General L. M. Lewis, Professor Smith Ragsdale and other educators of known ability; he was editor of a literary paper of some character while principal of the school at Midlothian, and delivered a course of lectures of fine merit on methods and management; he read a paper on the life and works of Froebel before the State Teachers' Association when it met at Austin, three years ago, and has delivered a number of educational lectures and addresses at different places which have been marked by evidences of deep research and extensive reading.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South from his boyhood, and an active worker in Sunday School and society generally.

He has a wife, two sons and two daughters, who bless his heart and home in the city of Austin, Texas.

He is an able and energetic worker in his chosen field of usefulness, and is worthy the high reputation he has in his profession—the more remarkable because he has won it in his native land. His learning and capability puts him forward eminently as one of the coming and progressive men of his time.

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S. H. JOHNSON.

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## SAMUEL HAYES JOHNSON.

SAMUEL H. JOHNSON, Journal Clerk of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Senate, elected by a unanimous vote of twenty-nine, all the Senators being present, is the son of William and Mary J. Dunwoody Johnson, and was born December 26, 1859, at Crockett, Houston county, Texas.

He was educated at the Academy at Crockett, and applied himself specially to book-keeping and banking.

From and inclusive of 1883 to 1885, he filled the important position of correspondent in the General Land Office at Austin, but in the latter year was compelled to resign on account of failing health.

He left the Land Office in October, 1885, and settled in Haskell county, Texas, at Haskell the county seat, and became cashier of the Haskell County Bank, a private concern with the land and banking business combined.

He has been quite prominent in State politics, having been Assistant Journal Clerk of the Senate at the regular and special sessions of the Twentieth Legislature.

He was a delegate from Haskell county to the Democratic State convention that assembled at Galveston in 1886, and also to the similar convention held at Dallas in 1888, and also to the Congressional convention held at Abilene in 1886.

Mr. Johnson is unmarried, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor. He combines fine business capacity with good habits and general intelligence, is very popular with the members of the Senate, and accomplishes his difficult and rapid work of a Journal Clerk to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a young man of high moral character and undoubted integrity.

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## JUDGE R. J. CHILDRESS.

**R** G. CHILDRESS was born in Marshall county, Alabama, in October, 1838.

His parents emigrated to Texas in 1845, bringing him with them. They settled in Rusk county and remained there until 1861.

All the education he has he obtained from the schools of Rusk county and gathered from the larger school—the association of scholarly men, which after all is perhaps the best school for usefulness in the affairs of life.

He was reared on a farm, and his habits of work in his youth has assured him a sound and healthy organization, moral and physical.

At the first sound of alarm in 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate army, and served most of the term in the army of Tennessee. For two years he served as a special scout in the command of General L. S. Ross, and was a great favorite of that gallant commander.

After the war he returned for a short time to Mississippi, but in 1870 he returned to Texas and settled in Bosque county, where he still resides. In 1854 and 1855, when a mere boy, he served in the ranger company commanded by Captain Boggess.

He has served the people of his county as Justice of the Peace for four years, and Judge of the County Court six years, which is an evidence of his popularity. He had filled the position of Deputy Sheriff of Rusk county before the war.

In 1866 he married Miss Mary A. Laggart, of Holmes county, Miss., and has a family of seven children.

Judge Childress is five feet ten inches in height, weighs a hundred and seventy pounds. His manners are easy and



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popular, and he bears the unmistakable impress of a gentleman.

As a Calendar Clerk for the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Senate of Texas he has given entire satisfaction.

He was admitted to the bar in 1887. He is a member of the Baptist church. He was District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Texas for years; Master of Meridian Lodge A. F. and A. M. for three years; Scribe for seven years for Meridian Chapter, No. 153 Royal Arch Masons.

In 1888 he was elected mayor of the town of Meridian. In 1887 he was elected Calendar Clerk for the Senate and re-elected in 1889. Judge Childress's manners are social and pleasant in all the relations of life, of high moral character and exercises a salutary influence upon his associates.

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WILLIAM PHILIP WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, Engrossing Clerk of the Senate of Texas of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature, was born October 29, 1856, at Webberville, Travis county, Texas.

He is the son of John W. and Mary A. Williams and was educated in the primary departments of learning at the public schools. He also attended a very fine private school in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and received the degree of Bachelor of Science, from Marlin College, Texas.

He read law for eighteen months in 1879 and 1880, and attended law lectures in 1883 and 1884 at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

He was admitted to practice law in the District Court on

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the eleventh of June, 1884, and to the Supreme Court of Texas, February 28, 1887.

W. P. Williams was married to Miss Susie M. Guice, of Louisiana, at St. Elmo, Texas, December 5, 1880. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and an active and zealous Democrat.

Mr. Williams is a young man of good habits and fine intelligence. He served as Engrossing Clerk to the entire satisfaction of the members and made himself very popular by his agreeable manners and accommodating disposition.

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 STERLING PRICE STRONG.
 

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**M**R. S. P. STRONG, Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, Twenty-first term of the Texas Legislature, was born at Jefferson City, Missouri, on the seventeenth of August, 1862.

His parents were J. A. and M. J. Strong, and they being great admirers of that old patriot and soldier, Sterling Price, named their son for him. He was born in the most stirring times of revolution and partisan warfare, and his native State and the locality of his birth suffered more from raiders of both sides than any other section of the country.

S. P. Strong was educated at Poughkeepsie, New York, but came to Texas in October, 1871, settled in Montague county, and engaged in agriculture.

He was elected clerk of the county court of Montague county in 1886, and was married January 23, 1887, at Montague, Texas, to Miss Alice True.

He belongs to a lodge of A. F. and A. M., and is a young man of great energy and enterprise.

With a handsome person, pleasant manners and a well cultivated mind, combined with good habits, it is easy to predict for him a useful, honorable and happy life.

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## LEE MOORE.

LEE MOORE, a page in the Senate for the Twenty-first session of the Legislature, is a bright and ambitious youth. Already, at perhaps fourteen years of age, he imitates manhood in style of dress and swing of watchchain and deserves to be recorded among the savans of Texas. And why not? May not Lee Moore imitate the example of the great Democratic tactician, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who was a page in the United States' Senate. With the object of inspiring his ambition, he is, according to his desire, given a place in this book.

Lee has never done much for his country, except to be born. So much the more is to be expected of him, since his agency in that event was not of much aid or importance.

That event occurred November 30, 1874, in the Crescent City from which he emigrated to Texas, bringing his parents with him and locating them comfortably in the city of Galveston, Texas.

He was only four or five years of age when he selected Galveston as the home of his parents. Arriving at more mature years, he removed them to Paris, where he and they now reside, and, having used his influence in that Senatorial district for the election of Senator McDonald, he brought that gentleman to Austin and obtained himself a pageship in the Senate.

In sober earnest, Lee is a boy of fine manners, agreeable address and quite intelligent, and is very popular with Senators and officials of the Senate. He is, when at home, a messenger in the law office of Senator McDonald, where he says he will remain until he becomes a partner.

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## FRANK P. ALEXANDER.

SPEAKER of the Texas House of Representatives, was born at Pickens, South Carolina, September 1, 1853. Just budding into manhood in 1870, following the course of empire, he wended his way to Texas, and located at Jefferson, in Marion county.

In 1872, he entered the field of journalism, on the staff of the *Jefferson Democrat*, and promulgated the doctrines of the great commoner for which his paper was named. In 1876, he became the editor of the *Greenville Independent*, and after successfully conducting that journal for years, in 1879, he established the *Greenville Herald*, and for five years devoted himself to the building up of that journal and the molding of popular sentiment and opinion in that section. The *Herald* as a journal ranked high among the papers of the State, and was unquestionably the leading paper of Northeast Texas. Its opinions were sought after and its editorials quoted far and wide. His editorial utterances were his private convictions publicly expressed. Perhaps no other paper of the State partook so much of the personal characteristics of the editor and proprietor as did the *Herald*. His editorial career was marked by boldness, brilliancy and conservatism. He applauded the good and condemned the bad, extolled the resplendent virtues of Democracy, and denounced the evils of centralization, as embodied in the principles and policy of the Republican party. The tone of his editorials had the true Democratic ring. A staunch friend of the people, he was the unflinching foe of the abuses of corporate power and the encroachments of monopoly. His legislative record is the fulfillment of his editorial prophecies. The same ideas of



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political economy and governmental polity which permeated the columns of his paper, are engrafted on the legislation conceived and engineered by him. In 1884, he embarked in the insurance business, and in this he was eminently successful. In 1885, he was elected by the Democracy to represent Hunt county in the Nineteenth Legislature. A deep thinker and constant reader, his journalistic experience had done much to qualify him thoroughly for the position. He prepared and introduced into the Nineteenth Legislature the railroad commission bill, and presented to the House the necessities for the measure in a speech replete with interest, teeming with information, remarkable for its evidences of research and investigation. In the Twentieth, he renewed the attack by introducing his commission bill again, which passed the House by a large majority in substantially the same form as it came from his hands. As in the Twentieth, this measure was likewise the leading question before the Twenty-first Legislature, and received the endorsement of nearly two-thirds of the members of the House.

The evidences of his legislative skill and ability can be read on many pages of the Texas statutes. While he believes in properly restricting corporations, he is not hostile to the aggregation of capital for legitimate purposes, and in his composition there is not a single element of demagoguery.

Early in his legislative career, Mr. Alexander developed into a skillful parliamentarian. At once recognizing the power that a perfect knowledge of the subject would give him in debate, he studied and mastered parliamentary tactics and familiarized himself with the rules of the National and State House of Representative. He came to the Twenty-first Legislature with the experience and friendships of four years' service, and without opposition, by a unanimous vote of one hundred and five Representatives, was elected Speaker. It is worthy of note that his experience as presiding officer is most remarkable, perhaps just

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such a thing has never happened before—over a body composed generally of bright, intelligent, well informed men, and partly of old and experienced parliamentarians, he has presided for a session, and there has never been an appeal from a decision of the chair, nor a prolonged discussion of a point of order upon which he has once ruled. While modest and retiring in the private walks of life, in the discharge of a public trust he is bold, self-reliant, fearless and aggressive; in his rulings he is succinct, clear, firm and decisive, and at the same time, by the exercise of a gentlemanly forbearance towards those against whom he rules, he endears himself to all. Frequently he aids the unskillful member, and extricates the uninformed from many an awkward parliamentary dilemma.

In appearance Mr. Alexander is a blonde, fine looking and graceful in his carriage. His manners are those of the old regime, a Southern gentleman of the old school—at all times modest, he possesses a personal magnetism that attracts friends and forbids animosities.

The Texas House has never had a more popular Speaker. With him public office is a public trust. With earnestness, honesty of purpose, and strict integrity, he combines a courtesy and conservatism which entitles him to that which he possesses in a marked degree, the confidence, esteem and respect of all Texas, and those who have witnessed the way in which Democracy rewards her deserving and virtuous sons, safely predict higher honors with his advancing years.

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## RICHARD HENRY DOUGLASS SORREL.

**R**H. DOUGLASS SORREL is one of the very youngest members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature. His nomination and election was a high endorsement and tribute to his worth and talent.

The County Democratic Convention of Wharton county, having failed to nominate, the convention at Galveston of the counties of Wharton, Matagorda, Galveston and Brazoria united in tendering him a unanimous vote for the nomination. He proved himself in the canvass worthy of that confidence, and defeated all competitors by a vote of 6290 majority. This is a more practical and significant compliment to young Sorrel than could be written in these pages.

R. H. D. Sorrel is named for his father. His mother,

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Martha E. Sorrel, was a Miss Gordon, a member of a prominent and well known old Georgia family. His relatives and ancestry on the paternal side are also well known, especially in and about Savannah, Georgia, where they have long resided. His primary education was obtained at Mount Zion, Hancock county, and continued in the higher branches of learning at Kirkwood, DeKalb county, Georgia.

The metal of which this young man is made was tested in his early youth, and gave evidence of its high quality. His father moved to Texas and engaged in agriculture, but in 1870 he died, leaving the widowed mother and five children. His eldest brother was murdered in 1876, and in August of the same year the next oldest brother died, leaving the widow and the remaining children to be provided for by the subject of this sketch.

Facing with manly courage the responsibilities confronting him, he left school, returned home, and found his father's estate very much involved; but buckling down to business, and exhibiting great financeering capacity, he undertook the management of the farm, and in six years he has paid the debts of the estate, and in addition to that, purchased and paid for a large and valuable tract of land adjoining the old homestead, and is now the largest planter of his county, and ranking among the largest of Southern Texas. Such fortitude and energy was observed by his neighbors and county men, and even by the Democracy of adjacent counties, and they, as stated, unanimously nominated, and in a large population of negroes, almost unanimously elected him to the House of Representatives.

This speaks volumes for a young man on the very threshold of life, and gives promise of an honorable and useful career—useful to those not only near and dear to him, but to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Sorrel is five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, well proportioned; complexion dark, round head and high forehead, bright large eyes, with regular, intelligent and noble features. He is a

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fluent, graceful and popular public speaker, and a debater of keen acumen and force.

He is active and efficient in his duties as a legislator, both on the floor of the House and in committee rooms, being a member of the following committees, to-wit: Judiciary No. 2; Judicial Districts; Roads, Bridges and Ferries; Privileges and Elections; Stock and Stockraising; and Engrossed Bills.

It will be perceived that he has his hands full of work and his talent taxed to its best capacities.

He is yet unmarried, and is a member of but one secret society, that of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Sorrel is destined to take a prominent part in public affairs, and impress his ability upon the history of Texas.

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### GUY MORRISON BRYAN.

**G**UY MORRISON BRYAN is one of the most refined and distinguished looking men in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature, composed by a large majority of remarkable men.

At present he represents Brazoria county, this county and Galveston forming a district. He was a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House in 1848. He was representative in the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures. He has also represented his district in the State Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States. He is a man of fine ability, polite in his manners, a fine conversationalist and a popular speaker of wide reputation.

Colonel Bryan is the son of James and Emily Austin Bryan, and was born in Missouri, January 12, 1821. His primary education was obtained at the excellent private schools of the country in existence at that time, and he was graduated from Kenyon College, Ohio.

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He came with his parents to Texas in 1831. They settled in Brazoria county and engaged in agriculture. He still resides in Brazoria county and is similarly employed.

He served first as major, then colonel of a regiment in General Kirby Smith's command of the Confederate Army, and participated in the battle of Jenkin's Ferry.

He was married to Miss Laura Jack in 1858, who died on January 1, 1872.

A number of Colonel Bryan's speeches have been published, and are preserved as models of style and nervous eloquence, combined with strength of reasoning. He is also the author of the biography of Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the colony that settled the section of the State upon which the City of Austin, the State capital was located.

He is a Mason and Texan veteran.

When a member of the Legislature from 1847 to 1857 of ten consecutive years, six in the House and four in the Senate (being elected to Congress in the latter year), Col. Bryan was the author of many bills that became laws and now form a part of Texas jurisprudence, notably the bills for the construction of the Lunatic Asylum at Austin, and a bill confirming grants to Austin's colonies. Colonel Bryan has for nearly half a century, in fact ever since he attained to manhood, been a prominent figure in Texas history. He has witnessed and contributed to the growth of the State, to the formation and perfection of its jurisprudence. Appreciating its vast resources he has co-operated with the best and most progressive public spirited men of the State in bringing those resources to the knowledge of the civilized world, and the impress of his brain and thought is stamped upon her progress and splendid development. Such a brief sketch as this could not possibly touch even the tops of things connected with the life of such an active and intelligent man as Colonel Bryan. He is worthy and will doubtless receive a posthumous biography in one or two volumes by an able pen.



## Representatives.



WILLIAM ROBERT HAMBY.

GENERAL WILLIAM R. HAMBY, the accomplished and popular managing editor of the *Statesman*, a well established and leading morning daily newspaper published at Austin, the State Capital of Texas, is the only son and only child of Robert J. and Louise V. Hamby, and was born at Paris, Tennessee, July 24, 1845.

His father died when he was only eight years of age, and he came to Austin with his mother to reside.

He attended the primary schools until the opening of hostilities in 1861, and although he was only in his sixteenth year of age he enlisted in the first company that left Travis county in the Confederate States' service. This was the company afterwards known as Company B, Fourth Regiment of Texas Infantry, Hood's Brigade, Army of Northern

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Virginia, commanded by the glorious and lamented General Robert E. Lee.

Young Hamby remained in active service until the surrender of the remnant of that splendid and invincible army at Appomattox Court House in 1865. Although a boy, Hamby soon became a veteran soldier, performing his duty faithfully on the march, in the bivouac and in the face of the enemy, and always cheerfully and with alacrity, participating in all the battles that made illustrious the Army of Northern Virginia, the most gallant, undaunted and heroic that ever shouldered musket, unlimbered artillery or mounted a cavalry horse; an army that history and poetry will crown with the wreath of immortality. In such an army where every soldier was a brave veteran, young Hamby was distinguished for his courage and his unflinching discharge of duty.

After the close of the war William R. Hamby returned to Austin and remained until the spring of 1866, when he went to Lebanon, Tennessee, and entered the Cumberland University at that place, in which institution of learning he remained twelve months, or two sessions.

Soon after leaving the Cumberland University he embarked in journalism in Tennessee, and was one of the charter members of the Tennessee Press Association.

He was made Presidential elector for the Eighth Congressional district on the Democratic ticket. He also served two terms as Adjutant General for the State of Tennessee. While in that position he originated the first competitive military drill held in the South after the war.

In 1882 General Hamby returned to Austin, Texas, and as stated is the editor of the Austin Daily Statesman.

In 1888 the Democratic convention of Travis county nominated General Hamby as one of the Candidates of the party—Felix Smith the other—for the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

He made an active canvass, conciliating the disaffected in the ranks of the party, advocating with earnestness and abil-

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ity the perpetuity of Democratic organization as vital to the interests of Texas, and was elected by a handsome majority.

Although this was General Hamby's first experiment as a legislator the speaker recognized his fitness and appointed him as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which is rather unusual for a new member, and illustrating both the speaker's discernment of the qualities of the man, and General Hamby's peculiar adaptation for the position. He is also a member of the following committees, to-wit: Finance, Education, Constitutional Amendments and several other important special House committees and joint special committees of the House and Senate.

If there is one distinguishing quality more remarkable than another in the character of this man, it is untiring activity, energy and perseverance in anything he undertakes. He has too, that extraordinary ability to use all his *timber* to the very best advantage, and his versatile training has equipped him well with the necessary material. He is really and unselfishly interested in the prosperity and the development of the resources of the State, and his kindly and sympathetic nature has broken down the walls of society and fully initiated him into the full fellowship of the brotherhood of his kind. Thus it is that he has become familiar with the opinions, feelings and wants of all classes and kinds of men, and he understands how to adjust legislation into harmonious and equable operation.

He is the kind of man, who, without any very great genius, has that kind of talent combining a clear judgment of affairs and knowledge of men that enables him to be of more service to the people and the State than men of great genius, that often exhausts itself in a pyrotechnic display of oratory, more for their own honor and glory than for the elevation and ennobling of their fellow man. In a word, General Hamby has that practical talent that, in an unselfish nature, is always valuable to the public and its enterprises.

It therefore goes without saying that he is a thorough,

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industrious and painstaking member of the House and in committee room.

Among other important bills prepared and introduced by General Hamby in the Twenty-first session of the Legislature are the following :

An act amending the election laws, so as to require the body of printed election tickets to conform to the heading thereof.

To create a State railroad commission.

To regulate the control and management of public free schools in corporate towns and cities.

To define and prohibit trusts, pools, etc., and prescribe a penalty.

To amend the public school law, by extending the scholastic age of the population.

To amend the Sunday law, by modifying the present rigid restrictions.

To separate State from Federal elections. And several local bills.

Also a joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge upon that body the importance of a first-class deep water port upon the coast of Texas.

General Hamby married the accomplished daughter of the Hon. Micheal Burns, of Nashville, Tennessee.

They have four children, and at their comfortable home in Austin dispense the most pleasant and unostentatious hospitality.

A singular and interesting coincidence has occurred in his career on the numeral 6. General Hamby's wife was born on the sixth of the month; they were married on the sixth of the month; each of their children was born on the sixth of the month; they reached Austin to make that city a permanent home on the sixth of the month; General Hamby was elected to the Legislature on the sixth of the month, and in drawing for a seat in the House of Representatives he drew desk No. 6.

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General Hamby is a handsome man, near six feet high, heavily and compactly made, open face, prominent and intelligent features, genial and cordial manners and highly social in his disposition and *a fortiori* popular. It is therefore hoped the coincidence of the nine sixes means that he will make a fortune of \$666,666,666, and live long to enjoy it with his friends, as he undoubtedly would with a most liberal and lavish hand.



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BENJAMIN JOSEPHUS ROOP.

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**B**ENJAMIN J. ROOP, the son of Martin and Elizabeth Roop, of American ancestry, was born on the thirteenth day of March, 1849, in Jackson county, Georgia, and was educated at Newman, Georgia, and is a member of the Twenty-first session of the House of Representatives of the

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Texas Legislature, representing the Fifty-sixth district, composed of Bell county. He removed to Texas June 1, 1883, settled in Bell county and was employed as a school teacher, and had the additional occupation of ginning.

The only office he held previous to this was county surveyor of Heard county, Georgia, in 1882. He is a member of the following committees, to-wit: State Affairs, County and County Boundaries, and County Finances.

He is the author of the bill to provide for the protection of all employes by giving them a first lien on the tools, machinery or products of the concern employing them for their wages, and which was reported favorably by the Committee on State Affairs with an amendment.

Mr. Roop was married in 1887 in Heard county, Georgia, to Miss Georgia A. Merrill.

One of the saddest and most pathetic stories of life is told by this only survivor of a family who in a few minutes were swept into eternity by a flood.

Mr. Roop was a prosperous country merchant, with a residence and store house on the banks of the Hillabahatchie, a small creek flowing into and near its junction with the Chattahoochie river, Heard county, Georgia. On the evening of April 22, 1883, rain was falling and had been during the day, but not sufficient to excite any apprehension of danger on the part of him or his family. He had besides himself and immediate family, consisting of his wife and three young children, Beulah, Homer and Ella—a brother visiting him. The residence and store house, both framed buildings, were near the banks of the creek, and in the rear of the plateau a range of hills heavily wooded formed the rear background. At dark Mr. Roop looked out at the creek and it was rippling quietly and undisturbed over its pebbly and rocky bottom. As was the habit of the family they retired early to their beds without the slightest fear of a flood. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant this small creek had never more than overflowed its banks for a few feet.



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At about three or four o'clock in the morning of this fatal night Mr. Roop suddenly awoke from profound sleep by the rush of vast bodies of water. He sprang from his bed and feeling the house tottering and careening under him, he at once awoke his wife and children and his brother. Immediate action was necessary. He succeeded in getting his wife and children on a mattress that he thought would float and bear them, and drawing it near a window awaited the floating of the house.

He took his seat in the window holding the preciously freighted mattress with one hand and the facing of the window with the other.

It was not more than twenty minutes from the time that he awoke before the house lifted from the foundation, careening over on the side, and he was seething and plunging far out into the torrent of the angry stream. It was not more than that twenty minutes before the stream was over the floor of the second story of the house. The house was immediately torn to pieces, and Mr. Roop rose from under the waters twenty or thirty feet below, torn from and separated from his wife and children by the raging waters and intensely dark night. He could hear voices calling from the hills beyond, but alas, he never heard again the sweet voice of his wife or his dear children. They had been swept away by the flood and soon drowned. Happily and one consolation to the stricken and desolate husband, father and brother was that they soon lost consciousness in the flood of waters.

Mr. Roop saved himself, after floating and swimming sometimes under and again above the water for a mile, by grasping the branches of a tree, in which he lodged until morning, when by the early light he swam ashore, and with hundreds of sympathising people from miles around assisting in dragging the stream, all the bodies were found, and received interment beneath the sod upon which now waves the green grass.

Broken in fortune and bowed down with grief he came to

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Texas, and forced himself to take up again the duties and responsibilities of life. The reader will be rejoiced to hear that he has been successful and that his new associates and countrymen had confidence and reliance upon him and asked him to represent them in the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Roop is a large man, fully six feet tall, with a large head covered by a thick growth of black hair, a good face and pleasant manners. He is an attentive and careful legislator and has won the confidence of his fellow members by his conservative course on the floor of the House and his hard working capacity in the committee rooms.

Mr. Roop is an effective speaker; plunging at once into the argument, he makes his points clear to his audience and leaves a deep impression upon them by his earnestness and very obvious honesty.

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ALBERT URBAHN.

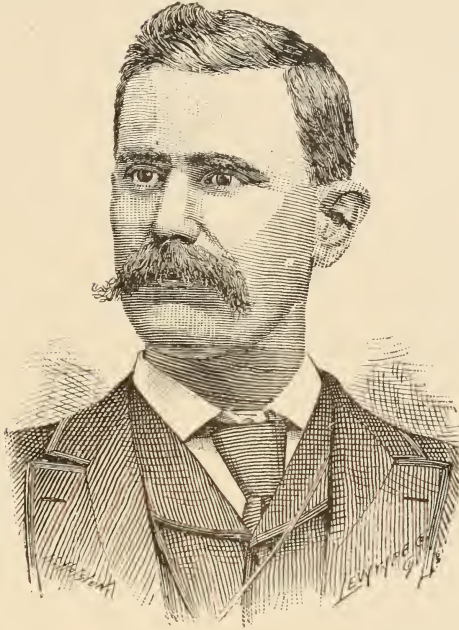
ALBERT URBAHN, son of Albert and Honora Callaghan Urbahn, of German-Irish ancestry, was born at Eagle Pass, Maverick county, Texas, on the sixth of April, 1855.

He received his education, first at the schools in San Antonio, Texas, and afterward at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, and in the schools of Hanover, Germany, and in Geneva, Switzerland.

He returned from Brooklyn to Texas and engaged in stock raising in Webb and Encinal counties.

He is a Representative of the Eighty-third Legislative district, composed of the counties of Webb, Encinal, Duval, Zapata, Starr and Hidalgo. Dr. Kennedy and himself were the regular Democratic candidates. Mr. Urbahn received the whole vote cast, 1,492.

## Representatives.



JESSEE CRAFT MURRELL. \*

JESSEE C. MURRELL, the son of Wm. and Nancy Murrell, of English and French extraction, Representative in the legislature from Cooke and Grayson counties, Thirty-first District, was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 12, 1856, and educated in the common schools of Cook county, Texas.

His parents removed to Texas in 1857, and settled at Bonham, where they remained until 1860, when they removed to Cooke county, on the Red river, and where the subject of this sketch still resides and is engaged in planting.

Mr. Murrell was elected to the Legislature by the largest vote ever cast for a candidate from his district, to-wit, 11,752. It is true he had no opponent,

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Mr. Murrell has also handled stock, and for five years was engaged in merchandising on Red River.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he was a member of Judiciary Committee No. 2, State Affairs, Stock and Stock Raising and Military Affairs.

Mr. Murrell by sound judgment and fine business qualities has succeeded in amassing considerable property.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South and a Royal Arch Mason.

He is only thirty-two years of age and in the full vigor of physical and mental power. He is a careful and conscientious legislator, and particularly attentive to his committee duty. He is of medium height and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He is of the Saxon type, fine face, keen eye and open countenance. His manners are agreeable and easy, and his conversational powers entertaining. He is of that class of sympathetic men who embrace in their affections the full fellowship of a common brotherhood. He is popular at home and with his associate members of the House, and will be of benefit to his constituents as a legislator.

He was nominated by the Democrats of his district without any solicitation on his part, having no idea of becoming a candidate for any office, and he was supported heartily by those who had known him from his infancy.

Mr. Murrell is an unmarried man.

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### • JAMES WILLIAM PEEBLES.

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JAMES W. PEEBLES, son of Wiley and Eliza Peebles, representing Gonzales county in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, was born in Henry county, Alabama, on the twenty-third day of February,

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1834, and had very little advantage even in the country schools of that day. However, he improved his leisure by studying, and in that way obtained a fair English education.

Mr. Peebles came to Texas in January, 1854, settled in Polk county and engaged in farming.

He subsequently (in 1869) removed to Gonzales county, but still continued his agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Peebles never had any political aspirations, and his people selected him to represent them in the Legislature entirely unsought by him and solely because they had confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose, and in his sound judgment on affairs either in business or State polity, as is evinced by the fact that he led his competitor in the race by a thousand votes.

When the tocsin of war sounded the alarm in 1861, Mr. Peebles was one of the first to volunteer in the Confederate States service. Grounded in the principles of Democracy and believing in the inviolable sovereignty of the States, he shouldered his musket to repel the invasion of the South.

He served in the Fifth Texas Infantry, Hood's Brigade, and participated in all the battles of that fighting brigade, except when in the hospital with wounds. At Gaines's Mill he was shot through the jaw, crumbling the jawbone and taking away his teeth. Again, he was shot through the arm. He entered the army as a private and served through the war, down to the surrender at Appomattox, in the ranks. All honor to the bone, sinew and fortitude of the patriotic private soldier, made up, as in that army, from the best blood of the South.

Returning home in 1865, penniless but not despondent, he went to work with a will, and by energy, for which he is remarkable, he has acquired a competency and is now surrounded with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Peebles was married to Miss Kate Marsh on the nineteenth of April, 1866.

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He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and a member of the Masonic Lodge, at Leesville, Texas.



WILLIAM FREDERICK MILLER.

W M. F. MILLER was born in San Antonio, Bexar county, Texas, November 15, 1853, and is a Representative from that county in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature. His mother and father were John G. and Kate Miller, natives of Germany, but when quite young emigrating to this



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country and settled in San Antonio. Mr. Miller, the subject of this sketch, is quite a young man, being at present in his thirty-fifth year of age.

He received a rudimental education at San Marcos, but was afterwards graduated with the highest honors of his class from Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, with the full degree of Master of Arts. He also obtained the president's scholarship the first session of his University course.

After his graduation he returned to Texas and settled down upon his ranch in Bexar county, resuming, to some extent, the occupations of his youth as a "cowboy," farmer and stock raiser, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Miller is a modest and unostentatious gentleman, with no political aspirations, and a member of the House of Representatives solely upon the urgency of his friends and neighbors, who appreciated his worth and had evidence by his life of his integrity, intelligence and a sense of conscientious duty in the discharge of anything he undertook to do.

There were four candidates in the race with two to be elected, Mr. Miller receiving the largest vote.

He is a working member of the following committees: Public Lands and Land Office, Public Printing, Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, and Commerce and Manufactures, and Representation and Apportionment.

Mr. Miller has a bright, intelligent face, black hair and brown mustache, prominent and expressive features.

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## W. I. JOHNSON.

HON. W. I. JOHNSON, son of C. C. and S. Johnson, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was born February 15, 1845, in Bedford county, Tennessee, and educated in Alabama

He first came to Texas in 1857, and located for a while in Tarrant county; but in 1865 he removed to Smith county, remaining there for two years. He then moved, and settled permanently in Titus county, where he now resides, engaged in merchandising.

Mr. Johnson represents the Nineteenth Legislative District in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session Texas Legislature, to which he was elected by 3600 majority.

He has served as constable, justice of the peace, county judge of Titus county, and county commissioner.

In 1861 he was in the Confederate army with the First Texas cavalry, and was engaged in two battles with the Indians on the Wichita and San Sabá, and the battle of Pleasant Hill.

He is the author of the joint resolution urging the Texas representatives in Congress to change the mode of the Presidential election from the Electoral College system to a popular vote directly by the people, and also of the bill requiring the payment of a poll tax as a condition of suffrage.

He was married in 1865 to Miss S. A. Armstrong, of Upshur county.

For several years Mr. Johnson edited a newspaper in Franklin and Titus counties.

He is a Democrat, a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

## Representatives.



## JAMES F. OVERTON.

JAMES F. OVERTON is one of the most refined and intelligent members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas, belonging, as he does, to that large Kentucky family well known throughout that State for culture and hospitality.

The family in Kentucky are very numerous, its branches extending from the Blue Grass section of the State to and beyond Green River; and all bearing strong family likeness in person and habits of entertainment, the much larger part of the family being owners of fine farms and devoted to raising fine stock and horses.

The subject of this sketch, James F. Overton, the son of Isaac W. and Nancy A. Garnett Overton, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was born on the twenty-fourth of June, 1831, in Woodford county, Kentucky, and was educated primarily at the fine private schools of the county, and in the higher branches at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, which at

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that time under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Young, was regarded as the most thorough and flourishing institution of learning in the South.

Mr. Overton has always been a farmer and stockraiser. He came to Texas and settled in Lavaca county, purchased a farm, and continued in farming and stockraising, in which he has been very successful.

He is very modest and retiring in his manners, and was called out by the people and elected to the Legislature without solicitation on his part. In fact, he has more taste for farming than for politics, and would have preferred to remain at his home in his pleasant occupations as a farmer. He represents Lavaca county, having received a majority over all in the race of 571 votes, showing his popularity and the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors.

In 1861, Mr. Overton raised a company of cavalry in Kentucky, equipped and mounted the men partly at his own expense, and enlisted with them in the Confederate States service. He joined the celebrated partisan ranger, General Forrest, and participated in all the battles in which that command was engaged, except when he was either in the hospital from wounds or in prison.

Captain Overton was captured at Fort Donelson, and imprisoned at Johnson's Island until exchanged, near Vicksburg. He was severely wounded in the left breast in a cavalry fight in Southern Kentucky, and was also shot in the head in another engagement with the enemy, the ball striking the rim of his cap and glancing off without a more serious wound than the stunning force with which numbers of soldiers are familiar.

Captain Overton's was company "A," the ranking company in Forrest's command, and the only company that marched out of Kentucky fully equipped and organized.

Captain Overton was an ideal cavalry officer. His figure is slight and symmetrical. Then with coal-black hair and flowing beard (now white), managing his horse only as a Kentuckian knows how to ride, gallant, dashing and fear-

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less, he rode foremost of as gallant a body of men as ever answered bugle call or mounted a cavalry horse. Still his eye is bright and undimmed, but his hair and beard are snow white. He has a very large head, prominent, well cut profile, and is a very handsome man, possessing all the high qualities of courage, honor, courtesy and general intelligence that characterized the Kentuckian of the *ante-bellum* regime.

As a member of the Legislature, he is modest and unassuming, but attentive to his duties on the floor of the House and in committee rooms. He is a member of some of the most important committees.

He was married in 1854, in Hardin county, Kentucky, to Miss Mary L. Sturgeon, and is a member of both the Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Lavaca county may well be proud of her representative in the person of James F. Overton, a true friend and accomplished gentleman and most valuable citizen.

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### GEORGE WALTON WHITE.

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GEORGE W. WHITE, son of John M. and Mary A. White, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born on the twelfth day of March, 1849, in Russell county, Alabama, and is a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas, representing Freestone county.

Mr. White was reared and educated at the private schools of Alabama, and came to Texas in 1878, settling in Freestone county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He is a Democrat, and defeated his competitor in the race for the Legislature by a vote of five hundred in a close county. In the primaries he beat his Democratic opponent

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one thousand two hundred votes, showing his popularity in his county. He was nominated without his solicitation and did not even canvass his county, owing to an affliction of his eyes.

Mr. White is of the Saxon type, measuring five feet ten inches in height, and well proportioned, weighing one hundred and forty-five pounds. He has a large fine head set well back, enlarging and rounding about and above the forehead. He has a keen gray-blue eye, sandy hair and beard cut short. His manners are easy and graceful, and his social qualities highly developed, which accounts for his popularity with all classes of people.

He is an extemporaneous speaker, and when warming to his subject is firey and impassioned in declamation. In private there is a constant streak of fun and humor that ripples over his mobile and expressive features.

Mr. White was married to Miss Mattie Compton, of Limestone county, on the third of February, 1881, and has the candor to admit that his success in life is attributable to a most excellent wife, which is undoubtedly no mere flattery as in announcing that fact his eye flashes and his whole countenance beams with generous affection.

Mr. White is a very careful and industrious member of the House, and an attentive and working committee man. He is serving on several of the most important committees, and his services are fully appreciated by his fellow members.

He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and of the Alliance and Grange.



## Representatives.



## BLUCHER H. ERSKINE.

**B**LUCHER H. ERSKINE is the son of Andrew N. and Annie T. Erskine, who trace their family back to the Erskines of Scotland and England, originally settling in this country in the famed valley of Virginia, in Augusta county.

Blucher Erskine was born in Guadalupe county, Texas, on August 10, 1849, and was educated at the schools of the county.

When he became a man he engaged in milling and stock-raising in Guadalupe county, and later engaged in stock-raising in Frio county, where he still resides.

He represents in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature the counties of Frio, Zavalla, Dimmitt, Uvalde, Maverick, Val Verde and Kinney. He was elected without opposition by a vote of 2100.

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Mr. Erskine served as chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, and on the committees on Finance, Internal Improvements, Lands and Land Office, Stock and Stockraising, Public Debt, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

In July, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Cotton, of Seguin, Texas, and is the father of three boys. He is a member of the Catholic Church and the Alliance.

Mr. Erskine gives evidence of the qualities of his distinguished ancestry, and is a liberal contributor to the stock journals of the country. He has written on the best manner of raising cattle; on the national trail, and on the question of tariff taxation.

He is a man of decided character, clear intellect, and has a forcible way of expressing his very original ideas. Such men are useful in their day and generation as citizens and as law makers.

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JAMES WRIGHT COOK.

JAMES W. COOK, son of Franklin and Marinda Cook, of Irish descent, formerly of Lawrence county, South Carolina, where he was born September 15, 1837, and afterwards residing in Mississippi, was educated in Pontotoc, Mississippi. He first went to Arkansas, but removed from there to Texas in 1884 and settled in Falls county, where he engaged in farming. He is a member of the Twenty-first session of the Texas House of Representatives, representing Falls county. He has held no office heretofore, except that of President of the Falls County Farmer's Alliance. He has been a Mason since he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Cook enlisted as a private in the Confederate States army in 1861, in ex-Governor Hughes' company, Colonel Johnson's regiment. He was promoted and commissioned

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as Lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Jenkins' Ferry and others. In the early part of the war he was east of the Mississippi, but in the latter part he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department and served in General Hawthorn's Brigade.

In 1860 Representative Cook was married in Monroe county, Arkansas, to Miss Sallie E. Mathis, and has eight children.

He belongs to a number of important committees and is attentive and efficient, both in committee work and on the floor of the House.

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BLAIR MCGEE.

**B**LAIR MCGEE, son of Joel and Margeret McGee, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Floyd county, Georgia, December 16, 1836, and educated in Cass county, Texas, represents Bowie county in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

Mr. McGee moved to Texas in 1851; first settled in Cass county, where he remained for ten years, but removed to Bowie county in 1861, engaging in farming and stock raising. His popularity in his county is best attested by the fact that his majority in the race for the Legislature over his competitor was 2,400 votes. He is upon the committees on Roads and Bridges, Penetentiary and Agriculture.

While Mr. McGee had few advantages of education in the then sparsely settled frontier county of Cass, he has great energy and a high purpose in life, and he has made himself acquainted with all the necessary branches of learning, and gathered a wide scholarship from his association with men in the affairs of life.

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He was an invalid during the war and could not obey his patriotic impulses to join his comrades and friends in defence of Democratic principles in the field of battle in defence of the South.

His life has been isolated and devoted in leisure to reading miscellaneously.

He has always been successful in business and fortunate in investments, thereby realizing and gathering about him valuable properties.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Welborn, in Bowie county, in 1863. He belongs to the Methodist Church South, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

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WILLIAM F. MURCHISON.

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WILLIAM F. MURCHISON, son of William and Mary Murchison, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Madison county, Tennessee, September 16, 1851, and was a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature of Texas, representing Houston county.

Mr. Murchison has served for four years as a member of the commissioners court of Houston county.

He had very little opportunity to obtain an education. When he was fourteen years of age his father died, and he had to quit school to support a widowed mother and four single sisters. He regarded this, thus young, as his highest duty, and he put all his energies into his work, at the same time gathering information from every book he could lay his hands on.

From the very day he started out to work he seems to have been eminently blessed in reaping a full harvest of success.

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This ordeal, of course, was the means of training him in all affairs, and acquainting him with the motives that influence men and giving them valuable experience.

Taking advantage of this experience, he has been enabled to gather about him a handsome property, with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

He fully understands all the relative workings of governmental machinery, and is well equipped for his duties as a legislator.

He is a member of the Farmers Alliance. Mr. Murchison served on the following committees: State Affairs, Revenue and Taxation; Towns, Cities and Corporations, and other important committees.

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### ALEXANDER ASBERRY.

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ALEXANDER ASBERRY, son of William and Julia Asberry, was born November 2, 1861, at Wilderville, Falls county, Texas, and was educated at Hearne Academy.

When arriving at manhood Mr. Asberry engaged in the grocery business.

He was a member of the Twenty-first session of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Texas, representing Robertson county.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1888, and for five years has been a deacon in the Baptist Church.

He served on the following committees: County Government and County Finances, and Mining and Minerals.

Alex. Asberry is a fair representative of the most intelligent portion of his race. He speaks well, with some of the natural gifts of the orator.

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He made an able argument against the bill providing for different coaches for colored and white people, and a very conservative appeal to the white members of the Legislature.



JOHN ALEXANDER HUDSON.

JOHN ALEXANDER HUDSON, son of John and Maria Hudson, was born March 25, 1840, in Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, and educated there; removed to Ozark, Christian county, Missouri, January, 1860, and



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engaged as a clerk in the general merchandise house of L. P. Ayres, January, 1860.

Entering the Confederate army he fought in the following battles: Oak Hill, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and Helena, Arkansas; was wounded at Bayou Meter Bridge September 10, 1863, and was captured at the fall of Little Rock in the hospital; afterwards carried to Northern prisons; was exchanged at City Point, Virginia, March, 1865, and was at Mobile, Alabama, when that place was evacuated; he crossed the Mississippi river and got back to his command (Shelby's Brigade, Missouri cavalry) in May, 1865; was disbanded in Navarro county, Texas, in June, 1865, and located in Grayson county and taught school for several years; removed to Jack county, Texas, in October, 1877, and has resided there since; served as county commissioner two terms; was elected Representative of the Forty-first district November 6, 1888, as the Democratic nominee, over his opponent (a Union Labor man) by a majority of 2164; served on the following committees: Public Lands and Land Office, County Government and County Finance, Agriculture and Agricultural Affairs, Judicial Districts and Commerce and Manufactures.

He was married February 11, 1868, to Mrs. M. J. Sanders, of Grayson county, Texas, and has only one child, a daughter.

He is a Democrat, died in the wool, and was one of the most vigilant and active members of the House, keeping himself fully informed on the course of legislation. No man in the House was held in higher respect or had more influence with his colleagues than Mr. Hudson.

He is a Master Mason of twenty-five years standing.

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NORTON MOSES.

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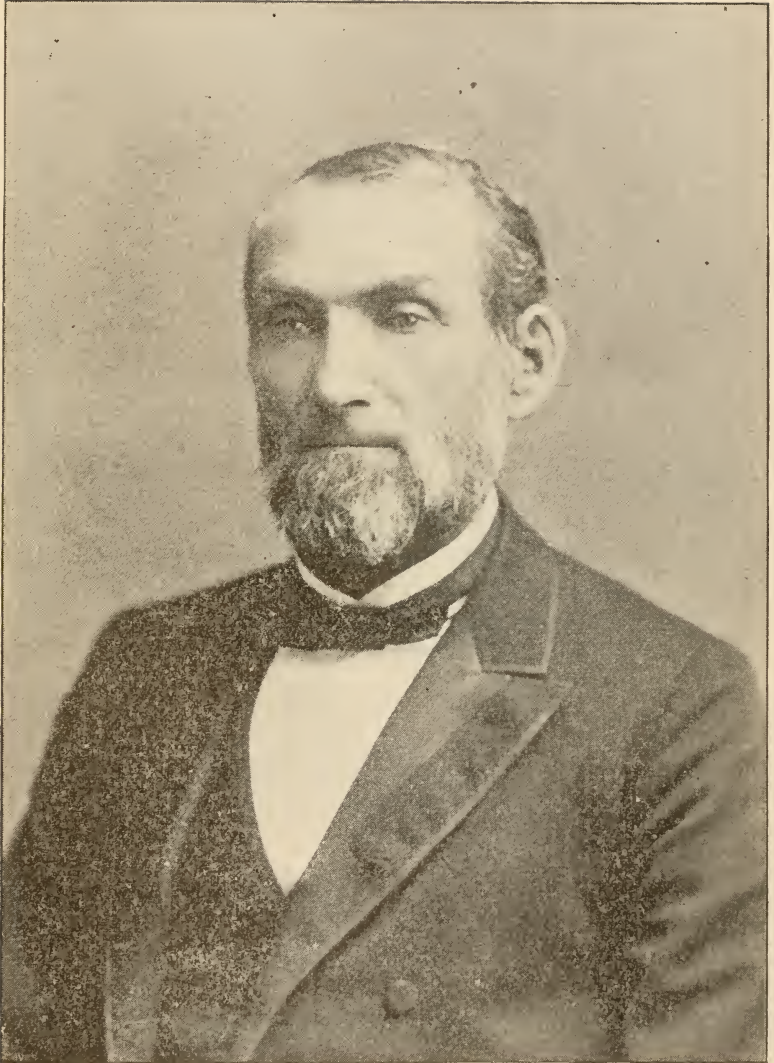
THE HON. NORTON MOSES, a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature from the Seventy-sixth legislative district, composed of the counties of Burnet and Lampasas, is a farmer and stock raiser, residing in Burnet county, post office, Strickling.

Mr. Moses is a native of Georgia, where he was born July 28, 1823. His grandfather, John Moses, removed to Georgia from Virginia about the year 1783. The father of Norton, Neal Moses, was also a native Georgian. His grandfather on the maternal side, Benjamin Manning, removed to Georgia from North Carolina in 1810. Norton's father died before the son was thirteen years of age, but he had the advantage of being reared by a pious and intelligent mother, and he was educated in the private schools of Fayette and Coweta counties, Georgia.

Mr. Moses taught school at the age of eighteen and came to Texas when a young man in 1846, and located in Washington county. He was in Austin when the First Texas Legislature was in session in 1846.

He married and settled on a farm and ranch in Washington county in 1847. His present wife was a native of Texas and a descendant of the Kerr family, well known among the old veterans as one of the oldest and most honored families of Texas.

He was a member of the Fifteenth session of the Texas Legislature of Texas in the House in 1876, and served on several important committees. He was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Stock Raising, and at that session he was one of the minority of thirty-two who made the famous fight against the Texas and Pacific Railway com-



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pany to save 7,000,000 acres of choice land to Texas forfeited by that company.

In 1888 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Burnet and Lampasas as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature, and this entirely unsolicited on his part. He made the race against all the combined issues opposed to Democracy and won it by a majority of over three hundred votes. He served as chairman of the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising, and was a member of other important committees.

Mr. Moses was one of the most vigilant, pains taking and hard working members of the House. He discharged his duties with conscientious faithfulness and intelligence, and it is not too much to say that he had as much influence with his colleagues and his opinions were held in as much respect by them as any member of the House.

He was designated by the Speaker of the House to serve on a joint committee of the Senate and the House to proceed to St. Louis, there to meet in convention other committees of other legislatures of States interested in defeating the objects of the "Beef Combine Trust of Chicago." This committee was composed of the very best men of the Legislature of Texas. Mr. Moses was honored by being made chairmn of the Texas delegation of the St. Louis convention. Two measures important to Texas were adopted by the convention, and will be acted upon favorably by the legislatures of the States represented. First a resolution declaring the necessity to all the States so represented of a deep water port on the coast of Texas. And a bill that such legislatures will adopt, defining "trusts" and enacting stringent penalties for the violation of its provisions.

He has for many years been a member of the Baptist church, and on account of his well-known ability as a presiding officer he was selected and acted as moderator of the Austin Baptist Association for seventeen or eighteen years.

Mr. Moses ranks as high in Masonry as any member of

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the fraternity in Texas. He was made a Master Mason in McClellan Lodge No. 159, in Washington county, and a Royal Arch Mason in Lampasas Chapter No. 81, and a Knight Templar in Colorado Commandery No. 4 at Austin. He has been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and was Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas from June 1872 to June 1873. He presided over these august bodies with great dignity and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the craft, as is attested by the handsome jewels which have been presented to him by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Texas. Both are formed of gold; one, the Chapter jewel, is a triangle; the other in oblong circles, the interior rim bound around by sprigs of acacia woven into a wreath encircling the whole, in the center an All-seeing eye, the angle of ninety degrees, and the grand compass. On the reverse side the following is stamped, "Presented to R. W. Bro. Norton Moses, by the M. W. G. Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Texas, 1879." The other jewel is quite as unique and significant. He has been Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter, and has been for many years one of the committee on work of the Grand Chapter.

By his long continued prominence as a Mason, and his attendance on the Masonic Grand bodies for thirty years, he has become personally known to every organized lodge in Texas, and is known by character in every State in the Union in Masonic circles, and is universally respected at home and abroad.

The Hon. Norton Moses has always been a liberal public spirited citizen, and connected one way or another with the organization of the State government and its material prosperity. Perhaps no private citizen who has persistently declined office and held it only when he believed he could be a greater benefit to the people in the position, has done more to give to Texas her splendid system of jurisprudence, her fine public schools, her magnificent public buildings and eleemosynary institutions, than Norton Moses,



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of Burnett. He has passed many years of unselfish activity for the general good, and he has lived without one blot on his character and name.

He belongs to a family distinguished for ability and integrity. His brothers are all men of the highest standing with State reputations in their respective States, some of them having occupied positions of great trust, and contributed like their brother, Norton, to the education, the elevation and happiness of the people.

Mr. Moses is getting to be rather an old man (1889), but no one would think so if, observing his activity and for his age more youthful appearance than many men much younger than himself. He has a fine intelligent benevolent face, teaching the lesson that a life of unselfish virtue leaves its impress upon the features visibly representing the noble emotions that have animated for so long a pure heart. This brief sketch can only give an outline of a character well worthy of the emulation of the rising youth of the State.

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 RICHARD B. LEVY.
 

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**R**ICHARD B. LEVY, son of Richard B. and Edmonio P. Levy, a Representative in the Twenty-first Legislature from the counties of Gregg and Smith, was born at Portsmouth, Virginia, January 19, 1866.

Mr. Levy was educated primarily at the schools of Longview, Texas, and was graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia. He also attended a course of law lectures at the same college.

His parents removed to Texas in 1874, bringing with them their son, the subject of this sketch, and settled at Longview, Texas.

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After his graduation Mr. Levy commenced the practice of law at Longview, where he still resides and is still engaged successfully in his profession.

Mr. Levy was elected to the Legislature at the November election of 1888, receiving a plurality over his two opponents of 3,124 votes, showing that, although Mr. Levy is a young man, he has already built up for himself, in his locality, a reputation for ability and sound moral and political principles.

He is the author of a number of important bills in the Legislature, among them a bill to protect stock raisers, a military bill, a bill regulating insurance companies, etc., etc.

Mr. Levy was married at Longview on December 27, 1888, to Miss Essie Wright. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Greek letter society "Sigma Chi."

Although not heretofore in office, Mr. Levy has been actively engaged in politics as an earnest Democrat from his earliest manhood, being a popular and fluent speaker. He has always been a staunch Democrat of the Jeffersonian school of Democracy.

He thinks readily on his feet, and arrays his ideas promptly to meet all the variations of debate.

In personal appearance Mr. Levy is tall, handsome and imposing, with a fine, open countenance and expressive features, and exceedingly pleasant and gentle in his manners.

He is destined to play an important part in the jurisprudence and legislation of Texas.

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SIM WHITTED.

THE HON. SIM WHITTED, son of R. B. and Lucinda Whitted, of English ancestry, was born April 15, 1854, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and his parents removing to Texas when he was an infant, and settling in Sherman in 1857, he was educated in the common schools of that city. When he arrived at the age of manhood, he located in San Saba county and engaged in stockraising and farming, and although yet comparatively a young man he has been quite successful. He has served as county commissioner of San Saba county, and having been identified with the Democratic party he was unanimously nominated by a convention of that party and elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature without opposition.

He served on the Committees of Stockraising, Agriculture, Immigration, Judicial Districts and Contingent Expenses.

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He was married in 1879 to Miss Minnie Dabbs, of San Saba county. He is a member of the Christian Church, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor and member of the Farmer's Alliance.

By a decree of the court Sim Whitted was vested with the rights of a freeman when he was seventeen years of age, and has had to depend upon himself since that time.

He is six feet one inch tall, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, is compactly built and well proportioned. His hair is coal black, and he wears a long black beard, with a blue grey eye and clean cut features.

He speaks but seldom, and then more in opposition than favoring legislation. He believes in a few laws well executed.

He is the author of the bill organizing Coke county out of Tom Green county.

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 ELIAS MAYS.
 

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ELIAS MAYS, son of Louis and Gillette Mays, of African descent, was born in Canecka county, Alabama, on the fifteenth of February, 1831.

He came to Texas in 1863, and settled first in Montgomery, but in 1886 he removed to Grimes county, where he obtained an education. In 1887 he removed to Brazos county, representing that county in the House of Representatives in the Sixteenth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, serving in the latter term on the Committees of Penitentiaries and Education. In the latter session, among other bills, he introduced the one that restored to Grimes county court its civil jurisdiction.

He has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church

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for forty years. He has also been a student of law for eight years.

He has been occupied in farming, and also has a church in which he preaches in the neighborhood of his home.

He is a fine specimen of his race, and bears in his face and manner the improvement of education. In the Legislature he has been very unassuming, but attentive to his duties, which he discharged with intelligence, and held the respect of his fellow members.

## WILLIAM WYATT DAWSON.

HON. WILLIAM W. DAWSON, son of Leroy F. and Susan Dawson, of Scotch-Eng.ish ancestry, was born March 26, 1828, in Campbell county, Virginia. He was educated at Wytheville, Virginia, and moved to Texas in 1858, locating at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county.

In 1861, Mr. Dawson aided in raising the first company in Hopkins county for the Confederate States service, and after participating in the battles of Chustanalla, Elkhorn and others on the west side of the river, he went with his command to Corinth, Mississippi, and served with the army of Tennessee.

Being discharged he returned to Sulphur Springs, and after recuperating his health, he raised the last company mustered into the service from that county, and with the Thirty-fifth regiment of cavalry was in the various battles fought on Red river and its vicinity. After that campaign, and Banks being driven from his invasion, the regiment was ordered back to Texas, and was temporarily under the command of Captain Dawson, as senior captain. He continued in Texas until the regiment surrendered at Galveston in 1865.

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Mr. Dawson represented the Fifty-fourth Legislative district composed of the counties of Harris, Montgomery, Walker and Trinity in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives, and was on the following committees, to wit, Counties and County Boundaries, Public Buildings and Grounds, Priviledges and Elections, and Agricultural Affairs.

Mr. Dawson is a man of keen observation and watched the proceeding of the House with careful and intelligent scrutiny. Not only was he interested in local affairs, touching especially his own constituents, but his thorough knowledge of Texas affairs, fully prepared him to legislate intelligently for the whole people of the State.

He depended more upon work in the committee rooms and personal appeal and argument with his colleagues than upon long winded speeches upon the floor of the House, and he accomplished much more in that unostentatious way than the most blatant orator would have done. He was a conscientious and efficient member of the House.

He has been married three times. His last wife was a Mrs Mary Kettleband. He is a member of the Christian church, a Mason, an Odd Fellow and the Alliance.

Mr. Dawson commenced life as a mechanic, and occupied for years in that business. Was held in esteem and confidence by his fellow citizens wherever he has lived. In 1878 he removed to his present home in Trinity county, where he has been engaged in merchandising. He has served as justice of the peace, both Tyler and Trinity counties, and was mayor of Sulphur Springs—perhaps the first mayor ever elected there—and has always been a public spirited citizen.



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## WILLIAM ABRAHAM KINCAID.

WILLIAM A. KINCAID, son of D. C. and M. Kincaid, of Scotch ancestry, was born in Grayson county, Texas, on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1859.

He was educated at home and studied law. He was elected November 6, 1888, to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature by a majority of 2,030 votes.

He is the author of the bill to locate the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Texas at Austin; a bill to require corporations doing business in this State to incorporate under the State laws, just as domestic corporation; and, also, a substitute railroad commission bill; a bill to tax railroads five per cent on their gross earnings; a bill to authorize unincorporated cities and towns to elect boards of health, and other bills of less importance.

Mr. Kincaid is quite a thorough lawyer for a man of his age, and a speaker of force and grace. He has taken a high position at the bar and in the Legislature of Texas.

## GEORGE T. McGEHEE.

GEORGE T. McGEHEE, son of Thomas G. and Minerva McGehee, of Scotch-Irish descent, born February 5, 1836, in the town of Bastrop, has been a member of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth and Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas from the county of Hays.

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He was elected respectively the first time by a majority of 2,800 votes, and the second time by a majority of 3,200 votes, showing the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens and neighbors.

In the very incipency of the war between the States Mr. McGehee enlisted in the Confederate States service in Company D, Eighth Texas Cavalry, General Terry's Brigade.

Mr. McGehee fought in this brigade all along from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to the surrender, and was wounded twice; all his teeth shot out near Shelbyville, Tennessee, and again wounded at Aiken, South Carolina.

Mr. McGehee was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah C. Woods, daughter of Colonel P. C. Woods, of San Marcos, Texas.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Masonic fraternity.

In the Twentieth Legislature he served on the following committees: Finance, Revenue and Taxation, Penitentiaries, Asylums, and the Public Debt. In the Twenty-first Legislature he served as chairman of the committee on Penitentiaries, and a member of the committee on Finance, Revenue and Taxation, and Asylums.

Mr. McGehee is unostentatious and quiet in his manners, but of very fine judgment of men and affairs, and is a conscientious legislator and an excellent worker in committee rooms.

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### JESSE JENKINS.

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THE HON. JESSE JENKINS, son of L. G. and D. Jenkins, of American ancestry, was born in Cleveland county, North Carolina, on the sixteenth day of January, 1839, and was educated at the excellent private schools of

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the neighborhood, obtaining, however a more extensive and thorough knowlege of men and affairs by association.

He read law with the judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1879, and was licenced in 1880. He came to Texas the same month and settled at Meridian, Bosque county, where he commenced the practice of his profession and in which he has been eminently successful. He still resides at that place and is engaged in the practice of law.

Previous to coming to Texas he served a term of 1874 and 1875 in the Senate of North Carolina.

In the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature he served in the House of Representatives from Bosque county, and was a member of the following committees, to wit, second on Judiciary No. 1, Internal Improvements and Mining and Minerals.

He volunteered in the Confederate States army in April, 1861, and served as Captain of Company E, Twelfth North Carolina Infantry, which was attached to the celebrated brigade known as the Stonewall Brigade in the army of Northern Virginia. He was wounded at Cold Harbor.

He was married in 1868, in Cleveland County, North Carolina, to Miss Hattie M. Beam, and isa member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a careful and painstaking legislator, and was held in the highest respect by his colleagues in the Legislature.

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 EDWARD LEGRAND DUNLAP.
 

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EDWARD LEGRAND DUNLAP was born January 31, 1846, on the ancestral homestead of the Dunlap family in the Pisgah church neighborhood, Woodford county, Kentucky, the very garden of the Blue Grass region of the State.

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His father and mother, George C. and Sarah A. Dunlap, of Scotch-French lineage. Both families were early settlers in the State, and his grandfather on the paternal side a revolutionary soldier.

The family had been wealthy for generations, but the late civil war impaired the fortunes of the father of this sketch, who soon afterwards died, leaving the care of a widowed mother and a widowed sister with two children, one single sister and two young brothers to Edward. His father had removed to Missouri when his children were young and settled in Palmyra.

Edward after his father's death, went to Kansas City, Missouri, taking all the family with him, and opened a real estate office in that rapidly growing city. By energy, enterprise and intelligence he accumulated considerable property.

In 1882 he removed to Texas, and settled in Refugio county, where he remained for two years, engaging in stock raising, when he removed to Victoria county and continued in the same occupation with the addition of the real estate business with eminent success.

The latter county, Victoria, he represents in the House of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature and is an active member of the following committees, to-wit, Finance, Insurance and Statistics, Roads and Bridges, Mercantile and Manufactories, and Rules.

As stated Dunlap's father had removed to Missouri when he, Edward, was quite a youth, and he acquired a good education at St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri, which was of great advantage to him in business life, when a large family was left dependent upon him. That same education gives him advantages that but few men have in his course as a legislator. He has a strong, comprehensive and quick mind, and thinks for himself. As a speaker he is fluent and bold, attacking with great earnestness and vigor any proposition he thinks unconstitutional or calculated to in-

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jure the people of the State, and as earnestly and vigorously advocating measures he conceives to be right.

Mr. Dunlap is of the average height and build, with a large head and fine open countenance. His manners are agreeable.

He married Miss Dora Welder, of Refugio county, Texas, and is a member of the Episcopalian church.

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 J. A. FIELDS.
 

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THE HON. J. A. FIELDS, son of William and Eleanor M. Fields, of Irish-German lineage, was born in Abington, Virginia, March 19, 1852, and received an English education at the schools of the county, completing his literary and classical course at Emory and Henry College. He studied medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana.

He settled in Giddings, Lee county, Texas, in 1875, and there commenced the practice of Medicine and has been very successful.

He has served as county physician and medical examiner; the latter position he still holds.

He represented Lee county in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected as a Democratic nominee by a majority of two thousand six hundred votes, attesting his general popularity.

He served on the following committees, to-wit, Education, Asylums, County and County Boundaries, Enrolled Bills, Public Printing, Health and Vital Statistics.

Dr. Fields was married in Giddings on the fourth of October, 1879, to Miss Mary V. Flack; they have three children, two boys and one girl.

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He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

Dr. Fields stands high in his profession, and being a popular public spirited man was elected by his fellow citizens to represent their interests in the Legislature of the State.

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 WILLIAM PASCHAL HAMBLEN.
 

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HON. WILLIAM P. HAMBLEN, son of Daniel Y. Hamblen, of American ancestry, was born April 21, 1835, in Floyd county, Indiana, of Virginia parentage, and came to Texas, settling at Houston, where he was educated when a youth in 1846. After completing a literary and scientific course of studies he read law and obtained a license to practice June 19, 1855.

He entered into the practice of his profession at Houston, where he still resides, and where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice.

Judge Hamblen represented Harris county in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature. He exhibited so much general intelligence and ability as a public speaker that he took at once a leading position, with great influence over his colleagues. Nearly every act of importance passed at that session of the Legislature has the impress of Judge Hamblen's legal acumen and comprehensive ability.

As an orator he is impassioned and eloquent, with due regard at the same time to the severe logic of his argument. Whenever he took the floor the members were eager listeners, captivated by the beauty of his metaphor and enlightened by his ample fund of information. His social qualities are admirable. As a *raconteur* he has few equals, and his



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society was sought by all refined and intelligent gentlemen at the capital.

Judge Hamblen served on the following committees, to-wit: Town and City Corporations, Internal Improvements, Judiciary No. 1, and Vital Statistics.

In 1861, he served in Bates' Regiment of the Confederate States Army, and was principally engaged in defending forts on the coast, and frequently subjected to bombardment.

Judge Hamblen is a married man, and resides in the city of Houston. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

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 SETH P. MILLS.
 

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SETH. P. MILLS, was a member of the House of Representatives of the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, representing district number sixty-one. In the Sixteenth he served on the following committees: Finance, Constitutional Amendments, Agriculture and Stock Raising. In the Twentieth chairman of Committee on Revenue and Taxation, and in the Twenty-first he was chairman of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Public Health, and History, Insurance and Statistics.

Mr. Mills has always been regarded by his colleagues as a most valuable committee man. His close attention to the course of legislation, aided by his intelligence and experience, has been of great aid to all of the committees on which he served.

He is a sound and consistent Democrat, keeping in view in legislative action the great landmarks and vital princi-

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ples of the Democratic party, and aligning himself to the doctrines of the party, he has always been a conservative and safe law maker.

He speaks with the ease and fluency of long usage, and demonstrates with clearness and comprehensiveness the subject matter of discussion.

Seth P. Mills is a native of Dade county, Missouri, where he was born August 19, 1841, and was educated at Neutonio, but before it was completed civil war overswept his native State, and leaving his books and the halls of learning he joined the gallant Joe Shelby in repulsing the invasion of Missouri. He participated in twenty-five different battles under Shelby, and for gallant conduct in battle and exemplary conduct as a soldier he was promoted from the ranks to that of Lieutenant, in which capacity he conducted himself in such a manner as to excite the emulation of the men in his command and the commendation of the Commanding General.

The command was disbanded in Corsicana, Texas, in 1865, and left young Mills without a cent, a stranger in a strange country. But he was made of such stern stuff that he was by no means disheartened, and he at once commenced work, looking to the liberality of the generous soil of Texas for a support. He was not disappointed in his confidence in himself, and the products of the soil yeilding a hundred fold to the hands of industry. He has been fully rewarded, and is now surrounded by the comforts and even luxuries of an independent farmer.

Mr. Mills married Miss Fannie Standefer on October 22, 1871. They have seven children. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

He manifests special interest in all matters concerning agriculture, believing that material prosperity depends upon this department of enterprise. He is social and very agreeable with all classes of people and very popular.

It is due to Mr. Mills to add that he is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the different departments of the

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State government, and has so familiarized himself with their economic, and at the same time efficient administration that he is largely relied upon by all the heads of department for necessary and just legislation.

Mr. Mills is the author of the bill passed by the Twentieth Legislature by which the manner of collection of taxes was made so much more successful that the treasury balance was restored and the machinery of the State government moved on smoothly.

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 JEHU BROWN.
 

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HON. JEHU BROWN, son of Joseph and Mary Brown, of Welch descent, was born August 19, 1824, in Green county, Illinois, and was educated at the common schools.

He read law and moved to Texas in March, 1874, and settled in Navarro county, engaged in farming and stock raising.

He represented Navarro county in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, and was elected by a majority of four hundred and eighty votes.

He served as justice of the peace and county commissioner of Macoupin county, Illinois, from 1862 to 1866, and again as county commissioner in 1873.

He was a member of the following committees: State Affairs, County and County Government, County Boundaries, and Agriculture.

He was the author of the bill abrogating the imprisonment part of the pistol law, and also the bill creating a lien in behalf of farm laborers on the crops raised.

He was married April 26, 1849, in Macoupin county,

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Illinois, to Miss Martha A. Mitchell. They have eight children. Three of his sons are members of the Masonic fraternity.

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JAMES I. MOODY.

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THE HON. JAMES I. MOODY is the son of Harrison and Mary J. Moody, of American ancestry, and both natives of Clark county, Mississippi, where also he was born.

He came to Texas in 1866, and settled in Limestone county and engaged in farming, at which he has been very successful.

He represents Limestone county in the House of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, and is a member of the following committees, to-wit: Internal Improvements, County and County Boundaries, Insurance, Statistics and History, and is the author of the following measures, to-wit: A bill to amend and repeal the mortgage laws; a bill to define a lawful fence; and a bill to fix maximum railroad freights, and is the promoter of other measures touching the agricultural interests of the State.

Mr. Moody is a very attentive and careful legislator, believing in the idea that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and he attends to his public duties in the Legislature quite as faithfully as he has done his private duties, which has made him such a prosperous farmer. He was county commissioner of Limestone county from 1880 to 1886.

Mr. Moody was married in May, 1871, in Limestone county to Miss E. L. Allison. He is a member of a Masonic Lodge, the Grange and Farmers' Alliance.

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**BENJAMIN GREEN SELMAN.**

**D**R. BENJAMIN G. SELMAN, son of Lark C. and Mary G. Selman, was born in Chambers county, Alabama on the fifteenth day of February, 1839, and received his primary education at Princeton, Arkansas, but finally graduating in medicine from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis.

He came to Texas in August, 1869, and settled in Tyler, where he practiced his profession. He now lives and practices his profession in Smith county, and was nominated by the Democracy for the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature, to which he was elected by a flattering majority.

He served as a member of the following committees, to-wit, Education, Examination of Comptroller's and Treasurer's Accounts, State Asylums, Penitentiaries, and Irrigation.

It will be noted that the speaker appreciated his abilities and versatile acquirements, and placed him on the most important committees.

He volunteered as a private early in 1861, in company "C" Sixth regiment of infantry of Arkansas volunteers, Govan's brigade, Cleburn's division, Hardee's corps, army of the Tennessee. He was first made corporal, and finally was promoted to the captaincy of his company. He was a gallant soldier, and participated in all the battles of the army of the Tennessee from Shiloh to Franklin, having been wounded eight times in the campaign, twice very seriously. He now wears in his left side a minnie ball that can be felt lodged in the muscles.

Dr. Selman is a good public speaker, defeating his opponent at the polls by 2400 votes.

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Dr. Selman is a large, fine looking man, with an open, intelligent countenance, and has no political aspirations.

Dr. Selman was married on the eighteenth of February, 1867, to Miss Mary A. McFadin, of St. Louis, Missouri, and has two sons, promising young men, in their eighteenth and twentieth years.

His mother was the daughter of General Green B. Talbot, who fought with Crockett in the battle of the Horse-shoe, in Alabama, in the Indian wars. He owns a large property in town lots, lands, etc.

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J. L. ELLISON.

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THE HON. J. L. ELLISON was born August 31, 1837, in Winston county, Mississippi, and while he was a youth his parents, Jonathan and Celia Ellison, came to Texas, bringing him with them. They settled in Caldwell county, where J. L. Ellison received a good English education and where he still resides.

He represented that county in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature in the House of Representatives.

He was nominated by the County Democratic Convention both times. In the first race he defeated his opponent by 2,800 majority and in the second race his majority was increased to 3,500, showing that he is a very popular man, both with his party and his fellow citizens of all parties.

Mr. Ellison served as chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and by reason of his legislative experience made a valuable member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Finance, and Privileges and Elections, all of which are important committees.

Mr. Ellison in the called session of the Twentieth Legis-



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lature introduced the first bill ever introduced in Texas, and perhaps in any other State Legislature, to provide for punishing members of "trusts," combinations, and defining "trusts." His bill made it a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to become a member of any such organization contemplating avoidance of the laws applicable to corporations.

Mr. Ellison is a man of very shrewd judgment, both of men and affairs, and is a careful and conscientious law maker. His manners are social and agreeable, and his generous nature and kindly disposition make him an excellent neighbor and citizen.

In 1861 Mr. Ellison volunteered in the Confederate States service, and served in the Thirty-second Regiment of Texas Cavalry in the campaigns in Texas and Louisiana. He was in the Red River campaign against General Banks, participated in the battles of Blair's Landing, Yellow Bayou, and was wounded near Alexandria, Louisiana, in April, 1864.

Mr. Ellison discharged his duties as a soldier faithfully, as he does that of a citizen and legislator.

He is a farmer in good circumstances, a member of the Baptist church and is a zealous and influential Democrat of Caldwell county.

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JAMES DUDLEY CARWILE.

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THE HON. JAMES D. CARWILE, son of J. M. and E. L. Carwile, of Welsh lineage, was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, August 15, 1852, and received all the tuition at the old field schools he ever had.

He came to Texas under difficulties that would have disheartened most young men. He was only twenty years of

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age at the time, 1872, and had only money enough to pay his passage part of the way. From Monroe, Louisiana, he walked all the way to Cass county, Texas, where he settled and commenced work farming.

His enterprise in coming to Texas gave promise of the success he met with. He worked hard, saved money, and read all the useful books he could borrow or afford to buy, and is now a successful merchant and manufacturer of lumber. All honor to pluck, energy and perseverance.

Mr. Carwile is a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, representing the Seventeenth Legislative district, composed of the counties of Cass, Marion, Morris and Bowie. He was elected by a majority of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five votes, showing his popularity and the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

He is a member of the Committees on Enrolled Bills, Asylums, and Insurance, Statistics and History, and is an efficient worker in the committee room as well as an attentive and active legislator on the floor of the House.

He belongs to the Baptist Church, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

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GEORGE A. NEWTON.

HON. GEORGE A. NEWTON, son of Ebenezer and Lena Newton, of Scotch ancestry, was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on the twenty-first of September, 1822, and was educated at the private schools of the neighborhood.

He came to Texas with his own family and his parents in 1846. Both families settled in Cherokee county, and were engaged in farming and stock raising.

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He was married to Miss Mary A. McKee, of Marshall county, Tennessee, in 1843, several years previous to his removal to Texas.

By the exercise of good judgment and industry he succeeded in accumulating a competency, and became one of the most prosperous of the independent classes of our people—an independent farmer.

He was soon regarded as one of the most substantial men in the county and occupied several positions of trust, to wit, justice of the peace, ex officio tax assessor and county commissioner.

In 1862 he volunteered in the Confederate States service, and was detailed to command and conduct wagon trains with supplies for the troops from Henderson to San Antonio, Brownsville and elsewhere. The surrender found him arriving with such a train of supplies at Sheveport, Louisiana, which he had conducted all the way from San Antonio.

He was elected to represent Cherokee county in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives.

He was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Twentieth Legislature, and also chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims in the Twenty-first and a member of other important committees; several sessions on the Committee on Penitentiaries and one session on Education. In the Twenty-first he served on the Committees on Claims and Accounts and the Examination of the Comptroller's Accounts.

Mr. Newton is a quiet and intelligent worker, both in committee and on the floor of the House. He has a kindly genial face and pleasant manners, and is very popular and influential with his colleagues.

He is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a Royal Arch Mason, and stands high in his county as a leading and public spirited citizen.

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## WILLIAM CLEMENS.

HON. WILLIAM CLEMENS, the son of William and Wilhermina Clemens, of German ancestry, was born in Germany on the eighth day of October, 1843, and educated in Texas. His parents emigrated to Texas in 1849, bringing him with them and settled in New Braunfels, Comal county.

Arriving at manhood he engaged at merchandising, in which he was quite successful and is now a retired merchant. He was first elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Eighty-ninth District to the Texas Legislature in 1879, and was again elected to the Twenty-first Legislature from the same district in November, 1888, each time without opposition.

In the Twenty-first session he served as chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, and was a member of the following committees, to-wit: Finance, Mining and Minerals, Cities and Towns, and Internal Improvements.

In 1879 he was the author of the bill to improve the Public Free School system in cities and towns and to amend the penal code in regard to the continuances of criminal cases; also an amendment to the Penal Code of the State punishing severely misapplication of public money.

Mr. Clemens was married at New Braunfels, in 1873, to Miss K. Koll.

He is regarded by the members of the Legislature with high respect for his sound sense and good judgment, and being thoroughly indoctrinated with the beauty of American institutions he is a faithful guardian of personal rights of all classes of society.

He has no political aspirations, and consented to represent the people of his county in the Legislature because

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they believed he could be of more benefit to them than any other aspirant to the office. He believes in the Jeffersonian principle, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

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JAMES McCULLOUGH WILSON.

JAMES M. WILSON, whose father and mother were Samuel and Elizabeth Wilson, of Scotch-Irish extraction and a representative for Hill county in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the twenty-second day of March, 1833.

All the education Mr. Wilson ever received was obtained at the county schools of his native county.

He came to Texas in 1855, and settled in Hill county, and engaged in farming and stock raising.

He has served as sheriff and justice of the peace for Hill county, and was elected over his opponent to the Legislature by a majority of one thousand four hundred and fourteen votes.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in company "G," Sixth Regiment of Ross' Cavalry Brigade.

He participated in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Corinth and under General Hood in the Georgia campaign and was wounded twice, at Corinth and at Thompson Station. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted in 1863, to the lieutenantcy of Company "G," in which capacity he served until the close of the war, winding up the campaign at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Wilson is on the following committees, to-wit, Revenue and Taxation, County and County Boundaries, County

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and County Finances, Stock and Stock Raising and Bills and Accounts.

Mr. Wilson has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Greenwade, of Kentucky. His second wife was Miss Wade, of Texas.

Mr. Wilson is a man of sound sense and fine business habits. As a legislator he is modest and unassuming, but watchful and a good worker in the committee room.

Mr. Wilson is the special friend and advocate of education. He is a member of the Baptist church and also of the Grange.

His success in life is attributable to his energy and industry.

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ABRAM DALLAS MARTIN.

WAS born in Troupe County, Georgia, August 15, 1847. Perhaps no man of his age has passed through more vicissitudes considering the time and circumstances of his birth, raising and education; born as he was under the very darkest shadows of obscurity, reared under the pall of adversity, nursed into existence by the kind but unlavish hand of charity, turned loose without friends or favor at an extreme early age, bound under the pauper laws of the State of Georgia for the care of indigent orphan children, to serve an apprenticeship until twenty-one years of age, forced even at the tenderest age to apply himself closely to constant and assiduous labor and to endure privations unknown to those of more fortunate parentage, he has aptly remarked that he never even attained his full physical growth until he was thirty.

At the age of fourteen he ran away and volunteered in the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment of Infantry, which was





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immediately assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia. By far the youngest and most juvenile member in his command, he passed through all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; wounded four times, he endured all the privations, hardships and dangers that any other soldier of riper years and more matured manhood was called upon to undergo. His principal services were rendered under the immortal Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill, the mere mention of whose names causes his cheeks to glow and his piercing eyes to flash in the mind of the observer his heart's emotions of love for those great chieftains.

It seems that his first beginning among men, though a mere youth, was to win their confidence and esteem, and we find him, although almost illiterate, gradually climbing up from the humblest private in the rear rank to the highest positions in which a vacancy occurred among his comrades in arms, and as he blushinglly remarks that there never was a more striking illustration of the idea "That one of the consequences of that bloody war was to place the bottom rail on top." He claims to have never been taught to realize that he was the equal of any one, but to feel that all were his superiors until he entered the army, and by a consistent performance of his duties, which seemed pastime to one so enured to constant toil, won the esteem of his companions, whose favors alone broke the news to him that he was or could be somebody.

Having surrendered with Lee's army at Appomatox, he came home—not home, for he had none—but back to the State and county in which he was born and reared, and applied himself vigorously to the task of accumulating the means for an education. He entered a high school in 1866 and remained there ten months, taking the first honor in the school over those, who more fortunate than himself, had attended school from childhood to even a more advanced age than his. At the beginning of 1877, he was unanimously elected by the trustees of the school as junior professor, and there remained and taught the juvenile department by day

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and studied at night until the close of that year. He then turned his course for the west, and without means to reach Texas he worked his way by teaching or anything else by which he could obtain a dollar to live and travel upon. He reached Texas in 1868, and has been a citizen since. Immediately upon reaching Texas he began teaching school in Rusk county, and after teaching there three years with eminent success to himself and perfect satisfaction to the people, having married, he removed to the county in which he now lives, teaching there one year. His health giving down under close confinement and hard study, he was advised to change to a more active out-door life or suffer the consequences of a pulmonary disease that had robbed him of his parents during his earliest infancy.

He removed to Paris, Texas, and seeking employment in every direction and of a nature that would conduce to better health, he, by accident and from sheer necessity, fell into the sewing machine business, and there, during nearly eight years' service, built up a universal esteem and influence among the people of North Texas by his honest and earnest methods of business as well as kind and jovial disposition, and it seems that the company for which he worked was not forgetful of his valuable efforts or wanting in a just appreciation of his merits as a man of more than ordinary worth, for at the end of his services, cormorants as they are called, they presented him with perhaps the most valuable and elaborate gold medal in the State—on one side was engraven the most perfect picture of a Singer sewing machine, with a Latin inscription around the margin, meaning "Let those who labor bear the palm," and on the other side the presentation, to whom and by whom given.

A man of such influence and energy was not to be overlooked by the fast growing interest of commerce, and by superior inducements offered from St. Louis he became the commercial representative of Houston, West & Co., then unknown in Texas, but who were anxious to sell goods in

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the State, the means of transportation being well and fully established by rail, and this shows their unmistakable good judgment, for in less than two years the subject of this sketch had established for them a business throughout North Texas second to none.

Mr. Martin is still a drummer, but also owns and operates one of the largest and by far the most complete and best improved farms in Camp county, to which county he returned about eight years ago. Such a thought as entering the political field never occurred to him until his county had been denied the right to furnish a representative by another county two years ago, which together with his county compose the Eleventh Representative District—his county being less than half the size of the other, and so largely Republican that the other county grew tired of allowing his county the opportunity of placing a man in the field to be beaten (as had been done with one exception) by men claiming anything but straight Democracy.

At the request of quite a number of the best citizens of his county he placed himself before his party against the most popular farmer, and also one of the ablest lawyers of his county, for the nomination by the Democratic party of the two counties. His farmer opponent withdrew from the race when challenged to meet in joint discussion before the people, and Mr. Martin and, as he seems proud to call his most noble opponent, Mr. A. S. Zachery, conducted one of the most earnest, spirited and interesting canvasses in the State, but with full credit to each other and themselves as gentlemen of a higher order than to stoop to the "dirt-slinging" process often resorted to by aspirants to office, even coming from the same party and claiming to be adherents of the same grand principles. The result was a final unanimous nomination of Mr. Martin. The heat of the campaign had only begun, for the farmer candidate that had so gracefully declined came back into the race then as an independent Democrat, posing for all in sight, seeking to carry the Alliance support as well as the votes of the Republican party, and

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the gathering in all Union Labor and other factions of which there were not a few in that section.

In the face of all opposition, even threats of personal violence and a frequent suggestion of a gum suit, off of which could be more readily washed the delightful odor of stale eggs, Mr. Martin carried his canvass into every hamlet fearlessly and free, and was elected by a larger majority than any democrat from Governor down in his respective district. The only objection ever brought against him was that being a drummer, leagued with railroads and wed to the interest of merchants and corporations, shrewd enough, if a mind to, to ruin the State; but to the surprise of many, the chagrin of a few, and in perfect keeping with the confidence of the majority, he has stood as squarely to the interests, rights and principles of the masses. and especially the agriculturist, as any man or member. It is said of him by his colleague and room mate that he has applied himself to his duties as representative at least an average of sixteen hours of every day of the session; being a member of several of the most important committees of the House, he can either be found there or at his desk at all hours, and it is a subject of remark that he has never been seen idle ten minutes at a time during this session, and has not on any occasion drank a drop of ardent spirits, yet full of life and fun, and enjoys a joke, even on himself, with as much zest as any man, and seems most happy when seeking to oblige some one by rendering them any service in his power, and not a few of the members have made use of his urbane spirit to no disadvantage to their cause or the country.

Volumes could not better illustrate the man, his grateful and appreciative nature, his rich and daring eloquence, and his perfect contempt for pretended prestige by birth or education, than an extract given by a friend of his who heard him make a speech accepting his nomination at the hands of the Democratic party at Gilmer, Texas, which was expressed as follows:

“In statesmanship, I am but a novice; but untainted as I



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am by any past political dogmas, adhering as I have done to the strictest school of Democracy, though born in the very dust of obscurity and humility, rocked in the cradle of astute ignorance, nursed at the unfortunate bosom of disease, 'misfortune and death, reared in the dirtiest rags and filth of adversity, uncared for in youth, and unblest of a mother's fond love, and a father's kind protection, I have ever strived to be, and so far in life have succeeded in making myself, the peer of any man or set of men with whom it has been my lot or good fortune to meet and to mingle; and I will assure you that for this honor, small no doubt to some, but very great to me, while so feebly accepted, but so thankfully felt and keenly appreciated, that I shall conduct myself in the several duties made incumbent upon me by this kind favor, that you will not have to call at my house, and find me absent from home to evidence the fact that I am at Austin as your humble, but obliged and obedient representative."

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GEORGE JEFFERSON WOODRUFF.

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GEORGE J. WOODRUFF, the son of Amos and Lavinia Woodruff, of English ancestry, was born on the eighth day of January, 1837, in Spartansburg, South Carolina, and all the education he ever received was at the private schools of the neighborhood, and from his excellent powers of absorption in an extensive association with men and participation in affairs.

He came to Texas in 1877, and settled in Lamar county, where he lived eight years, engaged in farming. He then moved to Delta county, and has since resided there, representing the Twenty-third district, composed of Lamar, Fannin and Delta, in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, to which he

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was nominated by a Democratic convention and elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Woodruff became particularly noted in his county on account of a vigorous and able canvass he made against the prohibition movement, but notwithstanding this the prohibitionists were his warmest supporters for the Legislature, as they, with all other citizens of his district had perfect confidence in his firmness, integrity, business capacity and intelligence.

He is a speaker of great earnestness and force, and has become a very popular orator.

He served in the Twenty-first Legislature on the following House committees, to-wit: Agricultural Affairs, Public Debt, Private Claims, and Federal Relations.

In 1861, Mr. Woodruff volunteered in the Confederate States' service in Company I, Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment of Infantry. He was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, a shell striking on the front of the right leg just before the hip joint, and producing a terrible fracture from which he suffered extremely, but finally recovered.

After the war he moved to Texas, and with the natural industry and push of his disposition went to work to rehabilitate a wrecked fortune, and has succeeded in surrounding himself with the necessary comforts of life.

Mr. Woodruff has been married twice. His first wife, Miss N. E. C. Wright, he married in 1865. Long subsequent to her death he married Miss Anna Eddins, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, belongs to the Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity and the Farmers' Alliance.

He is a man of great force of character, which is very apparent in his rugged and intelligent face and his general bearing. He was a painstaking legislator, and deservedly enjoyed the respect and confidence of his colleagues.

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## HENRY RALPH.

THE HON. HENRY RALPH, son of Samuel and Sophia W. Ralph, was a member of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

His parents were of Irish-English lineage, and he was born January 11, 1838, in Jasper county, Texas, and educated in the schools of the county, receiving a thorough English education.

Mr. Ralph is a farmer and also engaged in the lumber trade, and has lived in Jasper county all his life. He represented in the House the Third Legislative District composed of the counties Jasper, Tyler and Newton, and was elected as a Democratic nominee by a majority of eight hundred votes. He served on several important committees and gave his legislative duties a close and vigilant attention. By reason of his sound sense and gentle manners he acquired an influence with his colleagues which he worked quietly in favor of legislation he thought best for the general good.

He served as county commissioner and justice of the peace in his native county.

He volunteered in the Confederate States Army in 1862, enlisting in Company G, General Walkers' Division, Thirteenth Cavalry of Texas as a private, but was promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment for gallant conduct on the battle field.

He participated with his command in the battles of Mansfield, and commanded company at Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill, etc.

Mr. Ralph was married in 1868, to Miss Nancy P. May, of Jasper county.

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He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is a Master Mason and also a member of the Alliance.

Mr. Ralph is quiet and unassuming, but with very agreeable manners and courteous attention to those with whom he comes in contact, and was very popular with his fellow members and other persons whom he met at the State Capital.

He was born in Jasper county, reared in Jasper county, educated in Jasper county, married in Jasper county, is raising his family in Jasper county, and expects to live and die in Jasper county.

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JAMES F. ROWLAND.

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JAMES F. ROWLAND, the son of R. M. and Mary K. Rowland, of English ancestry, was born in Smith, now Trousdale county, Middle Tennessee, April 1, 1832, and was educated at the common old field schools of the country. His father moved to Kentucky from Tennessee when he, James F., was ten years of age, and from there he came to Texas in 1854, and settled in Dallas county, engaging in farming and stock raising. He has been quite successful, has a good farm and a comfortable home.

In 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate States service in Company "C," Sixth Texas cavalry. Was in several engagements, to-wit, in the battle of Corinth, Nashville, etc., and received three slight flesh wounds.

In 1865 he came home and engaged in farming and trading operations.

He was nominated by the Democratic convention and elected from Dallas county to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature by a majority of one thousand nine hundred votes.

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He served on the following committees: Finance, Internal Improvements, State Affairs, County Government and county Finances, Judicial Districts, and Roads and Bridges.

He was married to Miss N. E. Cristy, of Collin county, Texas, in 1875.

He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, a Mason, Knight of Honor and the Alliance.

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HENRY L. LEWIS.

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THE HON. HENRY L. LEWIS, son of Charles and Adeline Lewis, of English ancestry, was born in Bosier parish, Louisiana, June 2, 1847, and educated in the English branches at the public schools, but received a classical education at King Edwards Sixth Grammar School, Norwich, England, in which institution he attended lectures in 1864-5 and 6, and was graduated from that ancient classical seat of learning in 1866.

He removed to Texas from Louisiana in 1852 with his parents.

When he had completed his collegiate course he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1871, and was then engaged in banking until 1875, when his health failed and he purchased a farm in Robertson county, and has since been extensively engaged in planting. He had in 1889, two thousand five hundred acres in cotton and five hundred acres in corn.

He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature from the Fifty-first Legislative district, composed of the counties of Robertson, Milam and Bell, by a majority of five thousand four hundred and twenty-three votes.

On two occasions he was appointed by the Governor as vice-president of the Cotton Exposition held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1884, and in 1885 he had the honor of

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receiving the appointment of vice-president of the exposition at New Orleans, which was held under the auspices of the Cotton Planters' Association, the United States government and the city of New Orleans.

In the Twenty-first session of the House of Representatives he served on the following committees, to-wit, Finance, Public Health and Vital Statistics, Education and Penitentiaries.

Mr. Lewis introduced into the House the Pharmacy bill, which he regards of great importance. He gives numerous cases of death from incompetent drug clerks, and he says the most terrible result of this incompetency, is that the hand of the father and mother administers the fatal dose to their own offspring around whom the very ligaments of their hearts are entwined. He is also the author of the bill to prevent interference with farm laborers by inducing them to violate contracts when advanced payments have been made, making the person so interfering responsible for the money advanced. And a bill for controlling minors.

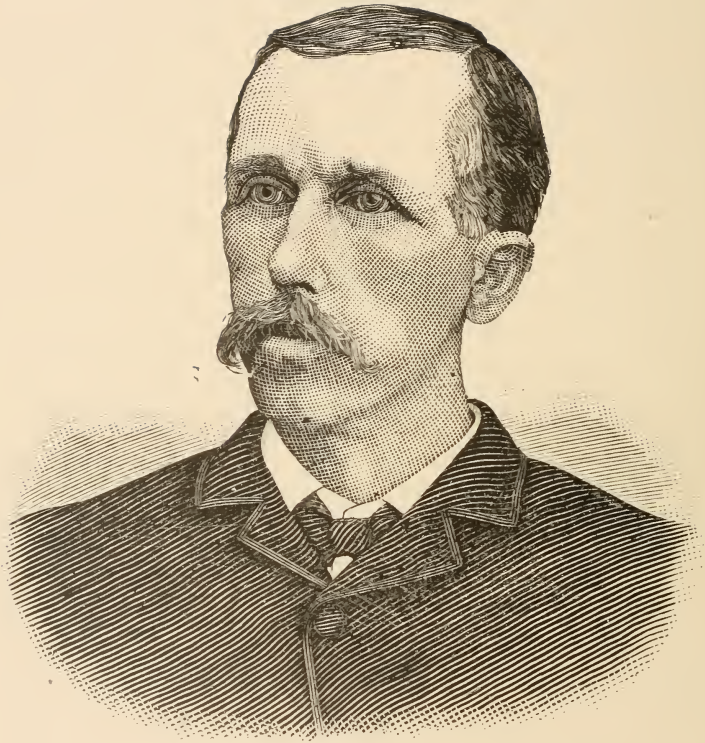
Mr. Lewis was married on the tenth of January, 1872, to Miss Lillie Bolton, of Galveston, Texas. They have four children. He is a Mason, belongs to the Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor.

He is a model farmer, his plantation lies along a railway thoroughfare, and the manner in which it is cultivated is remarked upon by all travellers from Maine to Mexico.

Mr. Lewis has a high sense of order, and everything he does partakes of this orderly idea, and is neat, compact and clear. He speaks but very little, but relies upon "still hunts" and committee work. In his social relations he is an urbane and polished gentleman, appreciating and accustomed to the best society. He has earnestly at heart the elevation of the masses of the people by means of public schools, and as a legislator he is not controlled by personal ambition, but the public good, and his presence in the Legislature can be attributed to no other desire than to benefit his constituents and advance the growth of Texas.



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## WILLIAM A. WILLIAMSON.

HON. WILLIAM A. WILLIAMSON, son of Dr. C. C. Williamson, was born in Forsyth county, Georgia, and educated in the country schools of the neighborhood.

He read law, and came to Texas in 1873, first settling at Webberville, where he taught school for a few years, and then went to Brazoria, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, but removed to Kemble county in 1878, and commenced the practice of law there, where he has remained ever since, and has been very successful in accumulating a competency.

He was a member of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives from Kemble county. He was chairman of the Committee on Mining and Minerals, and was on the committees of Judiciary No. 2, Stock and Stockraising, Judicial Districts, and Land and Land Office.

He enlisted when very young, in 1864, in Hood's battalion of cavalry, and was engaged in picket and scouting service on the coast of Florida during the war, and was in frequent skirmishes.

He was married on the first day of February, 1882, to Miss Ella, daughter of Dr. McSween, of Burnet county, Texas. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and a Mason.

He is a man of fine ability, and has been a valuable legislator. While he is modest and unassuming he has obtained influence with his fellow members, and has been able to effect needed legislation for his constituents.

## Representatives.

## ROBERT WATSON THOMPSON.

DR. ROBERT W. THOMPSON was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, in which he represented the Sixty-eighth Legislative district, composed exclusively of Austin county. He was the son of James A. and Jane Thompson, of American ancestry, and was born in Dallas county, Alabama, on December 12, 1842, and was educated at the private schools of Austin county, Texas, to which county his parents removed bringing him with them in 1848.

He entered the University of Louisiana at New Orleans in 1866, and was graduated in the department of medicine from that University in 1868.

He was raised in Austin county, and after graduating in medicine remained there practicing his profession, where he has succeeded in obtaining an extensive and pleasant practice in the best families of the country.

He was solicited by his friends and induced to run for the Legislature, and was elected without opposition. He served on the following committees, to-wit, Finance, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Health and Statistics, Asylums, and Towns and City Corporations. He served for two years as county commissioner of Austin county.

He served in the Confederate States army in the Twentieth Texas Infantry, and was in the engagement with the enemy at Galveston Bay.

He was married in 1872, in Austin county, to Miss Virginia A. Minton. They have three children. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason.

Dr. Thompson is a man of remarkable appearance. He has one of that splendid German type of faces indicating broad and liberal views, and comprehensive ability.



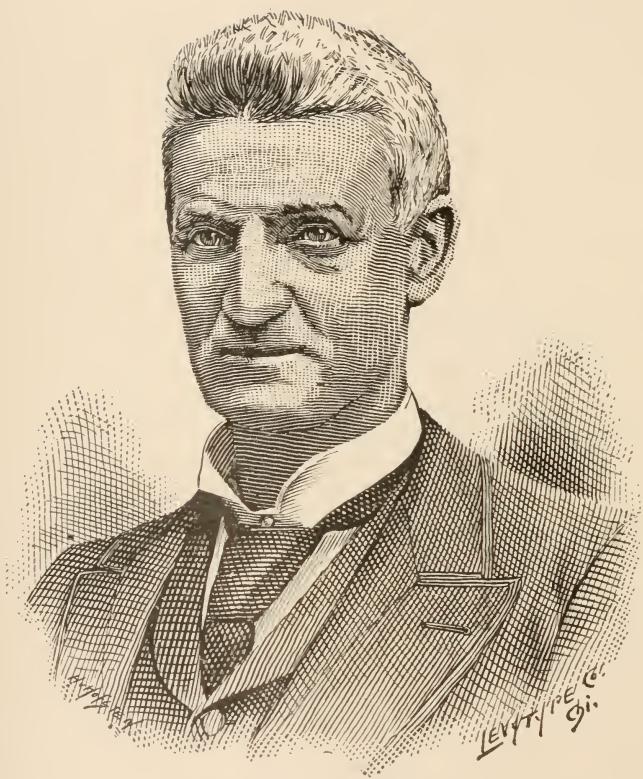
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G. B. STEVENSON.

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Thoroughly informed in all the branches of medical science, he takes sufficient interest in public affairs to acquaint himself with all necessary legislation.

He watched with great care the course of legislation and exercises an intelligent influence that will leave his impress on the jurisprudence of the State of Texas. Dr. Thompson is always at all times and under all circumstances a gentleman of the highest character both personally and professionally.

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### GEORGE BUSH STEVENSON.

VERY few men more fully illustrate and exemplify the enterprise and adventure of a typical American, than the subject of this sketch, George Bush Stevenson.

The locality of his nativity seems to furnish the best material to give strength and growth to that peculiar character "a go-ahead American citizen," the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. For generations its fine grass and imported cattle has yielded larger profits than other branches of agricultural industry, and in that way its old citizens have been enabled to educate their sons and daughters, and at the same time cultivate in them habits of industry and enterprise, combining high culture and business qualifications. While the people of this section of the State are generally wealthy and refined in all the amenities of life, the very products of the soil and perhaps something in the bracing and delightful climate have given them a reputation for what is known in Western parlance as "grit" and energy, and indomitable perseverance in accomplishing their purposes.

The biography of George Bush Stevenson will not detract, but rather add to the general reputation of Kentuckians.

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Three miles from Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, is a two story double farm house, constructed of red brick. It is located on the pike leading from that town to Lexington, Kentucky. The traveller along that road would see about this old homestead, fine stabling, barns, ample smoke-houses, a large garden, grass lots with young colts with their dams, and woodlands trimmed of all undergrowth, with a carpet of blue grass waving beneath the old oaks, hickories and sugar trees, and grazing lazily through it herds of fine cattle with imported origin. To the right and left, fields of hemp, wheat, corn and oats, neatly fenced, stretch way off into the distance, almost to the shadow of the trees that line the banks of the historic Elkhorn.

In this old farm house and family homestead, in the Pisgah neighborhood, Woodford county, Kentucky, was born on the tenth day of August, 1830, the subject of this sketch, George Bush Stevenson. He was educated at the old Pisgah school house, under the tutelage of "Dominie McDermont," and that order of classical scholars.

He is the son of William and Jane M. Stevenson, prosperous farmer and blooded stock raiser of Woodford county, but about the time that his schoolmates were packing up to go off to college to complete a regular curriculum, gold was discovered in California, and young Stevenson caught the fever in its most malignant type. A company of young men, composed of the best families in the county, met at Midway and organized a company to cross the plains, to California. Then it was a long four or six months trip, by mule or ox teams, over an uncivilized and hostile country, infested by pillaging and roving bands of Indians, and it required a good deal of determination and intrepidity to risk the trip. Young Stevenson, however animated by a spirit of adventure induced his parents to permit him to join this company.

In the spring of 1849, when he was just nineteen years of age, he, with his comrades took a steamboat at Louisville to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there another to St.

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Representatives.

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Joseph, on the Upper Missouri, a small town then on the border of the settlements.

At St. Joseph the company purchased mules, having brought their wagons from Kentucky, laid in provisions, and about the seventh of May, 1849, crossed the Missouri river and started on their long and perilous journey.

Fremont and Bryant have given accounts of this long route from the Missouri to the Sacramento river.

Nothing daunted by its hardships and deprivations, young Stevenson and companions arrived in California simultaneously with the large emigration of 1849. For the first year of his residence in California he engaged in successful mining.

In 1850, having accumulated some money, he settled in the Suisun Valley, Salano county, and engaged in farming and stockraising, in which he was also successful, but the State needed more stock. In 1853 Mr. Stevenson returned to the "States," as they were then called, and purchased a large flock of sheep about Jacksonville, Illinois, and hiring sufficient help he drove them across the plains to his valley farm in California.

Again, in 1854, he returned to the States and purchased a large drove of cattle, driving these also across the plains to his ranch, making the third trip that he made across the plains before any houses had been built west of the Missouri river or Kansas, all the way to the Sierra Nevada mountains, the Pacific coast range, and this, too, at a time when the Indians were particularly hostile in opposing the invasion of their reservations by the "pale face" man, and particularly desirous of depredating upon emigrant trains, as they soon learned the value of civilized commodities.

It goes without saying that such an adventurous man was very successful in accumulating about him a considerable fortune. Mr. Stevenson's physical make up gives an assurance of extraordinary energy. He is about six feet tall, slim and straight, large, fine head and features, eager and intelligent, constantly betraying a desire for action.

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It must be noted that he has a quick, apprehensive mind, deciding in a moment, and sound judgment in all the affairs of life, and from experience a thorough judge of men and their capacities. Taking these things into consideration it is not astonishing that he caught with avidity and tenacity all the splendid opportunities for fortune afforded by the Pacific slope in the early years of its settlement, and that he soon became one of the most substantial, respected and wealthy men of California.

Mr. Stevenson resided in Salona county until he removed to Texas in 1881.

In addition to his occupations of stockraising, farming and merchandizing, Mr. Stevenson, in connection with his brother, A. M. Stevenson, built and ran as its general manager a branch railroad in California, in 1869—the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake railroad—in which he largely invested and was employed to the detriment of his fortune until 1881.

Colonel Stevenson was married to Miss Annie Maupin in 1856, daughter of Thos. Maupin, Esq., a prominent citizen of Boone county, Missouri.

He came to Texas in 1881, and settled at Ysleta, El Paso county, Texas, and engaged in farming and mining.

With all Colonel Stevenson's experience in the fine climate of California, he says that after becoming acquainted with El Paso county he would not exchange it for the most desirable section of California.

The mine, of which he and several of his sons are the main owners, is a lead mine called the "Bonanza," and is located in the Quitman Mountains.

The report of the State Geologist says of the Bonanza: "The lead runs east and west, dips nearly vertically in a contact between granite and porphyry. A shaft 95 feet is sunk to a drift running east and west about 350 feet. From this drift a winz is sunk 100 feet deep, holds 9 feet of water, supplying men and animals—a fine site for the



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construction of a dam, just below the shaft opening of the Bonanza, 485 feet above sea level."

Colonel Stevenson is a member of the Twenty-first session of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature from the Eightieth district, and is a member of the most important committees.

As a legislator he is vigilant and earnest, attentive to his committee duties, as well as a close observer of the progress of legislation on the floor. Being a man of remarkable intelligence, and with a large experience of men and affairs, he is regarded as one of the most useful and efficient members of the House.

He is a liberal, high minded man, and chivalrous gentleman.

He has a family composed of his excellent wife and six promising sons—three married; Charles A., William and Andrew are married, Charles A. and George residing in California; George unmarried, and Herbert and Fred (youths) reside with their parents in El Paso. All of these sons, except the latter two, who are yet at school, are engaged in successful business.

While Colonel Stevenson has his own independent ideas on the subject of matters of legislation, he is too modest and unostentatious to engage in debate upon the floor of the House, but his opinions are forcibly expressed in committee and in private conversation, and have their due influence on legislation.

He received 5499 votes out of 5540 of all the votes of the district, receiving the entire votes of his district, except forty-one—which is easily accounted for by necessary absentees. Virtually he received the unanimous vote of his district.

## Representatives.

## WILLIAM PERRY McCOMB.

HON. WILLIAM P. McCOMB, son of F. B. and Mary E. McComb, of American lineage, was born in Miller county, Missouri, in 1852, and was educated at Waco University, Texas. He came to Texas with his parents when an infant. They settled in Grayson county and engaged in farming and stock raising.

During his senior year at the University of Waco, in 1875. Mr. McComb established and successfully conducted a college magazine, *The Guardian*, which is still successfully published at that institution of learning.

He had displayed such literary taste and versatility as a writer, that immediately upon his graduation from the University in 1875, he was employed in the editorial department of the *Waco Reporter*, a daily paper published there, and was soon thereafter engaged with Horace Rowe in the publication of the *Stylus*, a magazine devoted to general literature.

In February, 1877, he went to Montgomery, Texas, and continued to read law in the office of his brother, the Hon. J. E. McComb, and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

Mr. McComb soon found himself in a good practice, and has ever since been engaged in many important cases.

He was nominated by a Democratic convention and elected by a majority of eight hundred votes to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, representing Montgomery, Harris, Walker and Trinity counties. He served on the following committees, to-wit, Judiciary No. 1, Educational Affairs, Public Lands and Land Office, and Privileges and Elections. He was the author of several bills, one to provide for the collection of claims against railroad companies, and also one to amend the Penal Code of the State.

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Representatives.

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Mr. McComb is of Saxon type, medium size, fine head and intelligent features. Perhaps there is not a more scholarly gentleman in the Legislature. He speaks extemporaneously with ease and grace, in chaste and often eloquent sentences, with a due regard to logic and force of argument. He is yet a young man and is destined to figure conspicuously in Texas jurisprudence and legislation.

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## CHARLES ULRICH CONNELLEE.

THE HON. CHARLES U. CONNELLEE is a splendid specimen of the product of men of the blue grass region of Kentucky. Born and reared amidst the wealthy and refined people of that section of the State, his appearance and bearing indicate the chivalrous and intelligent gentleman of which he is a worthy type. He is the son of S. T. and Lucy A. Connellee, of English lineage, and was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on the twenty-first of August, 1851, and educated in the rudimentary branches of an English education in the admirable private schools of Lexington, Kentucky, noted as the Athens of the West. He was graduated in mathematics, Latin, history (profane and sacred) and metaphysics from the literary department of the Transylvania, University, Lexington, Kentucky.

He came to Texas in 1874 and settled in Eastland county, where he still resides. He first engaged in surveying and its natural concomitant, the land business. He is now (1889) engaged in farming and stockraising, having also a mill and cotton gin which he is operating.

He has met with success, owning a comfortable and handsome residence and a mill, in town, with a farm in the county. He pays as much taxes perhaps as any man in his county, and deserves credit for having accumulated

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Representatives.

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this property by his own unaided exertions. He shows that he has all the pluck and energy, so characteristic of a Kentuckian, and in his legislative course has been most active and efficient, both in committee work and on the front floor of the House.

He was elected as a Democratic candidate from the Forty-second legislative district, composed of the counties of Eastland, Stephens and Palo Pinto, by a majority of 660 votes, in a district that had two years before defeated the Democratic nominee.

He served on the following committees, to wit, Internal Improvements, Land and Land Office, Revenue and Taxation, Stock and Stock Raising, and the Committee to examine into the accounts of the Comptroller and Treasurer. He was also appointed by the Speaker of the House on the joint Senate and House committee to meet similar committees of different legislatures in convention at St. Louis to consider and legislate against the beef and pork combine of Chicago.

He was the author of a number of bills. One to regulate the charges of express and telegraph companies, and one to resell the lands bought in by the State for taxes, both at this date (March 22) have been favorably reported, and, in all probability, will become laws.

He also drew up the bill providing for the extension of time for the payment on lands purchased from the school and university fund under the acts of 1874 and 1879.

He also exercised considerable influence in behalf of the bill introduced by Mr. Faubion, to have all the estray notices published in the *Mute Ranger*, a newspaper published by the Deaf and Dumb at that Asylum in Austin.

Mr. Connellee opposed the railroad commission bill, making during the discussion several speeches against its constitutionality and its policy. He believed it to be against the interest and development of his section of the State. And then, too, he is radically opposed to delegating the law making power of the State to any set of men. He

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Representatives.

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believed the Legislature alone had the power to fix rates of charges by railroad companies, and he was not willing to entrust it to others.

He is five feet eleven inches tall, brown hair, large gray eyes, a fine, high, round forehead. He is well proportioned, weighing about 215 pounds without extra flesh.

He has been married twice. His first wife, Miss Mattie E. Payne, of Illinois, he married in 1875. His second and present wife was a Miss Lulu A. Ostrom, of Missouri, whom he married on September 1, 1886.

Mr. Connellee is yet a young man with great vitality and interest in public affairs, and is destined to be of benefit to his section of the State in its material development, intellectual and moral elevation in the social and political system.

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MARTIN M. HANCOCK.

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MARTIN M. HANCOCK, son of Hope and P. E. Hancock, of English ancestry, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1840, and received his education both in Tennessee and Texas.

He came to Texas in 1852, first locating in Lamar county, but moved to Williamson county in 1875, and then to Mills county, where he now resides, representing the Seventy-seventh District in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, to which he was elected by eighteen hundred majority, composed of the counties of Brown, Comanche and Mills, and was a member of the following committees: Emigration, Privileges and Elections, and Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Hancock served in Ross' Brigade in the Confederate

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States Army and participated in all the engagements with the enemy of that famous brigade.

He was married in Lamar county in 1869, to Miss N. A. Harman, and they have seven children.

He is engaged at farming and stock raising and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.



FELIX EZEL SMITH.

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**H**ON FELIX E. SMITH is an experienced and trained legislator. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth Nineteenth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, and has been intimately connected as an ac-



## Representatives.

tive agent or member of the Legislature in nearly all the character of legislation that has changed the very face of Texas from its primeval uncouthness to a high position in the material and educational growth of a great State.

He introduced the bill in the Sixteenth Legislature that gave to Texas her magnificent capitol building and adorned it with all the skill of art. It stands to-day in its native granite beauty and magnificence, the grandest temple of legislation in all the United States, and will be a proud monument to its founders through centuries.

Felix Smith also aided and was largely influential in the passage of the bill in the Eighteenth Legislature, creating the endowment fund for the University of Texas, and upon which was built up the high scholastic standard of the State, the institution itself ranking with the best institutions of learning either in the United States or in Europe.

Mr. Smith has also been particularly a representative of the agricultural interests of the State, and being an extensive planter himself, he has been in that respect of vast service to the farmers of Texas.

He aided in the passage of the bill authorizing the submission of a Constitutional Amendment to the vote of the people by which they were relieved of the burden of the "produce tax."

Numerous other important and useful laws had their origin and were nursed into perfection through and by the active influence of Felix Smith.

In the Twenty-first legislature, to which he was elected as a Representative of Travis county to the House by a majority of twelve hundred and fifty votes in a closely contested county, he served as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, under whose supervision the grounds about the capitol have received the artistic finish of the landscape engineer, and the halls and rooms of the capitol made so delightful and luxurious.

Felix Smith is a man of very fine sense and a good judge of men and affairs. He is one of the most extensive farmers

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Representatives.

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in Travis county. His pleasant residence, situated on high land, commands a view of a wide and beautiful valley with a bold stream bisecting it, and either side highly cultivated, cotton, corn and wheat fields farmed by him and his numerous tenants and dependants.

He has a reputation for broad charity and a disposition to aid every deserving man to the extent of his ability, consistent with his duties to his own family, and it is not an exaggeration to say that he is the most generally popular man in the county, and a citizen of public spirit, consulted on all kinds of affairs by his neighbors and friends. He is genial, kindly and social in his disposition, and is surrounded by a most interesting and promising family, some of his sons already having taken high rank in the scientific world, and his eight grown children are settled about him in prosperous circumstances.

His father, W. Starke Smith, was a minister of the Baptist church, and a leading pioneer of his church in Texas.

His mother before marriage was a Miss Elizabeth Roundtree. They were of English ancestry and settled first in Virginia, the branch to which he belonged first settling in Tennessee, where Felix E. was born August 10, 1831, in Lincoln county, Tennessee.

His father emigrated with his large family of sons and daughters and settled in Travis county, Texas, patenting and purchasing large quantities of land. His father engaged in preaching and farming and Felix was raised upon the farm. He had received a good English education before he left Tennessee.

In 1862, Felix Smith volunteered in the Confederate States' service and served as a private. Before the close of war he was in command of a company and was in the last battle of the war at Palmetto Ranch on the twelfth of May, 1865. He returned home in June with his company after the surrender on the twentieth of May, 1865.

He was married on October 23, 1856, to Miss Mary S. Mann, of Franklin county Tennessee. He has ten children

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Representatives.

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living and two dead. He is a Mason, belongs to the Chapter, and the Knights Templar.

No man enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens more than the Hon. Felix Smith.

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WILLIAM AMBROSE S. COBB.

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HON. WILLIAM A. S. COBB, a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, is the son of H. B. and Mary A. Cobb, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Saline county, Arkansas, on the fifteenth of February, 1849. He received a limited English education in the private schools, and came to Texas February 21, 1872, and settled in Madison county, where he engaged in the independent occupation of a farmer.

Mr. Cobb was elected to the House of Representatives on the sixth of November, 1888, from Leon and Madison counties. He served upon the following committees, to-wit, Revenue and Taxation, Public Buildings and Grounds, Manufactories and Produce. This was Mr. Cobb's first legislative experience, and he watched the course of legislation with a conscientious vigilance.

He was married in February, 1871, to Miss Rebecca A. Tatum, of Union county, Arkansas.

Mr. Cobb is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Alliance.

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Representatives.

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### VACHEL WELDON.

VACHEL WELDON, son of Abram and Mary J. Weldon, who were natives of Kentucky and of American ancestry, was born in Hickman now Ballard county, Kentucky, about six miles from the town of Milburn and thirteen miles from Mayfield, his father's plantation lying between these places. His grandmother on the maternal side was a member of the Grundy family, and his mother was grand niece of the celebrated jurist and statesman, the Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch, Vachel Weldon, was born on the twenty-fourth of December, 1832, and was educated in the county schools of Kentucky, but preferred that education, for all practical purposes, by a contact with men and affairs.

He came to Texas to live in 1854, and for a while worked at a trade in LaGrange and at the same time studied law.

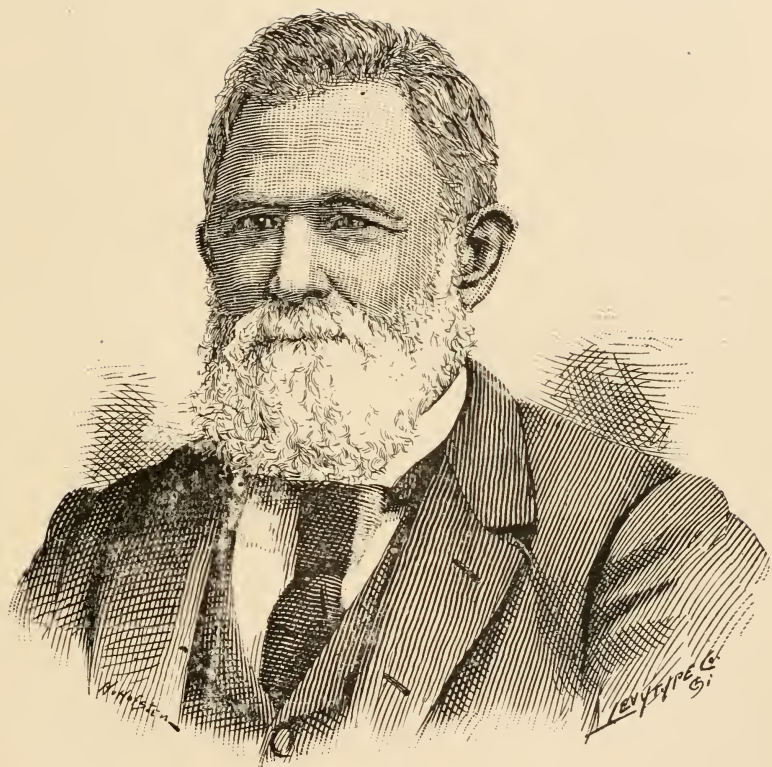
In 1858 he moved to Atascosa county and commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1861 he was engaged with other citizens in defending the frontier from the incursions of the hostile Indians, but in 1862 he volunteered in the Confederate States' service and was elected First Lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry, and commanded that company at the battle of Arkansas Post, attached to Churchill's Division and Garland's Brigade.

In this battle he was captured and confined for a while at Camp Chase, Ohio, and then in Fort Delaware.

He was exchanged just after the battle of Chancellorsville. For some time after that and during his convalescence he was assigned to post duty at Austin and Corsicana.

During his imprisonment he was promoted and com-



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Representatives.

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missioned captain; and after his entire recovery he commanded a detached company of cavalry until the close of the war.

After the war he first settled in Indianola, and commenced trading in live stock, and remained there until 1872, when he went west on a trading expedition, and upon his return remained in San Antonio for some time. He had accumulated considerable property in Indianola, which was swept away by the storm of 1875.

In the fall of 1872 he settled in DeWitt, and went into the business of trading in stock and lands and ranching.

In 1879 he settled permanently in Cuero, where he still resides. He has been very successful in business operations, perhaps as much so as any man in the county. He has always been one of the leading citizens of the county, and manifested on all occasions a high public spirit, and he has been prominently identified with every important public enterprise for the general good of his county.

In 1888 he was made one of the directors in the Southwestern Emigration Association, and is now the President of the Southwestern Texas Live Stock Association.

Mr. Weldon was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas as an independent Democrat, in a strong Democratic district, over two candidates who claimed to be the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and two Republicans, by nearly one thousand votes more than the highest one on the opposition ticket, although one of the Democratic nominees was elected also—two members being returned by that constituency. He represents the Eighty-seventh legislative district, composed of the counties of DeWitt, Victoria, Jackson, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio and Goliad.

In his own county (DeWitt), which gives large Democratic majorities, he received 206 votes more than both the Democratic nominees, although one of them resides in the county, and he also received 900 more votes than the other candidate who was elected as his colleague.

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Representatives.

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Of the 1414 votes cast for the Democratic electors in the last presidential campaign, Mr. Weldon received 1348 votes, and the other successful candidate received only 448 of the Democratic votes, being his whole vote in that county.

Mr. Welden is a member of the following committees, to wit: Public Lands and Land Office, County Government and County Finances, Stock and Stockraising, Military Affairs and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Welden has been engaged during the session principally in opposing and combating legislation that he regarded prejudicial to the interest of the people. He does not believe it true policy to burden the statute with numerous laws, but rather to enact a few cardinal land marks easily understood and obeyed by the people. He is opposed to all complex legislation that requires the services of an attorney to explain. He thinks that in this country of liberty and freedom men need very little governing. However, Mr. Weldon is an attentive member of the House and efficient worker on committees. He is man of very sound practical sense and good judgment.

He was married on the twenty-third of July, 1858, to Miss Sophia Dodge, at LaGrange, Texas. They have three children—one son and two daughters. One daughter married Dr. B. B. Blick, of Cuero, and the other is attending the Conservatory of Music, at Poston. His son is a student at Major Allen's Military School in Kentucky, and is sixteen years of age.

Mr. Weldon has always voted a straight Democratic ticket. His opposition to the nominees for the Legislature was because he did not think the Convention was conducted on Democratic principles, and it has been seen by the vote he received that his opinion was quite general.

He is a man of nerve and determination, and independent in all his ways and actions. He is six feet two inches tall, weighs about two hundred pounds, compactly built, large head, brown hair and gray beard.

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Representatives.

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## THOMAS H. HAYES.

THE HON. THOS H. HAYES, one of the most active and efficient members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, was the son of Wm. H. and Mary L. Hayes, of English-Irish ancestry, and was born November 17, 1844, in Carroll county, Tennessee. He came to Texas with his parents when a youth, in 1856. They settled at Starksville, Lamar county, where the son was educated in the elementary branches of the English language. He read law during the years 1886 and 1887, but never practiced the profession.

When he attained the age of manhood he engaged profitably in farming and stockraising and merchandising.

He was first elected to the House of the Fourteenth session of the Legislature, representing the district composed of Cooke, Grayson, Clay and Montague. He was also elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session, representing the Twenty-first district, composed of the counties of Grayson, Cooke and Montague, as a Democrat, by a majority in his own county of Lamar of 3700 votes, evidencing his popularity and the esteem and confidence in which he is held by the people with whom he was raised and has since been engaged with in general and extensive business relations.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he served on the following committees, to-wit: Finance, Public Lands and Land Office, Asylums, and Irrigation.

He enlisted in the Confederate States army in February, 1862, in Bennett's company of McCulloch's escort, and was present, participating in the battle of Elk Horn, in which General McCulloch "fell in glory's circling arms," the noblest cavalry chieftain whose blood stained the grass in that great and brilliant war.

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Representatives.

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Mr. Hayes was then transferred east of the Mississippi, river, and served in Colonel Andrews' regiment of infantry until he was discharged (being under eighteen years of age), at Tupelo, Mississippi, on the seventeenth of June, 1862. He re-enlisted west of the river in Captain C. B. Sutton's company of Magruder's escort, and served with this escort until the close of the war.

He was the author of the bill, which passed, providing for the disbursement of money appropriated to State institutions, and other bills that have been favorably reported.

Mr. Hayes was married August, 1871, to Miss Serena B. Parker, of Lamar county.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Royal Arch Mason, and member of Alliance and Grange.

He was an exceedingly active member of the Legislature, taking care to understand fully the course of legislation, and using great independence and intelligence in the course he pursued in that Legislature.

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ALBERT STEVENSON.

HON. ALBERT STEVENSON, son of J. C. and M. C. Stevenson, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was born September 7, 1854, sixteen miles east of Pulaski, the county seat of Giles county, Tennessee.

He received his primary education in the schools of the neighborhood, and completed a literary course at Culleoka Institute, Maury county, Tennessee.

Mr. Stevenson then read law for a time at home in the country, and then in the office of an able instructor and practitioner of the profession.

He came to Texas, arriving at Weatherford, Parker county,



ALBERT STEVENSON.

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on the fourth of April, 1879, and there commenced the practice of law, without a dollar or influential friends.

He has been quite successful in his practice, and has built up for himself a lucrative practice.

He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature on the sixth of November, 1888, representing Parker county.

Although a new member the speaker recognized his ability and appointed him chairman of a committee invested with the most delicate duties, to-wit, the Committee on Federal Relations. He is also second on the Judiciary Committee No. 2, and is a member of the Committee on Internal Improvements, Towns and City Corporations, and Public Lands and Land Office.

Mr. Stevenson is the author of a number of bills, some of which have passed, and others yet under consideration, to-wit, the bill defining "trusts" and prescribing a penalty therefor; a bill preventing pooling and unlawful combinations by railway companies, and a bill permitting defendants in all criminal prosecutions to testify in their own behalf.

He has also been active and efficient by his clear common sense and fine ability as a speaker and debater in defeating bills that were obnoxious to his conception of perfect justice and as large a liberality to the individual compatible with general good.

He has served for two terms, and until his election to the House of Representatives, as county attorney of Parker county.

Mr. Stevenson was married on the twenty-fifth of October, 1882, to Miss Rosa B. Duke, daughter of R. W. Duke, formerly of Virginia, and for fourteen years clerk of the county court of Parker county, and a member of the well-known Duke family of Virginia and Kentucky, a family notable for their gallantry in war, talent in the councils of the nation and refinement and hospitality in the social world.

Although now a very thoroughly educated gentleman,

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Representatives.

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Mr. Stevenson, like a number of young men coming into active life after the war had impoverished the Southern planter, obtained his education from the proceeds of his own labor. He worked upon a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, devoting, however, all his leisure to his books.

Such men—the architects of their own fortunes—are moulded into the best material for practical usefulness.

Mr. Stevenson is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds, but is so compactly and symmetrically built that, while he wears a small shoe, his hat is No. 7½, covering a very large head, high and protuberant forehead, and a chastely intellectual face of the Greek type. He has a thick suit of brown hair and a bright grey eye. He wears no beard nor mustache.

He speaks with rapidity, fluency and great ease, and seems to think well and arrange his arguments on his feet. He stands high in the House, and is always listened to with attention and respect.

He is destined to make a conspicuous figure in Texas jurisprudence and State polity.

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JOSEPH ADDISON JOHNSON.

JOSEPH ADDISON JOHNSON, son of Alfred W. and Caroline Johnson, was born the sixth day of March, 1840, in Maringold, Alabama, and was reared and educated in Louisiana, after going through an elementary course in Alabama.

He came to Texas in 1864, and settled in Anderson county engaging in farming.

He was a Representative in the House of Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature from Anderson county, to

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which he was elected by a majority of one thousand seven hundred and six votes. He is a Democrat, and as he expresses it "dyed in the wool, the warp and the woof."

In 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate States service, serving in Company "I," Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, Stephen D. Lee's Brigade, M. L. Smith's Division, General John C. Pemberton's Corps, and participated in the battles of Snyder's Bluff, Port Gibson, Jenkin's Ferry, Big Blacks Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1860, in Marion county, Arkansas, to Miss Sarah S. Benton. He is a member and deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Mr. Johnson has a superior education and taught for three sessions in the public schools.

He is the author of a number of bills, among them the following: A bill to prevent delays and detention of passengers and freights on railroads and prescribing a penalty for the same. A bill to punish persons for the sale of mortgaged personal property. A bill regulating corporate towns and cities and permitting the authorities of such towns and cities to compel all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years to work the streets.

Mr. Johnson is an intelligent and careful legislator, and an admirable worker in committee room.

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JESSE M. STRONG.

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JESSE M. STRONG, the son of Thos. and Mary M. Strong, of commingled blood and lineage of Welch, Scotch and Irish nationalities, was born April 7, 1849, in Monroe county, Kentucky, and educated at the University of Missouri at Columbia, and studied especially to accom-

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plish himself as a civil engineer, which profession he adopted, and removing in 1866, first settled in Ellis county, Texas, and then in Dallas county and engaged in engineering and surveying.

He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, representing the Thirty-third District, composed of Dallas county. In the Twentieth he served as chairman of the sub-committee to examine into the affairs of the Land Office, and in the Twenty-first as chairman of the committee on Lands and Land Office, and by reason of his thorough acquaintance of his profession he was of great practical use in both sessions on committee work, as well as a watchful legislator on the floor of the course of legislation to which he devoted his time and talents.

In 1861 he volunteered in the Missouri State Guard of the Confederate Army in Pindal's Missouri Sharp Shooters, and was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Boonville Pea Ridge, Mansfield and Jenkins' Ferry, etc. In the meantime the Missouri State Guard had been mustered into the Confederate States' service. He was wounded at Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge.

He was married in Ellis county, Texas, in 1867, to Miss Mary J. Newton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Fraternity.

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J. H. FAUBION.

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THE HON. J. H. FAUBION, of Williamson, is an intelligent and trained legislator. He has been a member of the House of Representatives from Williamson county in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature.

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He is a native of Tennessee, and is now about forty-five years of age in 1889.

He came to Texas, settled in Williamson county and engaged in farming and cattle and stockraising, in which he has been moderately successful, having surrounded himself with all the comforts of life on a good farm and pleasant home.

He served in the Confederate army as first sergeant of Company C, Twenty-sixth regiment of Tennessee Infantry. He was captured at Fort Donaldson and was imprisoned at Indianapolis, Indiana, until exchanged at Vicksburg. He then came to Texas.

He has served in the commissioners court of his county and as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry.

He served each session on important committees and was active and efficient in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Faubion is a highly progressive and respected citizen of Williamson county, Texas.

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JAMES MADISON RENICK.

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HON. J. M. RENICK is the son of W. H. and Adeline Renick, of Scotch-Welch ancestry.

He was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, on the first of July, 1842, and educated at LaGrange (Emory College), Texas.

He came to Texas with his parents in 1846, first locating in Austin and then in Bastrop county, where he engaged in teaching school and farming.

He represented in the House of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature the counties of Lee and Burleson,

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to which he was elected as an Independent Democrat by a majority of 361 votes.

He served on the following committees : Public Grounds and Buildings, Privileges and Elections, Mining and Minerals and the joint special committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

He is the author of a bill to organize a district agricultural department. He settled permanently at Lexington, Lee county, in October, 1885, and pursued the occupation of farming.

He served in the Confederate army, in Buchel's regiment of Texas Cavalry, and was in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, etc.

He was married on the fourteenth of February, 1865, at Winchester, Fayette county, Texas, to Miss S. E. Hall, and is a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

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SAMUEL R. FROST.

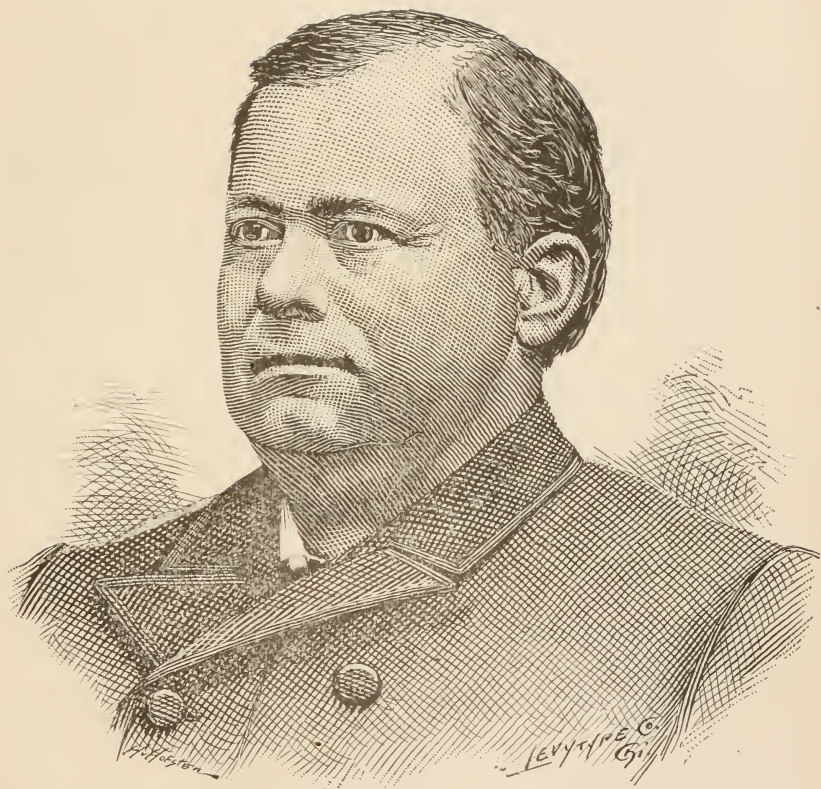
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THE HON. SAMUEL R. FROST, son of William W. and Louisa Frost, of English-Irish lineage, one of the brightest lawyers and most intelligent legislators of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, was born on the first of March, 1846, at Huntsville, Montgomery county, Texas. He was educated in the primary departments of learning at the private schools of the country and in the higher branches at Alvarado Academy.

He read law with Judge C. M. Winkler, and was licensed to practice in 1870. Having settled in Navarro county in 1876, he commenced the practice of his profession at Corsicana, where he has ever since resided.

He has served as County Attorney, Judge of the County





SAM. R. FROST.

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Court of Navarro and Judge of the District Court of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

He first served in the Sixteenth Legislature as a member of the House, representing Navarro county. In the Twenty-first session, he was also a member of the House representing the Thirty-sixth Legislative district, and as chairman of the very important committee, Judiciary No. 2, and as a member of various other committees.

His ability in that body was fully acknowledged and recognized. No one stood higher than Judge Frost and exercised a more judicious influence on his fellow members. Deeply ingrained with the principles of law and government, familiar with the practical workings of the statute laws of the State and the necessary amendments, he was one of the most valuable and efficient members of the Legislature. He is a brilliant and logical speaker and knows how to reach the understanding of men.

In 1864, when quite a youth, he entered the Confederate States service and served in Parson's Brigade of Nineteenth Regiment of Texas Cavalry and participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, Yellow Bayou and numerous other skirmishes along that line.

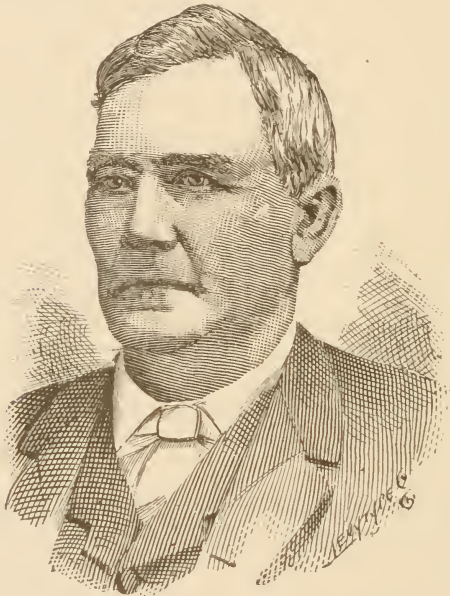
Judge Frost was married January, 1872, to Miss Mary L. Winkler, of Corsicana. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Judge Frost served as a member of the joint committee of the House and Senate to represent Texas in the convention of Legislative Committees in the St. Louis convention to take into consideration the "beef combine" of trust companies of Chicago, and was made Vice President of that convention.

Judge Frost is about five feet seven inches in height and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. While he is fleshy and rotund in person, his movements are active and alert and his genial countenance beams with intelligence and humor. He has a fine head, a gray, steel-blue eye, and high forehead. His manners are most courteous and agree-

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able, his conversational powers versatile and piquant and his whole bearing that of an accomplished, whole-hearted gentleman, and a native whom Texas may well be proud to honor.



ISAAC DUKE PARKER.

THE Twenty-first session of the Texas House of Representatives would have been as if the performance of Hamlet were attempted with the Prince of Denmark left out of the cast, without the presence of I. D. Parker, of Tarrant. Rugged, earnest and impassioned, Mr. Parker always caught the ear and plaudits of the members when

## Representatives.

he obtained the floor. Upon the recognition of the "gentleman from Tarrant" by the Speaker, the members crowded about his desk to enjoy his sledge hammer blows and the dry humor that ran through his speeches.

I. D. Parker, son of Isaac and Lucy W. Parker, of English lineage, was born in Crawford county, Illinois, on the twenty-third of October, 1821, and was educated by having the sharp edges of experience knocked off in a contest with the world. With keen perceptions he acquired a fund of information more useful than could be obtained from text books or college curriculum, and that built up on the foundation of good common sense and sound judgment gave him a sufficient store of knowledge to be a formidable opponent in the transactions of life and in public debate, as he pithily expresses it, "I was educated everywhere."

He came to Texas with his parents in 1833. The family engaged in farming, settling first in Grimes county; then in Houston county and then in Tarrant county.

When Mr. Parker became of age he first opened a farm in St. Marks county, then in Houston county, where he lived two years, and then in Anderson where he lived six years, and then he settled in Tarrant county and is still living there engaged in farming. He has been moderately successful, and again as he expresses it, "I *live* at home when I am there."

He has served as justice of the peace in Houston county and county commissioner in Tarrant county.

He was nominated by a Democratic convention of his county for the House of Representatives and was elected November 6, 1888, by a majority of eight hundred and fifty-nine votes.

He served on a number of committees, and was particularly watchful of the course of legislation, attacking measures he thought wrong with rugged elquence, and supporting whatever he approved with strong argument and inimitable wit.

Mr. Parker has been married twice, first to Miss Hunts-

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man, of Madison county, Tennessee, who died in 1863. He then married in 1865, Miss Mary P. Holt, of Tarrant county. He is a member of the "Old Hard Shell" Baptist church, and is an odd fellow of his own organization. He says he "never belonged to any institution that had to do business with shut doors."



J. W. HUMPHREY.

**H**ON. J. W. HUMPHREY is one of the best informed and intelligent members of the House of Representatives. He is the son of Alexander and Nancy Humphrey, and has in his veins the blood of four nationalities, to-wit, Irish, Scotch, German and English, and is a fine specimen of the American product—an honest, thorough-going citizen.



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He was born in Robeson county, North Carolina, on the twenty-eighth of March, 1847, and was educated in the rudiments of the English language at the public schools, but completed a classical course at Queensdale Academy, Richmond county, North Carolina.

Mr. Humphrey came to Texas in 1874, and settled in Rains county. He had taught school in his native State, and continued the same profession in Rains county, teaching in all fourteen years.

Since he quit teaching he has been employed in county offices, and serving two terms in the House of Representatives.

He has been deputy sheriff, deputy county clerk, county surveyor, and for three years tax assessor of Rains county.

He represented Rains and Wood counties in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, serving in the Nineteenth on the following committees: Educational Affairs, County and County Boundaries, and Privileges and Elections.

In the Twenty-first he served on the committees of Constitutional Amendments, County Government and County Finance, Representation and Apportionment, Public Debt, Mining and Minerals, and Asylums.

The membership of a committee means something to Mr. Humphrey, from the fact that he discharges all the duties of each most conscientiously, and with industry and labor.

Mr. Humphrey's legislative course has been marked more by his efforts to confine legislation in its legitimate channels than to burden the books with unnecessary laws. He however is the author of a number of bills, one to foreclose a tax lien on lands, and others.

Mr. Humphrey has also been engaged in farming and stockraising. He was married in Rains county in 1881 to Miss Mary Jane Bellah. They have three interesting children, Nannie, Annie, and Alex. Allen, respectively.

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He is a member of the Blue Lodge and the chaplain of the Masonic fraternity.

He is compactly built, five feet seven and three-quarter inches tall, weighs one hundred and fifty-nine pounds; has a heavy suit of black hair, and a thick black beard, concealing nearly all his face but his keen blue grey eyes.

He speaks very little, relying upon quiet work to effect his objects, but when he does speak he goes straight to the point, and clears away all the rubbish with a quick and skilful hand.

He makes himself thoroughly acquainted with current legislation, and is very watchful and safe as a legislator, and a social and genial gentleman.

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ALEXANDER POPE.

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THE present representative from Harrison county in the House, Hon. Alexander Pope, although one of the youngest members of the body, is one of the most conspicuous figures in it. His black hair and beard, his dark flashing eyes are in striking contrast with the fairness of his complexion and recall the physical traits of William L. Yancey to those who knew, in life, that eloquent son of Alabama. Pope seems to have been intended for a leader of men. His manner has a seriousness and gravity beyond his years; he possesses a singularly clear and melodious voice, and his logical methods evidence that rigid discipline of thought which always distinguishes the accomplished lawyer. He drew the first breath of life on ground made memorable as the birthplace of orators and statesmen. His father was an intimate associate of Alexander Stephens, Ben Hill and Robert Toombs, with the latter of whom he was for many years a partner in the practice of law. The elder Pope was



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elected a member of the Georgia legislature in his twenty-first year, occupying a seat in the House at the time that General Toombs was a member of the United States Senate. The subject of this memoir had such meager school advantages as hardly to be worth the mentioning. With the exception of a fragmentary attendance at the public schools of Marshall covering a period of eighteen months, young Pope had no educational aid extended him when a boy. War's wrinkled front cast its sombre cloud across the days of his childhood, and at the time when he should have been at school the educational institutions of every kind in the South had closed their doors and the battle for bread for the children at home absorbed all the energy of parents to the exclusion of supplying them with food for their minds. He was born in 1856 in the historic town of Washington, Georgia, and brought by his parents when only two years old to Marshall, Texas. He found himself at the close of the war a boy of ten years, with the wealth which he had expected to inherit scattered to the four winds, and went manfully to work to conquer adverse fate. As soon as he was able to carry a chain he went with a surveying corps across the plains and assisted in running the line traversed by the Texas Pacific railroad between Marshall and El Paso. With money thus earned he purchased law books, and at leisure moments in the daytime and by the light of the campfire at night he wrested from their pages those secrets of legal lore which have proved so valuable to him in winning fame and fortune. In 1875, being then only twenty years old, he passed a rigorous examination for admittance to the bar, and by special rule of the District Court, under the act of the Legislature providing for such cases, was given a license to practice law. His career since that time has been a succession of prosperity and his reputation as a lawyer has grown with the passage of the years. On November 20, 1879, he was married to Miss Bettie Brownrigg, of Marshall, who was conceded by all who attended Governor Ross's reception two years ago, as the

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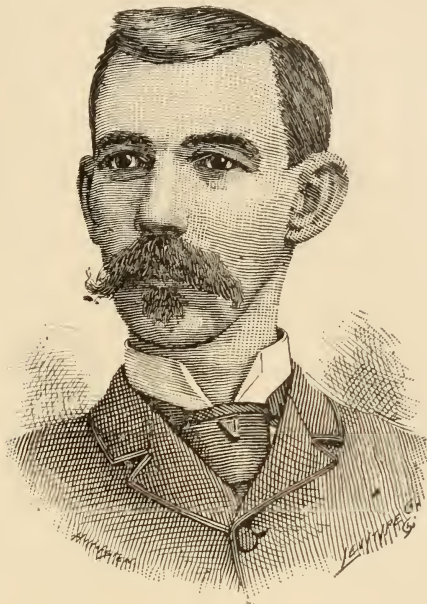
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most beautiful among the galaxy of lovely women who participated in that memorable sociable gathering. Two pretty children, a boy and a girl, are the fruits of this happy union.

In the celebrated case in which Abe Rothschild was indicted for the brutal murder of his mistress, Diamond Bessie, in the woods across the bayou from Jefferson, Mr. Pope was one of the prosecuting attorneys and distinguished himself by his oratory and legal acumen in managing the case for the State. On that occasion the youngster of twenty-three had arrayed against him twelve of the ablest criminal lawyers in Texas, among them being such men as Culbertson, Armistead and William L. Crawford. Mr. Pope was elected to the Twentieth Legislature by a majority of two thousand two hundred. Last fall he was returned to the House without opposition. He is an indefatigable worker and is never absent from his seat. The legislation of the Twenty-first will bear the impress of his ability, as he has introduced some of the most important measures projected during the current session. His appointment to the chairmanship of the first one on the list of committees, that of Judiciary No. 1, was a deserved tribute to his marked legal ability. He is also a member of four other leading committees and an active worker on all of them. Since his entrance into the legislative field, he has labored early and late for the benefit of the whole people, and he has been especially zealous in framing and effecting the passage of laws intended for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural and working class.



## Representatives.



## ANDREW JACKSON BROWN.

ANDREW JACKSON BROWN, son of Joshua D. and Nellie Ewing Brown, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, April 16, 1844, and received a limited education in Tennessee, is a member of the House of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas, representing Johnson county. He came to Texas in the fall of 1867, and settled in Johnson county, afterwards engaging in merchandising, ranching and cattle raising.

Mr. Brown had two competitors in the race for the Legislature, one an independent Democrat and the other a Union Labor partisan. His majority over both was eight hundred and twenty-five votes. He is a member and earnest worker on the following committees, to-wit: Constitutional Amendments, Revenue and Taxation, Federal Relations, Privileges

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and Elections, and the special committee for visiting and reporting upon the condition of State penitentiaries.

In 1861, when only seventeen years of age, war's alarms sounded throughout southern homes and appealed to the manliness and intrepidity of the native Southerner to defend those homes from the invasion of the enemy. Young Brown enlisted in the Confederate States' service and served in Company E, Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment, Brigadier General John C. Brown's Brigade, Hood's Corps. He was orderly sergeant and was in twenty-six battles in the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns.

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Eddie Milliken in 1871, in Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity and an Old Fellow.

He is an active and intelligent member of the House and the author of a bill to amend the penal laws, making highway robbery a capital offense. The committee struck out the death penalty and recommended the bill favorably making the maximum punishment fifty years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. Brown's mother was related and descended from the Ewing family, one member of which family was particularly distinguished as the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and others of national reputation, obtained by high talent in the council halls of the country.

Such members of the Legislature as Mr. A. J. Brown do service to their constituents and honor to the people of the county sending them to represent them in the councils of the State.

It may be interesting and encouraging to other young men to state that Mr. Brown paid his passage money to Texas by driving a six mule team all the way, and coming out of the war without a cent he has by industry accumulated a competency.

He is six feet and one inch tall, his hair coal black, without a strand of silver; has large, black eyes; prominent features; weight, one hundred and sixty pounds. He made

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his maiden speech in his canvass, and when he became excited, to his surprise he found he spoke with ease.

Biography is more for the purpose of encouraging young men in the life drama than to laud the subject of the sketch.

Mr. Brown was left an orphan at eight years of age, and actuated by an ambition to become a useful man he worked on a farm at eight dollars and fifty cents per month in order to acquire an education, but these hopes were not realized; war coming on, his patriotism appealed to him too strongly to neglect what he thought his duty, and for four years he served in the Confederate army, and in 1865 came out of war without a cent. As stated, he drove a wagon and six mule team in order to get to Texas in 1867, and worked on a farm in Johnson county in 1868, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Alvarado, Johnson county in 1869.

His success as a merchant is attested by the fact that in 1888 he closed his mercantile career, and is now the owner of four thousand head of cattle in the Panhandle. He is the alpha and omega, the beginning and the end of his own fortune. He is indebted to his own indomitable energy and perseverance for all that he is, a most prosperous business man, and a public spirited citizen.

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JAMES L. CROSSLAND.

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THE HON. JAMES L. CROSSLAND, is one of the most venerable and distinguished members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

He was a son of James and Margaret' Linn Crossland, of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Fairfield district, now county of Fairfield, South Carolina, on the first day of

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December, 1818. He was self educated while working at his father's cotton gin.

He crossed the Sabine river on the eighth day of January, 1842, with his family, and settled at Bowles' village, now Cherokee county, then Nacogdoches municipality. He commenced farming there and hunting, as there was a great quantity of game, killing turkey and deer.

He still lives in Nacogdoches county, and represents that and Angelina in the House. He was in the Sixteenth Legislature from the same territory, and has served his county as road overseer, county commissioner and justice of the peace.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he served on the following committees, to-wit, County and County Boundaries, Finance, Privileges and Elections, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and Agricultural Affairs.

He has been married four times, his first wife was Miss Samantha, daughter of Robert Waters, of Nacogdoches county, whom he married in 1844. His second wife was Miss Nancy Taylor of the same county, whom he married in 1857. He married his third wife, Mrs. Sarah Petty, in 1862, and his fourth wife Mrs. Emily M. Simmons, he married in 1872. By his first wife he had five children, by the second three children, and the third left two. He has none by his last wife.

In the fall of 1862, he volunteered in the Confederate States service in Company "A," Seventeenth Texas Cavalry. He served in Arkansas, and was engaged in a number of skirmishes.

He is the grandson of Old John Crossland, who was with the "little swamp fox," Marion, when he invited the British officer to dine with him on sweet potatoes. His grandson remembers him; at the time of this historic incident his grandfather was only seventeen years of age.

Mr. Crossland the subject of this sketch, has three brothers, all of them over six feet high. He weighs one hundred

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and seventy pounds, originally hair black, now white, a grey eye, high forehead and large round head.

He is a fine specimen of the vigorous and determined pioneer of Texas. His faculties are yet bright and unclouded, and his step is firm and erect.

He is incapacitated from speaking on account of his lungs, but is said to have been in his prime a fine natural orator, with his classical features aglow with eloquence, and his splendid form towering above his fellows.

He is a member of the Primitive Baptist church and the Alliance.

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WILLIAM LEE WOOD.

HON. WILLIAM L. WOOD was born in Marshall county, Tennessee on the twenty-third of December, 1850, and was educated in the private schools of the county.

In 1877, he was married in his native place to Miss Josie Johnson, and in January of the following year he emigrated to Texas, locating in Ellis county, and engaging in farming, and is still engaged in the same occupation in the same place.

He represented Ellis county in the House in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature.

In the Twentieth session he served as chairman on the substitute Committee on Stock and Stockraising, and was also a member of the following committees, to-wit: Commerce, Agriculture, Public Debt, Stock and Stockraising.

In the Twenty-first he was chairman on the Committee of Public Debt, and also a member of the Committees on Revenue and Taxation, County Governments and County Finance, Privileges and Elections, Agricultural Affairs, and Irrigation.

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At the November election of 1888, he had four opponents, he led the foremost eight hundred votes and came within one hundred and twenty-four votes of getting as many votes as all his opponents combined.

He is quiet and unobtrusive in his manners but attentive to his duties, and is a good and forcible speaker in debate upon the floor of the House.

We can better illustrate his ability as a speaker, and his manner and style of speaking, by giving an extract from his speech delivered in the House of Representatives March 15, 1889.

The committee of the whole House had under consideration the item of \$15,000 to erect a monument to the "heroes of the Alamo."

In opposition to that measure Mr. Wood said :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House :

I am opposed to this item in the appropriation bill, and will give, in brief, some of my reasons for this opposition.

Mr. Speaker, my position is this : That the heroes of the Alamo have erected their own monument in establishing the liberty and freedom of Texas. That monument is more beautiful, more sublime, and more enduring than any monument ever erected by human hands.

The pyramids of Egypt, perhaps the most lasting monuments of antiquity, will crumble to dust beneath the tooth of time ; but that monument will stand as long as human liberty remains on the earth, or the history of human liberty is read. No painter's brush or sculptor's chisel is needed to complete that monument. Let us leave it alone in its beauty and simplicity. That monument was guarded and protected by our forefathers as a sacred relic, to remind us of the dangers, the privations, the heroism and the sacrifice of the fathers and founders of Texas liberty, and handed down to us without being scarred or defaced by vandal hands, in like manner to be guarded and protected by us and handed down to our children in all of its beauty and simplicity. When the representatives of a free and independ-



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ent people begin to appropriate money to buy paintings and erect monuments, it is a sure sign of hero worship, and is a forerunner of the decline and downfall of individual liberty. Our liberty was consecrated by the tears of our mothers and sealed by the blood of our fathers, and is more sacred than life itself. Every act of my life shall be to guard and protect it.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, let us realize the fact that those men, whose memory and whose deeds this monument is intended to perpetuate, were as noble, as patriotic, as brave, as generous, and as high-souled men as ever sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty in this or any other country. Shall we, their degenerate offspring, presume to perpetuate the memory of those men and their deeds as though they could die? They are immortal! They can never die! Designing men may steal our liberties, may enslave us or our posterity; the government of the United States may be blotted out from the nations of the earth, others may rise, flourish and fall; even our monuments and our civilization may perish, but the memory of those men who died for liberty, and dying gave birth to a nation, will live through all the vortex of revolutions, through all the changing vicissitudes of coming time, as a beacon light to inspire the hearts of freemen yet unborn to greater efforts to attain or perpetuate that liberty. Now, if the friends of this measure want to erect a monument to the memory of those noble men who died at the Alamo in the struggle for Texas liberty, let them come with a subscription list and I'll help them with my means, and every patriotic citizen in the State will do the same; but when they ask me to thrust my hand into the treasury of the State, and take the people's money, like Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, I must say: "Alas! it is not mine to give."

Deep down in the recesses of my heart there remains a bright green spot in my affections for the memory of the fathers and founders of Texas liberty.

It goes without saying that he is a thorough Democrat.

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### MYERS MARTINDALE FELDER

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**M** M. FELDER, son of Daniel and Rachael (nee Young) Felder, was born in Laurens district, South Carolina, thirteenth of July, 1832. Mr. Felder's father (Daniel Felder) was a captain in the war of 1812.

Mr. Felder received a limited education in the common schools of the country, and he is indebted to his close observation of men and affairs for all the information he has acquired.

He first came to Texas in 1850, and traveled through the Eastern counties of the State. He, at the age of eighteen years, remained a year in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, when his health failed. He then returned to South Carolina and remained there until 1858, when he returned to Texas together with an older brother, Jesse Y. Felder, a highly educated gentleman, who was graduated from Yale College and was at one time a member of the Georgia Legislature, and a lawyer and an accomplished gentleman. He died in 1872 in Washington county.

Mr. Felder settled in Washington county, engaging in agriculture until the war between the States.

In 1861 he volunteered in Company E, Fifth Texas Infantry as a private. The regiment was attached to Hood's Brigade. Mr. Felder was in all the battles of that brigade up to and including the second battle of Manassas, having been wounded at Malvern Hill slightly and seriously wounded at the second battle of Manassas. On the second day of this battle the brigade charged a Federal battery supported by infantry, passing over a hill and advancing to the hollow between that hill and the Federal position, the brigade was halted to reform the line. Mr. Felder, not noticing this in the excitement, suddenly found himself considerably in advance of his command, and exposed to



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the full point blank fire of the enemy. He concluded he would at least give them a shot or two, and commenced firing, when he was shot in the foot. He hobbled back a little distance into the lines and fell, and, while on the ground, resting his head on his hand and arm, another ball struck him just above the wrist, breaking his arm. The ball lodged in his arm and he was left on the battle field until the next day, when he was carried back with others to a hospital tent. The surgeons being otherwise engaged and Felder knowing if the ball was not extracted he would lose his arm, saw passing young Roberts, who had attended one course of medical lectures and was detailed to aid the surgeons. Felder called him and told him he must cut the ball out of his arm. Roberts protested that he had no instruments and could not do it if he had. Felder asked him if he had a pocket knife, when he produced an old knife, whetted it on his shoe and commenced the operation. The ball had entered near the wrist, broken one bone and lodged near the joint between the two large bones of the forearm. Roberts laid the hand palm downward and ran the blade of the knife through the arm between the bone, and, by making one incision on each side of the ball left open a sufficient cavity to take out the ball with a pair of forceps he happened to have about his person. Mr. Felder was soon removed to an old tobacco warehouse at Warrenton, Virginia, which had been converted into a hospital, where he with others were waited on by the ladies of that town with a great deal of kind attention. Erysipelas setting up in his foot, a brother-in-law came up from South Carolina for him. He carried him to a hotel, and it was six weeks before he was able to travel home.

As an evidence of the nonchalance of soldiers, at Gordonsville, where the cars are changed, Mr. Felder's brother-in-law had three or four dead bodies, as well as Mr. Felder, very emaciated. The dead bodies were moved from the platform into the other car, leaving Mr. Felder on a litter,

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when a waggish soldier passing said, "Hello, mister, you have lost one of your bodies!"

Arriving in South Carolina, after kind nursing for three or four months he recovered his health, but with a disabled arm and foot. He was discharged on account of wounds, and returned home to Texas in 1863.

He represents Washington county and the Twenty-first district in the Twenty-first session of the Legislature in the House of Representatives. He has always taken an active interest in politics, but never desired to hold office; and, as he says, he "was conscripted into office by the Democratic convention" of Washington county.

He belongs to the following committees, to-wit: Education, Judicial Districts, Counties and County Boundaries, Claims and Accounts, and Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Felder was first married the last day of 1863 to Miss Kate Felder, a third cousin, in Washington county, Texas. She died in July, 1869, leaving two children. In 1872 he was married again to Mrs. Z. W. Foote, and they have two children.

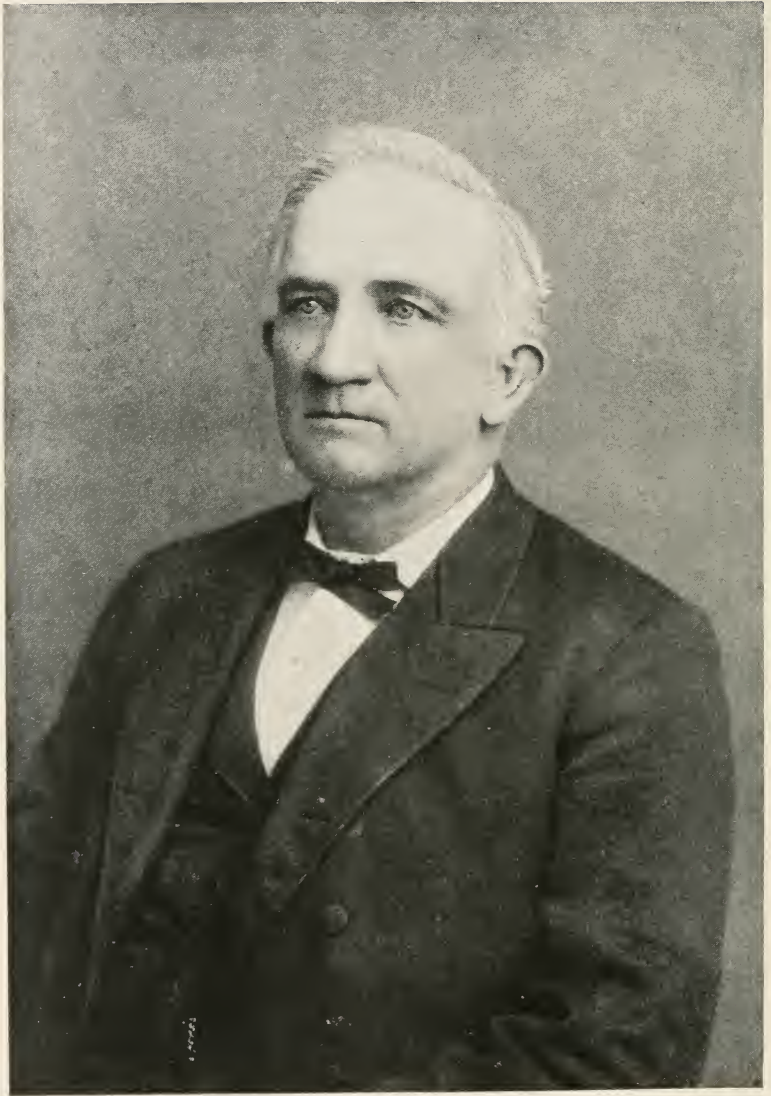
Mr. Felder has always been the earnest friend and advocate of education, having served for a number of years as president of the board of trustees of Chappel Hill Female College, located in Washington county, and one of the oldest colleges in the State. He is Past Master in the Masonic Fraternity, and also Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor; also a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Felder is a very large man, six feet an inch and a half tall, weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds. He belongs to the Saxon type, light hair, and beard full and long; genial in his disposition, and a farmer in very flourishing circumstances.

He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.



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## THOMAS J. BROWN.

THE substantial figure and sonorous voice of the Hon. T. J. Brown was most familiar on the floor of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

He came to that body representing Grayson county, with a former legislative experience, having represented Grayson and Collin one session during the war, and at an age when his splendid powers and profound legal acquirements had received the stamp of maturity.

Master of the whole field of legislation, springing either from the principles of the common law or governmental polity, his comprehensive ability marked him at once as a leader.

The bill providing for the creation of a "railroad commission" excited more attention and debate than any other question before the Legislature, and by reason of Captain Brown being the chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, which had reported the bill favorably, he was the proper person to manage the bill, and lead the debate on the floor of the House; but in addition to the accident of position his legal talents made it eminently proper and appropriate that he should be selected by the friends of the bill to steer it through the storm into a safe port, which he succeeded in doing as far as that body could perfect it into a law; but it received a death blow in the Senate.

Mr. Brown opened the debate in the House in favor of the bill. He had an audience calculated to excite the emulation of an orator. The vacancy all around the circle of desks of members was filled with an eager and attentive and an intelligent class of citizens. The reputation of the orator had attracted the ladies from the social pleasures of

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the capital, and the legal fraternity from all parts of the State of Texas were flanked and crowded by the literati.

The magnificent chamber had received the finishing touches of the upholsterer, polished desks and leather cushioned arm chairs did not wholly conceal the deep red carpet. The hangings and draperies of the speaker's stand contrasted with this in old gold. The scene was one that Texas had never witnessed before upon the same grand scale, and was well worthy the brush of an artist.

The orator did not disappoint his audience. In calm, deliberate tones and smooth sentences, he introduced his subject, with analytical legal acumen he discussed the constitutional phase of the question, and passing on to the necessity of a commission, he arrayed his figures with the accuracy of an accountant, and closed with an appeal to the members to relieve the people of the State of the burden of exactions imposed by railroad corporations. His audience listened to his elaborate argument with the same apparent interest that a dramatic performance would have elicited. He closed amid hearty applause and crowned the acme of his fame as a constitutional lawyer.

T. J. Brown was born on the twenty-fourth day of July, in 1836, in Jasper county, Georgia. His father, Ervin Brown, was a native of North Carolina and a farmer, who at an early age went to Georgia and located in Jasper county. His mother was a daughter of Henry Burdette. She was a native of South Carolina, but her father was also a pioneer of Jasper county, Georgia.

Mr. Brown's father emigrated to Texas in the winter of 1846-7, and his subsequent father-in-law followed in 1848, and both families settled in Washington county and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Young Brown was only ten years of age when his father moved to Texas. He had received a primary education in Georgia, but he obtained a thorough literary and classical education at Baylor University.

In 1854 he commenced reading law in the office of John

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Sayles, Esq., one of the members of the firm which revised the Texas statutes. At the same time he wrote in the clerk's office to earn something to supplement his support and purchase books.

He was examined and obtained a license to practice law in 1857, but in the meantime attended law lectures at the Baylor University, and was graduated from the law department of that school in 1858 and immediately commenced the practice of his profession.

He shortly, however, removed to McKinney, Collin county, where he practiced until 1872.

He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Texas in 1859, and on the seventh of August of the same year he married Miss Louisa T. Estis, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, but a resident of Collin county.

During the war between the States he served in Colonel Robert Taylor's Confederate Cavalry as a Captain of a company, but, on account of failing health, was compelled to resign before the war closed.

In 1872 Captain Brown located permanently in Sherman, Grayson county, where he still resides and enjoys a lucrative practice and the confidence and respect of the people.

He is an active and consistent member of the Christian church, and a citizen of great public spirit.

His reputation as a lawyer and a statesman has extended to all parts of the State, and he is frequently spoken of by the newspapers and also by the people as a suitable person to receive the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor of the State of Texas.

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## ALFRÈD TOLAR.

**D**R. ALFRED HAYS HAMILTON TOLAR, successor to Hon. J. N. Browning as representative from the Forty-third (Jumbo) Representative District, is a journalist, well known as such in Texas as the founder of the *Colorado Clipper*, which paper he conducted as editor and proprietor from 1880 to 1886, afterwards editor and proprietor of the *Abilene Daily and Weekly Reporter* from 1886 to 1888, since which time he has been in the real estate business and was State agent for public lands in 1888 and did valuable service for the State.

Dr. Tolar is a son of Robert Tolar and Francis Autry Tolar, was born in Cumberland county, North Carolina, July 26, 1842; served as a soldier in the late war in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, Lane's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, Stonewall Jackson's Corps, Army of North Virginia; was engaged in twenty pitched battles during the war and was commander of the sharpshooters of Lane's brigade in the Gettysburg campaign; was wounded three times during the war, at Malvern Hill, Cedar Run and Gettysburg; was promoted to the captaincy of his company "for gallant conduct in battle," a number of battles being mentioned on the face of his commission.

He was married at the close of the war to Miss Adelaide Alston McNeill, of Carthage, North Carolina, a highly accomplished lady with a distinguished ancestry. He has contributed to "The History of the North Carolina Troops in the Confederate War," by Sloan, in an article entitled "The Death of Stonewall Jackson," which is said to be the best history of that battlefield scene ever written. Dr. Tolar was an eye witness, and his company inflicted the wounds that resulted in the death of that distinguished general.





ALFRED TOLAR.

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During the dark days of reconstruction in North Carolina, during the Kirk-Holden war, Dr. Tolar, after having his store and goods burned by the negroes and their carpet bag abettors, moved with his little family to Texas and settled in Erath county, where he embarked in agricultural pursuits and put up the first steam gin in that county ; but, with the advent of the Texas and Pacific railroad he moved westward as far as Colorado City, where he entered into the journalistic field and soon gained a reputation as an aggressive journalist of tact and ability. He is a Democrat and has been from childhood, active in party ranks and a strong advocate of close party organization ; was elected as successor to Hon. Jim Browning, receiving over 10,000 majority over a Union Labor candidate.

Dr. Tolar is the author of a number of bills now pending before the Twenty-first Legislature, the most important of which is a bill to validate the acts of the State Land Board in the sale of Public Lands ; a bill to provide for the sale of the public school, university and asylum lands ; a bill to encourage irrigation ; a bill to create a text book board and to provide for a uniform system of text books for the public schools ; a bill to authorize school districts to issue bonds to build school houses, and a number of local bills for the benefit of his district.

He represents a district composed of sixty-eight counties, 61,131 square miles, and nearly one-third of the live stock of the entire State ; is regarded as the hardest worker in the House, and one of the most popular members. As a relator of anecdote and life sketches, is the " Zeb Vance " of the House. A jovial, clever fellow, when not too busy to talk, and is six feet two inches high, weighing two hundred and five pounds.

THOMAS JEFFERSON TOWLES.

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THE subject of this sketch would be untrue to the declared principles of his sponsors in christening him Thomas Jefferson, if he was anything than a true Democrat. As such he was elected to the Fifteenth and again to the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature to the House of Representatives, both times representing Van Zandt county.

Thomas J. Towles, son of William and Elizabeth Towles, of Scotch lineage, was born December 29, 1842, in Jones county, Georgia. He came to Texas in 1857 and was educated in Canton and McKenzie Institute, near Clarksville, Texas. He located in Van Zandt county and engaged in farming.

He was elected in 1876 to the House of Representatives of the Fifteenth Legislature of Texas, and was also elected in 1888 to the Twenty-first session and served on the following committees, to-wit: Finance, Printing, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Judiciary No. 2.

Mr. Towles volunteered in the Confederate States' service and served as Lieutenant of Company G, Ross Brigade, and was in the engagements with the enemy in which that brigade participated. He was shot through the thigh and severely wounded at the battle near Numan, Georgia.

The people of his county have frequently manifested their confidence in his integrity and capacity by electing him to offices of trust and responsibility. He has been Sheriff and Tax Collector of Van Zandt county.

Mr. Towles was married in February, 1864, to Miss N. A. Nolen, of Butts county, Georgia, and is a Master Mason.

He is quiet in his manners and pleasant and courteous in his bearing, unobtrusive and does his work in committee

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and personal conversation with his colleagues more than by demonstrative oratory on the floor of the House.

He is five feet ten inches in height, weighs one hundred and forty pounds, and is admirably proportioned in person. He has a clean cut face, intelligent features, good head, large grey eye and brown hair and beard.

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LUCIUS ADOLPHUS WHATLEY.

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THE Representative from Cass county, Lucius A. Whatley, is a native of Newton county, Georgia, where he was born September 12, 1838.

He received a business education, and in 1858 he emigrated to Texas and settled in McLennan county.

He served in the Confederate army, first in infantry and then in cavalry, to-wit, the Tenth Texas infantry and the Nineteenth Texas cavalry, Colonel Buford's regiment.

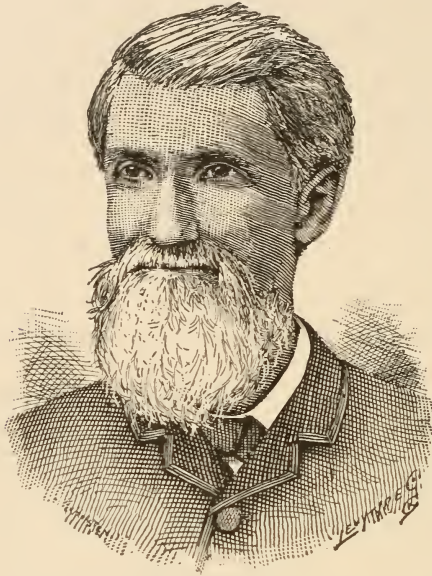
Mr. Whatley was a member of the House of Representatives in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, representing the Sixteenth Legislative district, Cass county. To the Twentieth he was elected by a majority of 800 votes.

He did efficient service at both sessions on important committees, and was a most faithful worker for the interests of his constituents and the good of the State.

He removed to Cass county after the war and resumed his mercantile business in hardware.

Mr. Whatley was married to Miss Emma G. Heard, on the twenty-sixth of January, 1868. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor.

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JEROME SWINFORD.

THIS gentleman's parents Samuel and Rebecca Morris (nee Jarred) Swinford, moved to the Platt reservation, in the State of Missouri, from near Danville, Kentucky, at an early day, and there the subject of this sketch was born November 3, 1839. From the Platt reservation they moved to Johnson county, and later the family settled in Jackson county, in the same State, where the mother died in 1846. Here the family resided until June, 1854, when the father died, and the children, consisting of two sons and three daughters, were kindly cared for and educated by relatives and friends.

At the age of fifteen Jerome Swinford entered the office of a newspaper, *The Occidental Messenger*, where he remained for a little more than a year and then began the study of medicine, but fearing his health was not sufficiently



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robust to resist the exposure that the pioneer doctor was subjected to in that climate during the winter months, he turned his attention to bookkeeping, and after taking a thorough course in Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis, he graduated in 1858 and went to Kansas City and got employment in a hardware house, where he continued until November 6, 1861, when he came to Texas, and located at Sabine Pass in December of that year enlisted in a company that volunteered to go to the Rio Grande to help quell the disturbance brought about by the Cortina invasion from Mexico. News soon came that the Mexicans had retreated and the company disbanded.

In May, 1861, he volunteered in Captain Lyken's Company of Infantry, but was afterward's transferred to the Navy Department and ordered to report to Commodore Leon Smith, then commanding the naval forces in the Western Department, and was made Purser and ordered to duty on the steamer Florida. He afterwards served on the steamers Roebeck, Sunflower, Belle Sulphur and Mary Falvy.

January 2, 1863, he was married to Miss Anna M. Trumble, then residing at Niblett's Bluff, Louisiana, and in the fall of 1863 they located at Orange, Texas, where they have continued to reside ever since. After the war he entered into commercial pursuits, and after many years has raised up a family consisting of two sons and two daughters to whose education, mental and moral training, he and his good wife have devoted their lives.

Mr. Swinford has never been a radical politician, though he has always taken the Democratic ticket straight, even when the nomination was not exactly up to his standard. He has never solicited an office, though he has served as county commissioner and city alderman. In the Twenty-first session of the Legislature he represented the First district, consisting of the counties of Orange, Jefferson, Hardin, Liberty and Chambers, in the House of Representatives. He was nominated and the convention had adjourned before he was aware that his name had been

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suggested in connection with the office. The republican nominee, who ran against Mr. Swinford, was a gentleman of unexceptional character, and no feeling was aroused during the campaign. In Orange county the Republican ticket received 211 votes for all the candidates except for Representative, whose name they, strangely enough, scratched off and put that of Mr. Swinford in its place, which enables him to say what no other gentleman in either House can, to-wit: he carried every vote that was cast for Representative in his county of all parties except three. This was to be attributed to the fact that he had always been the ardent supporter of education and had done much for the advancement and the encouragement of public schools among the colored people as well as among the whites.

He is a member of the committees on Claims and Accounts, Federal Relations, Private Land Claims and Privileges and Elections, and was on the committee that visited the State schools.

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J. W. JAGOE.

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J W. JAGOE, son of Wm. and Miranda Jagoe, was born the tenth of March, 1848, in Muhlenberg county, Kentucky.

He studied law, came to Texas, settled at Denton, was elected to the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature representing Denton county in the House of Representatives.

He was on the Judiciary Committee No. 1, Land and Land Office, and Constitutional Amendments.

He married Miss Anna B. Knox, of Bevoy, Indiana.

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## JAMES E. DILLARD.

HON. JAMES E. DILLARD, son of David and Mahala Dillard, is a native of Houston county, Georgia, born there September 26, 1830, and was educated in the common schools of Georgia and Texas, and also studied and was licensed to practice law.

He came to Texas in 1848. He served three in the State Senate. He first settled in Harris county, but afterwards resided in Liberty, now Chambers county, and then removed to Cherokee county, where he lived for twenty-six years.

He served as judge of the county court of Cherokee county for two years, and for the last six years he has been county judge of Kaufman county, where he removed and settled permanently.

He was also elected to the House of Representatives from Kaufman county, as a Democratic candidate, to the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

At that session he was chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and served on the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Internal Improvements, and Asylums.

Judge Dillard has been more distinguished in his legislative career for opposition to a class legislation, than the introduction of bills. He believes in a few laws well executed as more compatible with the free institutions of this country, and was particularly noted for his opposition to subsidies and opposition to the greediness of railroad corporations. He has always been conservative, farsighted and sagacious, and trusted by the large element of conservatism as an able champion of the policy of that safe principle of the Democratic party.

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In 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate States army, in the Third Texas cavalry, and was soon commissioned as lieutenant. He served with the Third cavalry until October, 1862, and then joined the Fortieth regiment, commanded by that gallant veteran, Colonel Lane, with whom he served until the close of the war. He was severely wounded in the battle of Oak Hill.

Judge Dillard was married in 1873, in Cherokee county, to Miss Rosa Lee Prather.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In height he towers above his fellows, being several inches over six feet tall. He is slim and straight as an arrow, with a fine open face and pleasant manners, and will always exercise great influence in any body of men to which he may be called by the votes of his constituents.

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JOHN McCULLOCH MELSON.

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JOHN McCULLOCH MELSON is one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-first session of the Legislature, and one of the brightest young men of his age in Texas.

He is the son of A. T. and Martha Melson, and was born in Hopkins county, Texas in 1862, and educated in the elementary branches at Sulphur Springs, but he attended the University of Texas for two years in the literary and one year in the law department. He read law. He represents Hopkins county and was one of the author of the bill that excited more discussion and debate on the floor of the House than two-thirds of all other subjects combined—the railroad commission bill. And a bill to regulate the system of balloting. He thus exhibits early life in his opposition

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to corporate power and railroad monopoly. He made an able speech in favor of the bill, exhibiting legal acumen on the treatment of the constitutional branch of the subject and a thorough acquaintance with the practical working of legislation. He was chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills; second on Education, Judiciary No. 2, and Internal Improvements.

He also served in the Twentieth session of the Legislature, and was an efficient member of the following committees, to-wit: Education, Judiciary No. 2, Enrolled Bills, and Internal Improvements.

He was the author of the bill passed at that session restricting saloons and regulating them, and also the election bill.

He is a member of the Baptist Church of consistent and exemplary habits. He made his own way in life by working on his father's farm for money to pay for tuition, and teaching school in Surphur Springs to acquire a collegiate and legal education.

He is five feet, eight inches tall; weight, one hundred and sixty-five pounds; black hair and eyes; high forehead, and round and intelligent face.

He is the author and founder of the clubbing system at the University of Texas by which young men can materially reduce their expenses while attending college.

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JOHN J. RHODES.

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THE Representative in the House from the Eighty-fifth Legislative district, is an accomplished gentleman and stockraiser of Gaudalupe county.

The Hon. John J. Rhodes was appointed by the Speaker

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of the House as a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House of the Legislature, to attend the convention at St. Louis, Missouri, composed of similar committees from Legislatures interested in defeating the objects of the trust companies of Chicago, in what was known as the "Beef Combine." That duty he performed. The committee succeeded in protecting and advancing the interests of Texas.

He is the son of A. H. and D. M. Rhodes, was born in Missouri, and educated in Virginia. He read law, but removed to Gaudalupe county and engaged in stockraising, where he still resides and is engaged in the same business.

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 WILLIAM LEONIDAS CAMPBELL.
 

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THE HON. WM. L. CAMPBELL, son of Judge A. M. Campbell and Mary J., his wife, was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, October 22, 1839, was educated at Baylor University, and read law.

He came to Texas in 1851, and located at Columbus, Colorado county, and engaged in farming on his father's farm.

In 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate States service in Griffin's battalion, for a time, and afterwards on the Rio Grande, and was assigned to command of Post at Columbus, and remained at Columbus until the close of the war.

He was elected to the House of Representatives from Grimes county to the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, and served on the following committees: Finance, Agriculture, History, Insurance and Statistics, and Contingent Expenses.

He was married to Miss S. J. Kelley, of Grimes county,



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in 1858, but is now a widower. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Campbell is a careful and conscientious legislator, watching closely the course of business, and alert to the interests of his constituents.



GEORGE B. PICKETT.

**H**ON. GEORGE B. PICKETT, towers above his fellows in the House physically, and intellectually he is the peer of any man in the House.

He is the offspring of English ancestry, Willis M. and Lucy Pickett, and was born July 9, 1833, and was educated

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at the private schools of Texas, to which State he came with his parents in 1842, when he was quite a youth. They settled in Red River county. His father was a minister of the Baptist church, and also had a farm on which young Pickett was raised and worked. When a very young man he removed to Wise county and engaged in the stock business. He succeeded beyond the most sanguine hopes, but lost it all by depredations of the Indians for the ten years, from 1864 to 1874, completely breaking him up.

Since 1874 he has been engaged in farming in which he has been very successful. He has a good farm, a comfortable home and is surrounded by all the comforts of life.

He has served as county judge of Wise county, and was elected to the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first sessions, and in the latter he served as chairman of the Committee on Judicial Districts.

Mr. Pickett entered the Confederate States service in 1862. He was respectively captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth Texas Regiment, and served in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. He was engaged with his regiment at Cotton Plant, Arkansas, and Arkansas Post, under Generals McCulloch, Hardeman and Holmes, and was engaged in several Indian fights on the frontier.

He was married to Miss Cordelia Scarborough, of Red River county.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Alliance.

Colonel Pickett is a man of fine personal appearance, and as he is thoroughly trained in legislation, he made a most active and efficient member of the Legislature. He speaks with great ease and fluency, and his arguments are forcible and strong, generally carrying conviction. He is a popular and leading Democrat in his section of the State and his reputation is growing coordinate with the boundaries of the State.

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## W. L. McGAUGHEY.

THE HON. W. L. McGAUGHEY is vigorous of lung and brain. He speaks after due consideration, and is always forcible. His manner is vehement and impassioned and his voice fills the large hall with a whole volume of sound.

He is a native of Lawrence county, Alabama, and was born on the twenty-sixth of February, 1837.

He graduated at LaGrange College, leaving his *alma mater* with honors to himself and has since been an honor to his *alma mater*.

He was for ten years a teacher in the private schools.

He came to Texas in 1869, first settling in Tarrant county, but in three years he moved to Granberry, Hood county, where he has ever since resided.

He was at one time a member of the faculty of Add Ran College, Thorp Springs, Texas, but has been for a long time engaged in farming and stockraising.

He was a member of Cleburne's division of the army of Tennessee of the Confederate States.

He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a Mason.

He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, representing the district composed of the counties of Hood, Erath, Bosque and Somervell.

He was an active and vigilant member, fully understanding, and largely influenced the course and kind of legislation.

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J. W. CAMPBELL.

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HON. J. W. CAMPBELL, member of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth session of the Legislature of Texas, from Cooke county, was elected as a Democrat by 1200 majority; is the son of W. H. and P. H. Campbell, of Scotch ancestry; was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, on the thirteenth of June, 1846, and educated in the literary department of Ashbury University, and was graduated from the law department of Kentucky University, at Lexington, Kentucky.

He came to Texas in 1870 and settled in Cooke county, engaging in stock raising and farming.

He is the author of a bill amending the scrap land act, another amending town ordinances, and another providing for special terms of justices' courts.

He served on the following committees: Education, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, County and County Boundaries and State Asylums.

He was married December 4, 1873, in the city of Houston Texas, to Miss Sallie B. Robinson.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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JAMES FOSTER McGUIRE.

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JAMES FOSTER McGUIRE, son of Francis W. and Martha J., of Scotch-Irish lineage, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, on the fourteenth of December, 1838, and was educated at the country schools of Alabama and Allen's Institute at Bastrop.



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He served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, representing Fayette county.

He was elected as a Democrat by a majority of two hundred and fifty-five votes to the Twentieth, and by the increased majority of one thousand two hundred vote, to the Twenty-first session.

Mr. McGuire is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights and of Ladies of Honor.

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 WILLIAM J. HOOD.
 

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WILLIAM J. HOOD, son of James W. and Ann M. Hood, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born November 3, 1841, in Roan county, Tennessee, and educated at Moss Hill, Ray county, Tennessee.

He emigrated to Texas in 1867, and settled in Fannin county engaging in farming. He represented Fannin county in the House of Representatives in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature and was a member of the following committees to-wit: Judicial Districts, Pinetentiaries, State Affairs, and County and County Boundaries.

He was the author of the following bills: One to amend the road law, which passed; another in regard to usury, the substitute bill passed; and another authorizing cities and towns to invest surplus in a sinking fund.

Mr. Hood volunteered in the Confederate army in 1861, and served in the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry, General John C. Brown's Brigade. After the surrender of Fort Donaldson, from which he made his escape, he was transferred to the third regiment of Confederate Cavalry, in which he served until the close of hostilities.

He was married on the twelfth day of February, 1867, to

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Miss Hattie Johnson, of Sweetwater, Tennessee. She died and he afterwards married Miss Mary Deatherage, of Fannin county, Texas.

Mr. Hood is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor, and a member of the Alliance.

He is five feet nine and a half inches in height, symmetrical in body and limb, with a well chiseled face, black eyes and dark auburn hair. His manners are polite and agreeable.

He has been a faithful watchman of the course of legislation, and quietly acquired such influence as was needed to carry through his legislative designs.

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 CHARLES WELLHAUSEN.
 

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HON. CHARLES WELLHAUSEN, of German ancestry, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1835, and came to this State in 1846. with his parents.

They first settled in Austin county, where Charles was educated.

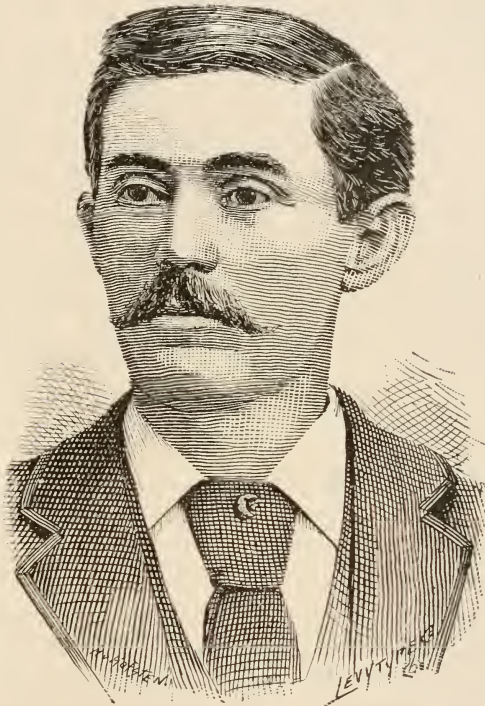
After serving in the Confederate States army as captain of the Fifth battery of field artillery, which won distinction by capturing two iron-clads and sixteen guns at Calcasieu, and the war closing, he returned to Fayette county, where he had settled just previous to the opening of hostilities, and resumed farming operations on his own account.

He has served on the commissioners' court of Fayette county and as justice of the peace.

Mr. Wellhausen was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature on the sixth of November, 1888, and served on several committees.

He was married to Miss Ansler, of Montgomery county, in 1867. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

## Representatives.



JAMES W. CRAYTON, JR.

THE HON. JAMES W. CRAYTON was one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

Mr. Crayton has the indelible lines of the student upon his brow, and the "pale cast of thought" that refines and ennobles the face of every man who is a votary at the shrine of knowledge.

He is the son of James W. and P. E. Crayton, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born December 4, 1861, in Itawamba county, Mississippi, and came to Texas with his parents in 1872. His father purchased a farm, improved it,

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Representatives.

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and engaged in agriculture in Rockwall county, where young Crayton was raised and still resides.

James W. Jr., after concluding a preparatory course, entered Baylor (Waco) University in 1881, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885.

After his graduation he taught school for two years, at the same time reading law, which he continued to do until his health gave notice of failure. For the purpose of obtaining outdoor exercise he combined with editorial work the superintendency of his farm. This of course introduced him into political life, and he made a number of speeches on the hustings in the Cleveland campaign, in favor of the election of the Democratic ticket—the principles of that party being the very bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, spirit of his spirit, and brain of his brain; that is to say, he is a full-fledged Democrat.

In November, 1888, he was elected to represent in the House of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature the flitorial district composed of the counties of Rockwall, Dallas and Tarrant, by a majority over his opponent of 4700 votes—more than ever received by any of his predecessors.

He served on five important committees, to-wit, State Affairs, Revenue and Taxation, Education, Counties and County Boundaries, and Enrolled Bills. He is a very modest man, and did not speak very often on the floor of the House; but when he did speak it was clearly to the point and convincing, by thorough logical arrangement of his ideas. He has also been very watchful in the committee room of the course of legislation, and was attentive and faithful to his duties.

The highest compliment that can be paid a member is to appoint him on the special committee to whom was referred all bills on the subject of education. Mr. Crayton was a member of that committee, charged with the most important and delicate duty that can fall to the service of a member of the Legislature.

It is an evidence of the consideration in which he was

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Representatives.

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held by his fellow members, for of course committees are appointed with regard to their qualifications and efficiency. He discharged this delicate duty with conscientious and intelligent faithfulness.

Mr. Crayton is a member of the Baptist church and the order of the Knights of Pythias.

He is still (1889) an unmarried man. It will be perceived by the accompanying engraving of Mr. Crayton that he has a fine head, well developed, black hair, black-brown eyes, and an amiable and intelligent face. He is five feet nine inches in height and weighs 140 pounds, slight and symmetrical in figure. His manners are gentle and kind, and his bearing courteous and dignified.

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TRAVIS S. COCKRAN.

TRAVIS S. COCKRAN, the son of C. W. and Sarah Cockran, of Scotch ancestry, was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1828, and was educated at the schools of that section of the country.

He came to Texas in 1855 and settled in Polk county, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, and is still in the same business in the same county.

Mr. Cockran was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Legislature of Texas, November 6, 1888, as the nominee of the Democratic party of Polk and San Jacinto counties and defeated his opponent by one thousand majority, which is the best evidence of his popularity and the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Cochran served through the war in the Confederate army in Company "F", Fourth Texas Regiment, Green's

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Brigade, and participated in the battles of Camp Bizler, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and many others, and was wounded in the battle of Red River.

He was married in Polk county, Mississippi, in 1856 to Miss Sarah A. Mainer and has eleven children.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Farmers' Alliance.

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 IBZAN WILLIAM MIDDLEBROOK.
 

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IBZAN W. MIDDLEBROOK, son of James Birdsong and Mariah Middlebrook, of American ancestry, his father being a native of Georgia, his mother of North Carolina.

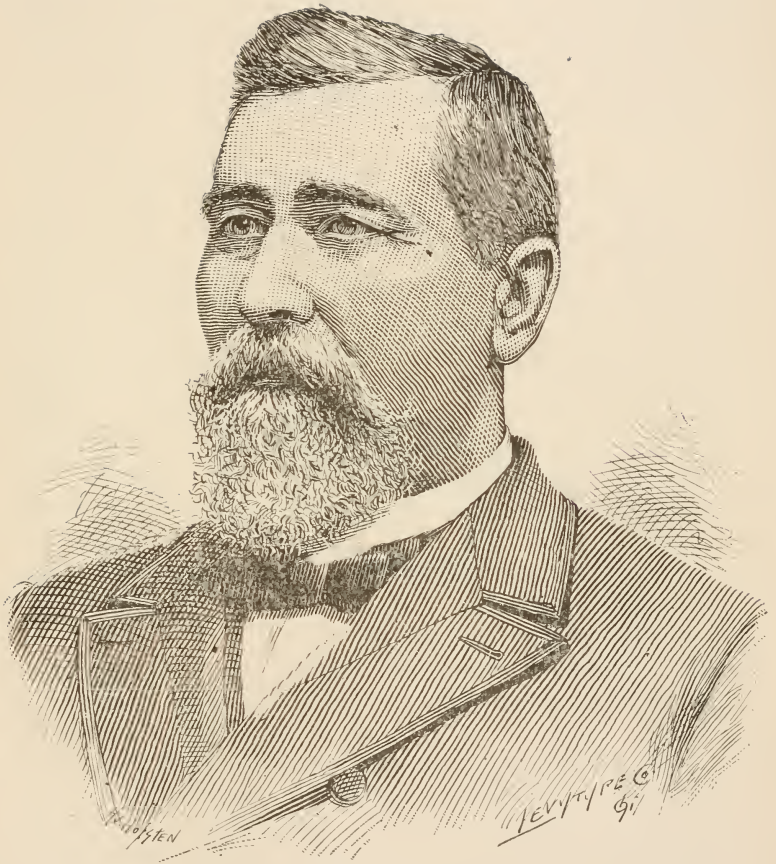
I. W. Middlebrook was born in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1837, and was educated at the private schools of that State.

He came to Texas in 1854, and settled in Fayette county near La Grange, and engaged in Agriculture. He moved to Lavaca county in 1859, and lived there until after the close of the civil war. He then moved to Colorado county, and has been employed in manufacturing lumber and farming, at which he has been quite successful, building up a comfortable home with all the surroundings necessary for the demands of a refined and intelligent family.

He represented Colorado and Lavaca counties in the House of Representatives of the Fifteenth session of the Texas Legislature. He was the author of the bill providing for a mechanic's lien for work done which passed at that session and became a law.

He was also elected to the Twenty-first Legislature from Colorado county by a Democratic majority of two hundred and twenty-seven votes to the House of Representatives.





I. W. MIDDLEBROOK.

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Representatives.

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He served in that session on the following House committees, to-wit: Chairman on the Committee on Claims and Accounts, and also as a member of the Committee on Internal Improvements, Penitentiaries, Roads and Bridges, Mining and Minerals, and Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Middlebrook opposed with all his ability and influence the railroad commission bill, and also the bill providing for the purchase of a State farm on which to work the penitentiary convicts.

Mr. Middlebrook is a man of firm and high character, uninfluenced by personal motives he legislated conscientiously for the general good, and substantial and trustworthy, he exercised great influence on his fellow members. He is a genuine good man in every respect. Liberal in sentiment and in purse he entertains the emotions that give him full fellowship in the common brotherhood of man. Without ostentation he regards every one else as good as himself who tries to do right, and himself superior to no one who does nothing radically wrong. Regarding all men liable to error, he is liberal to those who regret and right that error.

Mr. Middlebrook volunteered in the Confederate States army in 1861, and served as orderly sergeant in Company "D," from Lavaca county; the company was commanded by Captain J. W. Whitfield, afterwards a battallion and then a legion, commanded respectively by Colonel Whitfield and attached to Ross' Brigade.

He was in the battles of Elkhorn, Corinth, Mississippi, Iuka, Hatchee Bridge and numerous skirmishes. He was lieutenant in Company "K" when the war closed. He was captured twice, once at Carter's creek, Tennessee, and again near Rodney. He was exchanged at Petersburg the first time. The second time he was imprisoned for sixteen months at Fort Delaware, and not released until after the war.

He finally settled at Columbus, Colorado county, and engaged in manufacturing lumber, at which he has been quite

## Representatives.

successful, but his liberality has never enabled him, like others in the same business, to lay up a fortune. He has kept his money moving largely for the benefit of his friends.

He was a most intelligent and conscientious legislator, and a thorough gentleman in all the associations of life.

He was married on the third of January, 1869, to Miss Hallie Howard, of Columbus.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Honor, and an Odd Fellow.

He was not a speaking member of the House, but relied upon quiet work in the committee rooms, and in private conversation with his colleagues, with whom he acquired great influence.

He is within a fraction of six feet tall, weighs two hundred and thirty pounds. His hair is between a black and brown and his eye steel grey. His features are regular and intelligent.

## M. I. HATHAWAY.

THE HON. M. I. HATHAWAY was one of the most intelligent and active members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

He is the son of J. W. and N. J. Hathaway, of American lineage, and was born February 12, 1853, in Monitau county, Missouri, and came with his parents to Texas in 1855. They settled in Lamar county and engaged in farming.

Young Hathaway received the usual English education in the private schools of the county. After going through a literary course he commenced teaching school, and read law at the same time.

He was licensed and commenced the practice of law in

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Paris in 1881. He was elected and served as justice of the peace for one term in 1882. He was elected county judge of Lamar county in 1884, and was re-elected in 1886. He has always resided in Lamar county.

In 1888 he was elected to represent in the House the Twentieth district, composed of Lamar county, in the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, and served as chairman of the Committee on County Government and County Finance, and was also a member of Judiciary No. 1, Education, and Roads and Bridges.

Judge Hathaway was married in February, 1887, to Miss Sallie Williams, of Paris, Texas, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Judge Hathaway was a leading member of the House. He delivered interesting and exhaustive speeches on all the prominent and important measures that came before that body.

He was also an earnest and faithful worker of legislation in the committee room, and exercised great influence with his colleagues in forwarding the bills he approved.

He is yet young, and has the promise of a useful life to his family and to his State.

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ROBERT TEAGUE MILNER.

THE newspaper craft often furnishes the most thorough and practical legislator.

The subject of this sketch, the Hon. Robert T. Milner, is the editor and proprietor of the *Henderson Times*, one of the best known weekly newspapers in the State.

R. T. Milner was born in Cherokee county, Alabama, June 21, 1851, and is now in the prime of a vigorous physical and mental life.

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Representatives.

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He had very few opportunities for early education, being compelled from the circumstances of his father to work on the farm until he attained his majority. He had home training at the private schools of Henderson, Rusk county, his father and family having removed to Texas and settled in that county when he was an infant. He was at one time a pupil at the Henderson Male and Female College, of which Superintendent Oscar Cooper was then President.

After acquiring sufficient qualifications he taught school for several terms. Eight years since he became the editor of the Henderson *Times*, which he still ably edits.

Mr. Milner represented Rusk county in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature in the House, and made a most efficient member of that body.

He was chairman of the Committee on Education. Three of his bills were passed under a suspension of the rules, without a dissenting vote. He was a champion of the Libel bill, and it was remarked while the bill was pending that if the bill passed it would be owing to the popularity of Milner and Hamby.

He was a vigorous opponent of prohibition, and has ever been considered one of the most unterrified type.

He was married to Miss M. L. Hawkins, of Henderson, in 1883, where his excellent wife was raised.

Mr. Milner is a man of fine personal appearance, with agreeable manners. He is a good writer, a logical speaker, and thoroughly understood the duties of his legislative position, to which he gave during the sessions his undivided and intelligent attention.



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## CROCKET McDONALD KING.

CROCKET McDONALD KING, son of William Harrison and Margaret Ann King, of Scotch, Dutch and Irish ancestry, was born in Burleson county, Texas, then a Republic, January 15, 1841, and was educated in Houston, Texas.

After becoming a man he settled in Coryell county and engaged in farming and ginning. He represented the Sixty-third district in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, to which he was elected by a majority of ten hundred and fifty-nine votes. He has also served as justice of the peace of Coryell county from 1876 to 1880, and from 1882 to 1884.

Mr. King volunteered in the Confederate States' service, and was in the following engagements in the Army of Tennessee, to-wit: Arkansas Post, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Resacca, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Kennesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, and always on the skirmish line previous to engagements.

He has been married twice, first to Miss Mary E. Byler in December, 1864, at Houston, and second time to Miss Emma C. Stickney, April 1, 1869, in Coryell county. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Fraternity.

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HON. R. D. ALLISON represented Collin county.

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Representatives.

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## J. P. CHILDERS.

THE HON. J. P. CHILDERS, son of Joseph and Emily Childers, of Scotch ancestry, was born February 8, 1849, in San Augustine county, and was educated in the Wesleyan College.

He was raised in San Augustine county, and when he attained manhood engaged in farming.

He was elected November 6, 1888, as the nominee of a Democratic convention to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature from the counties of Saline, Shelby and San Augustine by a majority of three thousand five hundred votes.

He served on the following committees, to-wit, Roads and Bridges, Privileges and Elections, Mining and Minerals.

He was the author of a bill providing for the improvement in the public school system of the State and of several other bills. He was attentive to his duties on the floor and in committee work, and although modest and unassuming, he was an intelligent and efficient legislator.

Mr. Childers was married to Miss Virginia S. Gilbert, of San Augustine. He is a member of the Methodist church South, a Master Mason and the Alliance.

J B. BISHOP represented the Tenth district in the Twenty-first Legislature.

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## Representatives.

## ROBERT B. RENTFRO.

THE HON. ROBERT B. RENTFRO, is a native of Texas, and a lawyer of high standing. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and also a member of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives, representing Cameron county.

He was appointed by the Speaker a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House, to unite with other legislative committees in a convention at St. Louis, to provide means to defeat the object of the Chicago "Beef and Pork Combine."

Notwithstanding Judge Rentfro is an avowed and open Republican he acquired great influence in the House by reason of his good sense, sound judgment and ability as a speaker. He exhibited throughout the session an earnest desire to legislate for the good of the whole State without distinction of party or class.

He made a number of speeches on important measures that were characterized by logical arguments and eloquence. He was in a political minority and he so conducted himself as not to negative the good he desired to do for his constituents and the State by offensive partisanship, but rather he was influenced by a broad patriotism and unselfishness, that made him popular and effective as a Representative.

Judge Rentfro is a thorough and comprehensive lawyer and his tastes have added to it the accomplishments of polite literature. His mind is well trained and finely balanced. His person is tall, commanding and impressive, and his manner of declamation persuasive and forcible.

No man in the Legislature possessed more the esteem and friendship of the members than Judge Rentfro, and it is to be regretted, at this writing that his absence on committee business prevents a more deserving sketch of him, as the data could not be obtained.

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ALVIN C. OWSLEY.

THE HON. ALVIN C. OWSLEY is a native of Missouri, and a representative of the counties of Denton and Collin in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

Mr. Owsley at once took a leading position in the House. He is a well read and thoroughly trained lawyer, and a speaker of fine ability.

He advocated the railroad commission bill in an elaborate argument of great force and eloquence. The constitutional objection he met squarely and ingenuously, and supported his position by numerous authorities.

Mr. Owsley's speech on that subject ranked with the best that were delivered.

Mr. Owsley is a lawyer of large and lucrative practice, and by his own unaided exertions has accumulated a competency; but even more than that he has built up a high character for integrity and ability.

He was a vigilant and attentive legislator, and attended to his duties the House and in committee with conscientious and intelligent faithfulness.

Mr. Owsley is in the prime of life, surrounded by a growing and happy family, honored and respected by the people of his section of the State, with a high future before him. Moreover, he is a Christian gentleman.

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J M. ROBINSON served in the Twenty-first Legislature from the county of Bastrop.



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### WILEY MANGUM IMBODEN.

CHIEF CLERK of the House of Representatives. When the tocsin of war sounded in 1861, Wiley Mangum Imboden first saw light in one of Louisiana's sunny and flower covered vales. The cooings and cryings of his babyhood were drowned mid the thunders of the guns which reverberated from Sumpter and Manassas.

In 1863 with his parents he started westward and located in Cherokee county, Texas. He received the benefit of a thorough education in the primary and academic schools of Texas, and then applied himself to books, and read law. For many years he was actively identified and intimately associated with Texas journalism, and attained quite an enviable reputation as a newspaper man. It was the fortune of the writer of this sketch, to know him when he edited and controlled the leading paper in the counties adjacent to Bosque; as a journalist, he was fair, self reliant, and while it may seem paradoxical, independent and at the same time partisan to a superior degree. As Journal Clerk of the Texas Senate during the Nineteenth and Twentieth sessions of that body, he gave evidence of distinguished ability, and this coupled with his courteous manners, obliging disposition and unsullied integrity added to his popularity and endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. In these positions he laid a predicate which bore fruit, for upon assembling of the 21st Legislature, he announced himself as a candidate for Chief Clerk of that body, and in a fair and square race, on his merit alone defeated for that position a gentleman, prior to that time acknowledged to be the most efficient clerical officer in the South. Mr. Imboden is attentive to duty, polite to the members and his brother officers, affable and agreeable to all who visit the capitol. He inherits the figure and features and brightness of his

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illustrious ancestor, Wiley P. Mangum, Senator of the United States from North Carolina. Very sensibly in 1884, he took unto himself a wife, Miss Maude B. Carrington, of Austin, The effect of her influence is daily visible in his walk and conduct. While jovial, agreeable, sociable and companionable, he is very exemplary in his habits and select in his associations. Very recently he has been honored with the personable supervision of the business and correspondence the *St. Louis Republic* in Texas. The endorsement which he received for this position were unsolicited, and from the hands of Texas' most honored sons. He has discharged the duties of Chief Clerk, as he did those of Journal Clerk, faithfully and well. An avowed Democratic partisan, he is an earnest politician, and has an influence in his section, remarkable indeed for one so young, living in a country where every man is a sovereign and serfs are the exception and not the rule. Taking into consideration his native ability, his culture, handsome presence and the profit of his experience, those who know him best, are sanguine in predicting for him a future loaded with prosperity and crowned with honors.

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 HENRY TREADWAY PRATER.
 

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**H**ENRY T. PRATER, the son of Austin and Lavinia Prater, is a natural born gentlemen of high moral character and polite manners. He is the Assistant Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature.

He had served at Sergeant at Arms of the Tennessee Legislature for six years, and came to Texas with the highest testimonials from ex-Governors, Congressmen and a host of Tennessee politicians as to his worth as a man, and his de-

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votion and services to the Democratic party. He has also served as Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Nineteenth House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, and Special Sergeant of both in the House and Senate of the Twentieth Legislature, and has always given perfect satisfaction.

Mr. Prater was born July 16, 1832, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and received his education at the schools in that State, and taught school there for four years. He came to Texas in January, 1883, and first engaged in agriculture, but having lost an arm some years since, he sought other employment and settled in Belton, Bell county, Texas, where he still resides.

When he was first a candidate for position in the Texas Legislature, 1885, his old Tennessee friends of Rutherford county united in forwarding the following endorsement of him to the members of the Texas Legislature:

“We commend him to the Democracy of his adopted State as a Democrat and a genial gentleman, competent to discharge any trust with which he may be confided.”

He has fully sustained the character given him by leading men of his native State. He is always courteous, and ready and willing to give any information to members or visitors.

The Nashville Banner spoke highly of his worth and efficiency as an officer upon his election at one time to office in the Tennessee Legislature.

He is a very intelligent man, and can always give any information desired. It is to be hoped he will long be retained in some official capacity about the Legislature. It is very certain that if the same men composed each session he would be re-elected time and again, for he is known as a most valuable official.

Mr. Prater was married to Miss Mary E. Farmer on the first of March, 1859. He is a member of the Christian church, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grange.

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### COLONEL J. C. CARR.

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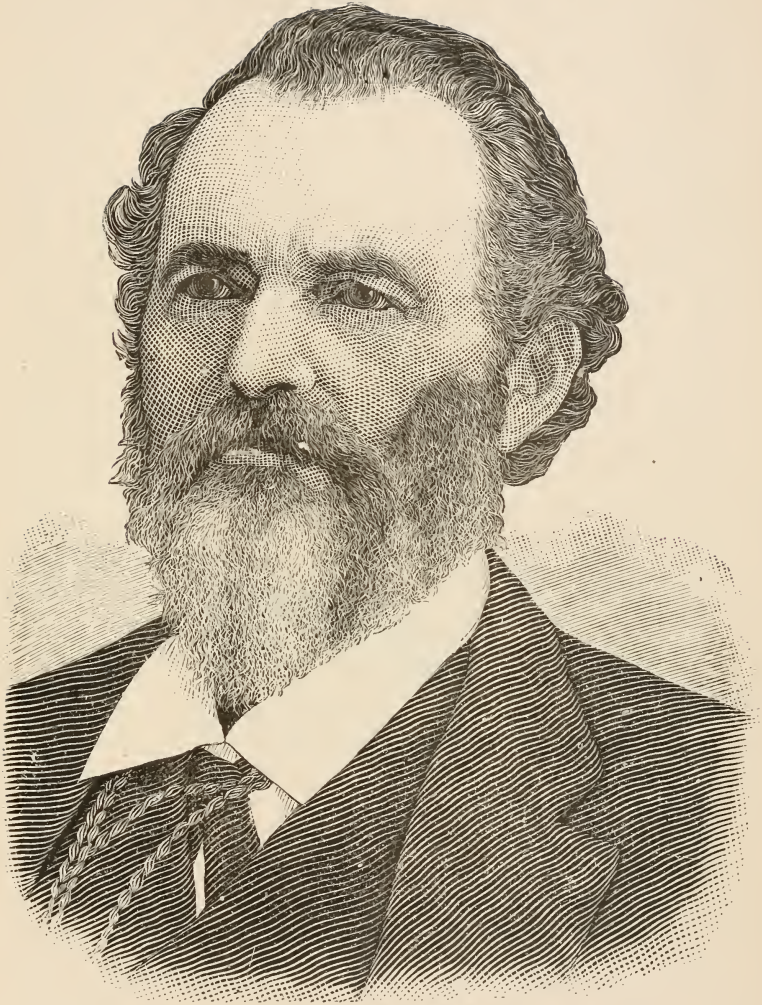
INDIVIDUALITY catches its most prominent and robust characteristics in a life on the frontier. Where luxury and culture are general, individual character loses itself in combinations that generally have for their object the absorption of capital, but on the frontier where a man must depend upon himself, the highest qualities of his nature develop.

The subject of this sketch, Colonel J. C. Carr, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives, has been a frontiersman for a third of a century, and in that time his occupations have been so various, and his change of localities so frequent, seeking new fields for development and population, and his experience with all kinds of men so extensive, that he is about the best specimen of the strong-willed, rugged, vigorous, but tender hearted and amiable man, when not aroused, that can be found in Texas.

He was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, July 26, 1833, and had the advantage of a good English education at the the excellent private schools of his native State which was not completed until he came to Texas in 1845. That culture and refined association has of course tempered the ruggedness of frontier character, but has not detracted any thing from its force and individuality.

His occupations have been various and successful, but his generosity has always kept him in moderate circumstances. He has been a farmer, merchant, railroad man, newspaper correspondent and State official, participating often in the organization of new counties, where his inclinations and interest led him to reside.

Full of activity and energy, with considerable foresight and sagacity he has caught at every thing within his reach,



Your truly  
J. Carr



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and worked it for all it was worth, whether in private enterprise or for the public benefit.

With a vigorous and untiring physique and an adventurous spirit as soon as he attained maturity, he followed the Star of Empire westward, watching and assisting for a while in the organization of the counties in Western Texas, and then, attracted by the gold fields of California, he retraced his steps to New Orleans, and taking steamer for Panama, crossed the isthmus and again by steamer to San Francisco, where he landed in 1851. Passing through Sacramento City he plunged at once into the mining regions of the State. He engaged sometimes in mining, at other times in transporting across the mountains on trains of pack mules everything needed by a miner from a teaspoon to a crushing mill. Especially was he thus engaged for some time in the carrying trade from Oregon City to the mines on the classic banks of the Rogue river and in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Oregon, in fact throughout the mining districts of Oregon and Northern California. This transportation train did not only encounter the difficult passes of the mountains, but quite often Colonel Carr and his men were compelled to fight their way through hostile tribes of Indians.

On frequent occasions, the nesters in these valleys, sparsely settled, were attacked by the Indians, and many heroic deeds were done that will never see the light of history.

One story is current showing the indomitable energy and pluck of Carr. The Indians were depredating on Cow creek, making incursions into the valley, sometimes burning houses, often carrying back cattle to their fastnesses in the mountains. There was not sufficient force of men in the neighborhood to defend the settlers, or drive the Indians away, and the valley had been encompassed by their scouts. It was necessary that some one should pass through these mountains and travel a hundred and fifty miles through the country of the hostiles to obtain men to dislodge the Indians and hold the valley. Colonel Carr volunteered to

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do this service. The trip is as full of incidents and hair breadth escapes as a romance, but its accomplishment and the rescue of the beautiful valley to civilization was due to Carr, and it tells the story of his self-sacrifice and intrepidity in stronger language than the biographer could write. Such metal is rarely found, when it is, it is honored.

From this locality he crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the headwaters of the Sacramento river, where he mined for a while near Shasta, but longing for the people and the State he loved he went to San Francisco and returned to New York, thence to New Orleans and thence to Texas.

He sought his father's farm in Eastern Texas, and for a time was engaged in managing his father's and the farms of other gentlemen of that neighborhood.

In 1859 Colonel Carr moved to the border counties of Western Texas on the Rio Grande within the Eightieth Legislative district, which then was almost a howling wilderness. Again here his qualities as a frontiersman came into full play. He was often called upon with others to defend the scattering homes of that country from the bloody warlike Comanche. In such scenes the gallantry of Colonel Carr was conspicuous.

His life is too full of incident to attempt even to compress it in such a brief sketch as this, but an experience in the settlement of these wilds has made him valuable in other capacities to the State.

In 1861 he joined the Confederate army and fought bravely throughout the war for the States he loved so well.

Since the war he has resided in Uvalde, Edwards, Atascosa, Dimmit, Maverick, Kinney, Val Verde, Presidio (now Brewster) and Midland counties, and his present and future permanent home, El Paso. He has been connected, one way or another with the organization and development of all these counties but the latter, which he hopes to contribute to in the future.

He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Twenty and

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Twenty-first Legislatures in the House of Representatives. In the interim of the sessions he was appointed by Commissioner Hall as land classifier, in which capacity he discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of Colonel Hall and all others with whom he was interested.

Colonel Carr married Miss Susan Tucker. They have three children and a happy home in El Paso.

He is in the very prime of manly strength, and has a very striking personage. He is above the average height, heavily but firmly built. He has prominent and intelligent features, his hair slightly streaked with gray, but black and worn long, with a full long beard, marks him as the frontiersman.

He is very obliging and popular with the members, officers and employes of the Legislature. He is a gentleman in heart and manner, and knows how to treat everyone.

He is a Royal Arch Mason.

The following notice, which we append, of Colonel Carr, appeared in the *Austin Statesman* during the session of the Twentieth Legislature:

“Colonel J. C. Carr, the admirable sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature, is in the vigor and meridian of life, full of vitality and nervous energy, gentle in manner and a genial companion, and can not be excelled as a sergeant-at-arms.

“The man seems to be made for the place. In point of fact, Colonel Carr is a specimen of the frontiersman, whose experience and vicissitudes of life fit him for most any position. It is not an exaggeration to say that “Locomotive” Carr is the most popular man in and around the capitol. His cognomen of “Locomotive” was assumed by him for the nonce as the *nom de plume* for a newspaper correspondence, and fits him so well that it seems to have grown into significance, for he is always on the “go,” either on some enterprise of his own or to accommodate a friend, or, quite as often, a whole community.

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“Colonel Carr was a good soldier in the ranks for awhile, and, after promotion, a gallant officer in the service of the Confederacy.

“Colonel Carr also served during the interim of sessions of the Legislature as land classifier under the appointment of Commissioner Hall, and in that capacity, as of all others, he acquitted himself well and satisfactorily. He is a genial, whole souled man, a staunch friend and forgiving enemy. He is a man of sound judgment, acquainted with men and affairs and thoroughly reliable.

“Colonel Carr is rather distinguished in personal pulchritude. He stands about five feet ten in his stockings, weighs two hundred and ten pounds, large features and highly intelligent face, wearing a full brown beard and long hair, with all the Texas habiliments of costume.”

So much for the old pioneer frontiersman. A life long Democrat, ex-Confederate soldier, and citizen of the most promising town in the State, El Paso.

## DEDICATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The following graphic and beautiful description of the dedicatory ceremonies of the Capitol and the scene that day presented to the observer in Austin, is appropriately inserted in this work. It was written at the time by Colonel J. C. Carr, the sergeant-at-arms of the House, who is well known to the newspaper fraternity as “Locomotive:”

“On the occasion of the dedication of our new State Capitol, which took place on the sixteenth day of May, 1888, the city of Austin was filled to overflowing with a tidal wave of humanity of every age, sex, size and condition, some from nowhere, some from anywhere, some from somewhere, and all from everywhere. They came from the region of the whispering pines of the East, from the classic banks of the Rio Grande, from the flowery grass covered plains, the Panhandle, the Gulf, the interior, the snowy wastes of Canada, the tropical Florida, and the golden sands of California to see and witness the dedication of our new State Capitol. With its imposing grandeur, elegant design and beau-

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Officers of the House.

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tiful finish, the wonder, astonishment and admiration of all. This building is mammoth, massive, magnificent and sublime. That is, it is mammoth in size, massive in structure, magnificent in appearance and sublime in conception. All combined with other attractions on that occasion has made the sixteenth of May a day that will long be held in proud remembrance by every true patriot within our borders; a day that will ever be commemorated as one of the grandest and most eventful in the history of our State; a day in which the chain of unity that binds the East and the West, and the North and the South of our empire State was forged anew and its binding links of love, pride, patriotism and mutual interest united and blended all in one mighty whole. Texas, undivided now and forever!

Yes, Texans who are proud of the immensity of their State can with true justice to themselves be prouder of their beautiful solid granite and marble capitol, which in maximum of perfection, massiveness in structure, magnificence of appearance, grandeur of style, beautifulness in design and splendor of conception, rivals the grandest capitols of the ancient or modern world. Yes, on the sixteenth day of May, 1888, in the city of Austin the grand pageant of honor commenced to move in beautiful order up Congress avenue towards the new capitol, proceeded by the Masonic fraternity of Sir Knights and members of the Grand Lodge in brilliant regalia. Then next came the military, fifty-two companies, in gay uniform, martialled in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, the whole being led by the following bands: The famous Mexican National, the celebrated Gilmore and fourteen others, with over seven hundred instruments, all discoursing the most enlivening martial music. The procession moved up the avenue to the grand stand at 9:30 a. m. where stood in waiting the speakers, Governor Ross, Judge A. W. Terrell, Colonel Abner Taylor, Hon. Temple Houston and other orators of the day. This together with the dedication ceremonies by the assembled members of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas, the military with bands playing and colors flying made complete a most magnificent scene, the grand dedication of the Lone Star State capitol.



## Officers of the House.



JAMES D. MONTGOMERY.

JAMES D. MONTGOMERY, the courteous and efficient Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Legislature of Texas, is the son of James R. and Jarusha A. Montgomery, who trace their ancestry along through the gallant Montgomery, who fell "in glory's circling arms" from the heights of Quebee, to the Montgomerys of Scotch border warfare.

The subject of this brief sketch, James D. Montgomery, was born in Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, on the sixteenth of November, 1850, and was educated at Hempstead, where he also studied law and engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Montgomery has served as City Secretary, Tax Assessor, City Marshal, Alderman and Mayor of Hempstead, and has in all positions done his duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.



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Officers of the House.

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As an officer of the House of Representatives, he is polite and attentive to members and visitors, and is deservedly popular with those with whom he comes in contact.

He married Miss Elizabeth Hooper, at Hempstead, Texas, on the seventh of June, 1877.

He is about six feet four inches tall, muscular and has an intelligent face. He is a man of very good, sound sense and reliable in any position he may undertake.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

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ALDEN APPLETON BELL.

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ALDEN A. BELL, the son of Judge and Mrs. John W. Bell, of Culpepper county, Virginia, Calendar Clerk of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Texas Legislature in the House of Representatives, was born in Culpepper, Culpepper county, Virginia. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, and at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

He studied law in his father's office and attended law lectures at the university. For a while he practiced at Culpepper, and became public prosecutor in the courts of the county.

He removed to Texas in 1885, and located at the county seat of Callahan county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, except during the time he filled the office of Calendar Clerk of the House of Representatives.

In that capacity Mr. Bell performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all who came in contact with him.

He is a young man of exemplary habits, very intelligent and has great earnestness of purpose. He has contributed

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to the newspapers and periodicals of the country, and has fine literary taste and capacity.

Judge Bell, his father, is a lawyer and judge of high standing, and a most accomplished Virginia gentleman. The family are of English origin and lineage.

Young Bell's fixed principles and solid character gives promise of much usefulness in life.

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W. C. REYNOLDS.

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W. C. REYNOLDS, the Reading Clerk of the Twenty-first House of Representatives, is the oldest child of Dr. W. M. and Mrs. Anna Reynolds, and was born in the year 1865 in the city of Columbus, Georgia, at the home of his grand parents, Neal G. and Mrs. Lucy Smith, but his home was the city of Montgomery, Alabama, where he resided until his father's removal to Texas in 1877. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, his genealogy on his father's side reaching in direct line to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the English artist, and that of his mother to the Mackenzies of Scotland. His education, while it was received in part at the best schools of his native city, is principally due to his own pluck and energy, the war having ruined the fortunes of his family, and after his father's removal to Texas, he found that he had not only his own way to make in the world, but had also to aid in supporting the family, which he has done cheerfully ever since, never losing his determination to surmount all difficulties and rise in the world, and to-day, be it said to his credit, he stands in the front rank of the promising young men of the State.

He is about six feet high, weighs one hundred and seventy pounds, is of dark complexion with heavy black curly hair, brown eyes and is prepossessing in every

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respect. Endowed, as he is, with a splendid physique, fine voice, pleasing address and a brilliant intellect, he can not fail to win admiration and success wherever he may go.

His present home is in the city of Houston, Texas, where he is engaged in the drug business with his father and a younger brother.

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EDGAR BROWN.

MASTER EDGAR BROWN, the Speaker's Page, the son of Hon. A. J. Brown, is a very bright and active youth of thirteen summers.

Rather far advanced for his age at school, and his health becoming delicate, his father brought him to Austin for recreation and a new phase of life. Quick to catch at current events, he soon found that he had as much right to enter the contest as a candidate for Page as any other boy, but the competition was too much for a boy whose father did not think proper to help him, and he was defeated with thirty-five or forty other aspirants.

Edgar, nothing daunted, obtained the Speaker's consent to act as a volunteer Page without compensation. He did so, and his lively appreciation of the duties and intelligent performance of those duties made him so useful and popular, that late in the session, upon the resignation of a Page, the Speaker appointed Edgar to the position and assigned him to the responsible duties of the Speaker's desk.

He is alert, quick and intelligent, often trusted with orders that many other boys would not comprehend unless written. It is to be hoped that as he is thus a part of a book of eminent men that he will pursue his advantages and prepare himself for all the higher duties of life in whatsoever position he may be called to fill.

## Officers of the House.



EARLY D. SCOTT.

EARLY D. SCOTT, Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first session of the Texas Legislature, is the son of the late Captain Whitfield Scott, who represented the Eighty-fourth legislative district in the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth sessions of the Legislature, and Hattie Gill Scott. Early was born in McLennan county July 21, 1873, and was partly educated at the public school at Kerrville, Kerr county.

There were about eight candidates for the postmastership of the House. Early Scott was elected by a majority of thirteen votes.

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He made himself very popular with the members by his politeness and close attention to business.

He is a fine size for his age, weighing 145 pounds, and of medium height.

He has a bright, intelligent and expressive face, and round head with high forehead.

His habits are exemplary, and already he manifests the energy and independence that gives promise of a man of usefulness.

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FELIX E. SMITH, JR.

FELIX E. SMITH, JR., a sprightly page in the House of Representatives, is the son of Felix E. Smith, the popular Representative of Travis county in the House.

Felix, junior, was born on the thirty-first of October, 1876, on the plantation of his father in Travis county. Felix is a very sprightly and intelligent youth. He is very far advanced in his studies, and is particularly fond of geography, taking a keen interest in the topography of countries.

He is small for his age, but exceedingly active and alert, very accommodating to the members of the House and the officers. His introduction in public life so early, even in the subordinate position of a page, will arouse his ambition and emulation to be a superior man. Several United States Senators were pages in Congress and obtained their principal education in that capacity, notably Senator Gorman, of Maryland, the great Democratic leader in presidential campaigns.

Felix says he is a dyed in the wool Democrat, and expects to support the Democratic ticket with the same consistency his father has done.

He has a large grey eye, fine, long, round head, regular features and intelligent face.

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Distinguished Texans.

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### JAMES M. BRACKENRIDGE.

JUDGE JAMES M. BRACKENRIDGE is one of the brothers of the well known family of Brackenridges, of San Antonio and Austin.

He was born in 1838, in Warwick county, Indiana, and came to Texas with his father and his family in 1854.

He was educated at Princeton, Kentucky, and also attended a law school in Kentucky. He returned to his home in Jackson county, Texas (where his father had settled), in 1860.

In 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate States' army, and was commissioned as lieutenant of cavalry, and then promoted to the captaincy of his company for gallant and meritorious conduct.

After the close of the war he returned to Jackson county and suffering from the exposures of army life he was paralyzed.

In 1863 he married Miss Mattie Owen, the accomplished daughter of Captain Clark L. Owen, of Jackson county. Captain Owen was an old Texan soldier of the war of 1836 and 1846.

He was elected judge of the county court of Travis county in 1886 for two years, and was re-elected after an exciting canvass in 1888.

Judge Brackenridge is a man of kindly disposition. In fact his heart sometimes runs away with his prudence, and he gives with a liberal and unstinted hand.

He is perhaps the most popular man in Travis county. It has always been necessary to nominate the very best men against him, but notwithstanding such nominations have been made, he has succeeded in defeating them.

His manners are genial and courteous, and although he



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has a highly developed social character, his habits are temperate.

There is no man in Travis county who has more personal friends than Judge Brackenridge, but notwithstanding that warm friendship he has equally as bitter enemies, who pursued him in the canvass with relentless vituperation and abuse, and although endorsed by a handsome majority, they still pursued him, and after his election appealed to the partizanship of the Legislature to curtail the fair proportions of his office; not that he should be deprived of the perquisites of office, but that obloquy should be thrown upon his name and his judicial ability. By partizan appeals a majority was obtained against a most respectable minority of a Democratic Legislature 'o pass a bill by which the county court of Travis county was deprived of its civil jurisdiction, and this was intended to be a fatal stab to Judge Brackenridge, but his persecutors had failed by his triumphant election to learn the lesson that persecution often turns upon its originators, and vindicates those who are attacked.

Judge Brackenridge is indifferent to the action of a partizan legislature. He is not a party man, and he pursues the even tenor of his way without one feeling of resentment against the misled partizanship that deprived him of a few hundred dollars of fees to which his fellow countrymen said he should be entitled for services as county judge. If the members of the legislature of Texas choose to ignore local self-government he regrets that their democracy is not according to Jefferson. He believes the people of Travis county are competent to select their our officers without the intervention of the people or their representatives of any other county, and shorn of the profits of his office by the interference of the people of other counties, he intends to hold and administer what is left of the office for the benefit of the people of Travis county who electe<sup>d</sup> him.

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JESSE W. MAXWELL.

JESSE W. MAXWELL, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Travis county, was born in Washington county, Virginia, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1866, and is the youngest son of the late Dr. A. C. Maxwell, formerly of Abingdon, Virginia. He came to Texas with his parents in March, 1871; his father dying the same month, leaving a helpless family, who located in Travis county. He worked on a farm for a livelihood until 1882, when at the age of seventeen he entered the State University of Texas, and took a scientific course, after which he taught one year in the public schools of Travis county. In August, 1887, he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Travis county, by the County Commissioners, under the Act of April 2, 1887, being the first person elected to the position. In August, 1888, he received the nomination of the Democratic county convention for the same position and was elected by a very handsome popular majority in the following November. When first elected, he was but twenty-one years old, and was the youngest county officer in the State.

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He is a member in good standing of the Knights of Pythias, Knights Templar and Farmers Alliance. He is entirely a self-made man, and his fidelity to the duties devolved upon him by various obligations, has added to his popularity, and will ensure his advancement in the future, if steadfast and faithful to them always.



R. E. WHITE.

**R** E. WHITE, Sheriff of Travis county, is the son of Thomas and C. A. White, and was born January 11, 1852, in Tennessee.

He came to Texas in 1871, and purchased a farm in Travis county, where he engaged in planting and stockraising.

Mr. White was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Travis county in 1888 on the regular Democratic ticket for sheriff of the county, to which, on November 6, 1888, he was elected by a majority of 285 votes.

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He was married in 1874 in Travis county, to Miss Maggie Campbell.

Mr. White belongs to that class of solid, substantial farmers of which Travis county can boast, on account of their intelligence and high character. He is well known in the county, and the people have the greatest confidence in his energy and integrity of character.

His general intelligence, firmness, and yet kindness tempered with justice, makes him eminently fit for the office he holds of sheriff of one of the finest and wealthiest counties in Texas.



ED. ANDERSON.

**E**D. ANDERSON, the son of Colonel Thomas Anderson, County Treasurer of Travis county, is a young man of fine intelligence, energy and integrity.

He was born in Warren county, Virginia, December 5,

## Distinguished Texans.

1852, and was educated at the Texas Military Institute at Austin.

His father emigrated to Texas from Virginia in 1859, and settled in Travis county, Texas, engaging in farming and stockraising.

Ed. Anderson was raised in Travis county, and has become well known to its citizens, by reason of the fact that while a very young man he displayed active business qualities, which have brought him into contact with the business men of the county.

He is one of the organizers and the president of the Colorado Live Stock Protective Association of Central Texas with headquarters at Austin.

He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press throughout Texas and the East. His contributions have been with a view of developing the material interest of Texas, and especially Travis county and the capital city, Austin.

Ed. Anderson was elected Treasurer of Travis county on the eighth day of November, 1888, by a majority of four hundred and ninety-four votes, after a most active and vigorous canvass made in the face of strong opposition from one of most worthy and popular men in the county. That fact attests the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

He was married to Miss Mary Mitchell, of Austin, on the first of March, 1875, and has a most promising future before him. His habits are good, he is enterprising and attentive to his affairs, and is also very intelligent. He resides in Austin in a happy home with a young and growing family and is keenly interested in all public enterprises, especially of his adopted home.

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Distinguished Texans.

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## WILLIAM ROBERT HAYES.

COUNTY JUDGE BEE COUNTY.

WAS born in Hickory county, Missouri, December 30, 1830. His forefathers on his father's side came from England to Virginia, about the first settlement of Jamestown, and afterwards lived in the Carolinas. His grandmother on his mother's side, named Young, came from Emerald Isle. In 1846 his father, Joseph Hayes, sold his farm in Missouri, and started to Texas, but stopped in Seveir county, Arkansas, and remained there, water bound, until 1854, when he moved to Medina county, Texas.

The subject of this sketch, by consent, left the parents' roof in March, 1854, and shipped with Jim Sparks, as conductor of a "prairie schooner," with three yoke of oxen, as motive power, from Fort Smith for California.

Reaching Salt Lake City, late in August, too late to cross the Sierras, the train went into winter quarters there, and in the spring of 1855, he went with a portion of Colonel Steptoe's government train via Fremont's route to Southern California, and engaged in mining there until December, 1858, having made a trip to Frazier river, in the British possessions, he then came to San Antonio via Tehuantepec and New Orleans. He went to Bee county in April, 1869, bought land and is living on the same place now, engaged in farming and stock raising.

He was married in 1861, and now has a family of wife and eight children. He served for three years in Colonel Hobby's regiment, and was then transferred to Edward's company of Pyron's cavalry just before the break up.

He was appointed treasurer of Bee county in 1870, and continued to fill that office, being elected, until 1876, when he was elected county judge, and is now serving his seventh term of that office.



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## JUDGE NORMAN GOREE KITTRELL.

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**N**ORMAN GOREE KITTRELL is the son of the Hon. Pleasant Williams and Mary Frances Kittrell, nee Goree. His father served three terms in the legislature of North Carolina, four terms in the legislature of Alabama and two in Texas. In the latter body Hon. Pleasant W. Kittrell was the chairman of the committee on education, and an ardent advocate of the bill for establishing the University of Texas, and is understood to be the author of the act of February 12, 1858, to carry into effect that purpose. He was a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Texas in 1866-7, having been appointed to the position by Gov. Throckmorton.

The subject of this brief sketch, N. G. Kittrell, was born in Greensboro, Alabama, but has resided in this state since his infancy. He was raised in Walker county, and first attended the schools of that and contiguous counties, then the Austin College in Texas, and the Washington and Lee University in Virginia. He read law in the office of Abercrombie & Banton of Huntsville.

He then moved to Galveston, and in 1876 was the Democratic nominee for district judge of that district, composed of Galveston county, but was defeated in common with several others of the nominees—the majority against him being only about 100 votes in about 4700 voters. He was then the youngest man ever nominated for district judge in the State.

In 1879 Judge Kittrell moved to Leon county, and in 1880 he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of that county, and in 1883 to 1886 chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the Second Congressional district.

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In 1884 he was elected without opposition district attorney of the Twelfth Judicial district. In 1885 Judge Kittrell was selected as orator of the Texas Day at the New Orleans Exposition.

In 1886 he resigned as district attorney to fill a vacancy as judge of the same district by appointment. In the same year he was elected to the same position for the unexpired term without opposition, and in 1888 he was elected to the same position for four years over an independent Democrat and a Republican, receiving a vote larger than the combined vote of his competitors though two counties of the district had Republican majorities.

In 1889 Judge Kittrell administered the oath of office to Governor Ross upon his inauguration. He was never a candidate for a political office.

Judge Kittrell married Miss Louisa B. Keyes, daughter of the late Wade Keyes of Alabama, who was for many years chancellor of the Southern division of Alabama, and for four years assistant attorney-general and acting attorney-general in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis.

Judge Kittrell is said, by the bar who know him well, to be one of the ablest judges in the State, studious in his habits and learned in the broad principles of the common law, and familiar with the statutes and decisions of the superior courts. He is a modest and unobtrusive gentleman, not seeking but avoiding notoriety. He is six feet high; weighs 175 pounds; he has light hair and gray eyes, clean shaven face, and is yet less than forty years of age.

## JOSEPH WILLIS TAYLOR.

JOSEPH WILLIS TAYLOR, the distinguished county attorney of McLennan county, Texas, is the son of a well known Methodist preacher and extensive planter in Texas at an earlier date, Rev. Howell L. Taylor. His mother was a Miss Gurley when his father married her, the daughter of Dan Gurley, one of the earliest settlers of Waco.

Joseph W. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, November 24, 1849, and was educated at Waco University and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where in his declining days the glorious R. E. Lee taught the highest manliness to Southern youths. He entered Washington and Lee in 1869. While at that University young Taylor became quite distinguished for oratory. In 1872 he received the "Graham Lee" society medal, a prize awarded to the best debater in the institution.

He entered the law department in 1872 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that department of the Washington and Lee University in 1873. He also had the distinction of being awarded by the faculty the "Santini" medal given to the student writing the best article for the "Southern Collegian," a university magazine. His father had removed to Texas in 1863 and settled on a farm in Falls county, giving his only child the benefit of the best schools of the country.

In 1873 Joseph W. Taylor commenced the practice of law at Waco. He acted for some time as assistant to District Attorney Pearce, where he became a trained prosecutor and criminal lawyer.

He was elected county attorney of McLennan county in 1880, re-elected in 1884, and again re-elected in 1888.

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In 1875 he married Miss Sallie M. Sears, daughter of Dr. J. H. Sears of Waco. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias.



JOHN PETER KELSEY.

JOHN P. KELSEY, county judge of Starr county, Texas, is the son of James and Rachel Kelsey, deceased. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, January 11, 1818, and was educated at the public and high school of that city, and became an architect and builder.

He removed to the Republic of Texas in December, 1839, and settled at Galveston; removed to Corpus Christi in 1841,



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from thence to Rio Grande City in 1848. In 1860, Judge Kelsey removed to Camargo, Mexico, where he remained until 1878, when he returned to Texas, and settled permanently at Rio Grande City.

At Galveston he was occupied as an architect and builder. At Corpus Christi and Camargo, Mexico, as a merchant; since then he has been engaged as a capitalist, planter and stock farmer.

He was elected Chief Justice of Starr county in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was elected county judge of Starr county in 1882, re-elected in 1886, and again in 1888.

Judge Kelsey was engaged as a volunteer in three battles with the Indians in 1842 and 1845. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive committee in 1856 and 1857, and has been a democrat politically speaking before and ever since.

Judge Kelsey was married in October, 1847, to Miss Araminta C. Brooks, of Corpus Christi, formerly of Marietta, Ohio.

He is an unaffiliating member of the Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. Among the Mexican population of the frontier he is addressed as Don Petro Kelsey.

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EDWIN BRUCE LANCASTER.

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EDWIN BRUCE LANCASTER, is the son of James L. and Mary J. Lancaster. His parents are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and moved to Ohio from Bedford county, Virginia, where in Brown county, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1850, Judge Edwin Bruce Lancaster, the subject of this sketch was born. His primary education was obtained at the excellent public schools of his native State at Mount

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Oreb, and he obtained the higher branches of science and literature at Georgetown, Ohio. He taught school for thirteen years in Ohio, and read law as time and opportunity offered, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme court of Ohio, in 1887.

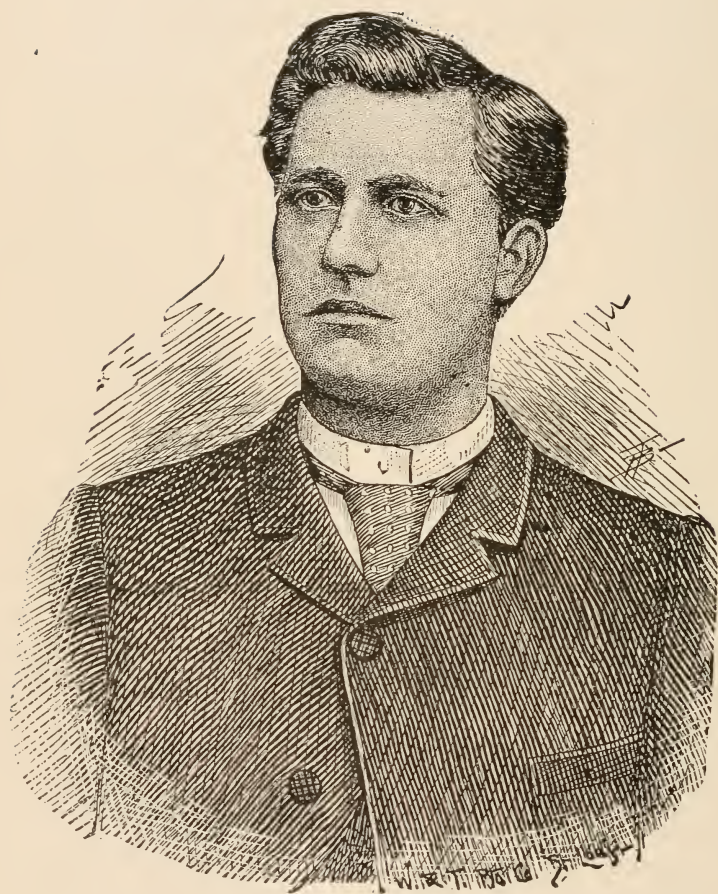
He was mayor of the town of Mount Oreb for four years, until 1881, and was also treasurer of the wealthy township of Green, in Brown county, Ohio, for five years.

Judge Lancaster came to Texas and settled in Midland, Midland county, Texas, on the seventh day of June, 1884, and well illustrates the healthy growth of a Western graft on the body politic of an extreme Southern State. He at once opened a law office and began the practice of his profession. His good sense and thorough knowledge of organic principles of law made him very valuable in organizing the county. At the organization of the county in 1885, he was elected judge of the county court, as the nominee of the Democratic party. He was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1888, each time against a strong Republican opposition. Each time Judge Lancaster was returned by an increased majority, and that too in a very close political county.

He was married to Miss Marietta Lukemires, of Clearmount county, Ohio, on the thirteenth day of June, 1876, and has one daughter, Mary J., nine years of age.

Judge Lancaster has the appearance of both physical and mental strength. He is over six feet in height and very muscular. He has a large head, open and intelligent features, and possessed of restless and untiring energy. His intelligence and public spirit makes him a most valuable citizen, especially of a section of the State that is just developing its vast and varied resources. His interest in public affairs will connect him intimately with the future history of Texas, and his ability and integrity makes him fully equal to the confidence that the people of his section have in him.





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## JOHN HOPKINS HENDERSON.

J H. HENDERSON, attorney at law and a member of the land brokers' firm of C. R. Johns & Co., of Austin, Texas, is the son of Colonel W. W. and Carrie Henderson. He was born in Harris county, Georgia, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1853, and came to Texas with his parents in his infancy in 1854, they settling in Cass county, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the English branches of learning; but he received further instructions in the higher branches at Lebanon, Tennessee, the intellectual Athens of the South.

Mr. Henderson studied law and was graduated from the law department of the Lebanon University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He returned to Cass county, and there commenced the practice of his profession, and for so young a man attained success in the practice, and the confidence and respect of his fellow members of the bar.

He served as mayor of Texarkana from April, 1886, to April, 1888, two years, which is an evidence of the confidence of the people of that city in his business capacity and intelligence.

In 1888, he became interested in the old and well established firm of C. R. Johns & Co., of Austin, Texas, whose business as brokers and land agents extended over the whole State.

He then removed to Austin, and settled there to engage actively in the business of the firm as the representative of its law department.

His personal appearance, manners, energy and intelligence makes a most valuable addition to a company that has ranked high for all these qualities for a term covering almost the entire history of the land transactions of the State.

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He served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cass county during two canvasses, and by the exercise of his fine executive ability won splendid victories for the party when executive ability and courage were required.

He is a Democrat, founded upon a thorough understanding of the principles of the party; is a well read and comprehensive lawyer, fully equipped for legal practice, not only in the inferior, but the Supreme and Federal courts.

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LORN L. DAVIS.

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LORN L. DAVIS, the son of Charles and Louisa Davis, of American ancestry, was born March 12, 1862, in Cass county, Texas.

When he became of age and the master of his own time and inclinations he made enough money to take a literary course at White Sulphur Springs, Cass county, Texas. He then went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and took a thorough business course in the Southern Normal School and Business College, where he graduated in 1886.

After completing his course and receiving his diploma, he returned to his home in Cass county, and on the very week he returned he was petitioned by a number of the best men of the county to become the Democratic nominee for district clerk of the county.

He was first nominated in 1886, and was elected by a majority of 424 votes, that being the largest majority that any one ever received, with one exception. He was re-elected in 1888, and is now serving in that position. He resides at Linden, Cass county, and is a man of steady business habits and a first class clerk.

He is a member of the Temperance Council.



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## DEWITT CLINTON THOMAS.

JUDGE of the county court of Lampasas county. DeWitt Clinton Thomas, son of J. W. and Winnifred Thomas, of the combined ancestry of Scotch, Welch and Irish, was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, January 25, 1835.

He was educated in his native State, and came to Texas in 1844, and settled in Milam, now Burleson county. He first engaged in farming and stockraising; for many years, however, he has been a citizen of Lampasas county, and has enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem, not only of his fellow countrymen, but all who have known him in his career in Texas.

He has served as mayor of Lampasas, sheriff of the county, county clerk, and judge of the county court. He has been elected to every office for which he became a candidate.

Mr. Norton Moses, at present (1889) a member of the Legislature from Burnet county, says "De Thomas is one of the most honorable and upright of men, and most highly honored and respected by the citizens of Lampasas." General Henry McCulloch says, "he was a brave soldier and one of God's noblemen." It is not strange that such a man has been elected to every position of trust to which he has aspired, for after all the public is the most infallible judge of a man.

"De" Thomas, as he is familiarly called, was the first man who enlisted in the Confederate service in Burleson county, and was made lieutenant in Company "A," First Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifles commanded by the gallant and noble Henry E. McCulloch. At the expiration of his first year's service he enlisted in the Second Texas Legion,

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under General Waul. He was an inmate of northern prisons for nearly two years, and was one of the last soldiers of Texas who returned home. He was in a number of engagements with the enemy, and his officers say he not only did not exhibit any fear, but displayed the most heroic gallantry. It goes without saying that such a man does his whole duty in whatever capacity or position he may be called to perform that duty.

He has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and is now the chairman of the Democratic Executive committee of the Twenty-sixth Representative district.

Judge Thomas was married in 1871 to Miss Jennie Hewlett, of Lexington, Texas.

About fifteen years since Judge Thomas was engaged in merchandising at Lampasas, about that time a flood swept over the place carrying away all his stock. His losses were complete, but going to work with energy he has rebuilt his fortunes, and now has a comfortable home and pleasant surroundings.

It is a matter of regret that more material could not be obtained from Judge Thomas to enter more fully into the incidents of a life, that would have so much encouraged energy and virtue in the youth of the State, and teach them the value of a good name, but such incidents could not be obtained from his modesty, and his acquaintances, attainable by the writer, could only give general expressions of his character as have been quoted from two well-known gentlemen, the character of such a man is worthy of all emulation and ought to be known and held as an example by every youth of the land.

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Distinguished Texans.

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## JOHN LOCK HUMPHRIES.

JOHN LOCK HUMPHRIES, judge of the county court of Erath county, Texas, is a native Kentuckian, the son of Charles and Mary Humphries. Both father and mother are native Kentuckians, but the respective families were originally from Virginia and South Carolina.

The subject of this sketch, John L. Humphries was educated in his native State, and was graduated from the law school from Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1871.

Before he left Kentucky he served as sheriff of Trigg county in 1867 and 1878, and practiced law there for two years. He was tendered and declined a renomination. He was also tendered a nomination by the Democracy of Trigg county for the Legislature (which would have amounted to an election) which he declined, and then commenced reading law, graduating in 1871.

In the war of 1861-5, he served in the Second Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, in Forrest's command until after the battle of Chicamauga, and consecutively with Wheeler's and Hampton's Cavalry, and at the close of the war in the Kentucky brigade, and was in all the battles fought by the commands with which he served. He came down into Georgia with President Davis.

Judge Humphries came to Texas in the fall of 1872, and commenced the practice of law in Fort Worth. He then removed to Kaufman county, and soon afterwards to Erath county, in 1884, where he settled permanently and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is at present (1889) the judge of the county court of Erath county.

He has taken an active part in politics and represents his county in Democratic conventions. He was chairman of the executive committee of the anti-Prohibition party for

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Erath county, and made a number of able speeches on the subject.

He is a deacon of the Baptist church, and in 1874 he was selected by the ablest men of the church from every section of the State, among them the Rev. Dr. Burleson, of Waco, to preside over the ecclesiastical court which adjudicated the case of Elder A. Fitzgerald. His decisions were marked by accurate knowledge of the law and legal acumen and were highly satisfactory.

In his recent race for judge of the county court he was nominated at the Democratic primaries by a majority of five hundred, but he was opposed by the Union Labor party, Knights of Labor, the Alliance, Prohibitionists and Republicans, all the isms combining on a so-called Democrat, and his majority was one hundred and ninety-one votes. He is highly capable and perfectly equipped legally to discharge the duties of his office. He has the esteem and confidence of the people of Erath county.

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 HENRY CLAY COOKE
 

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**H**ENRY CLAY COOKE, is the son of William Allen and Elizabeth Ragland Cooke, of English ancestry, and was born June 10, 1845, at Eutaw, Green county, Alabama, and was educated at Howard College, Marion, Alabama.

Mr. Cooke moved to Texas in 1874, and settled first at Bastrop, Bastrop county, and then at Kimball, Bosque county, and engaged in teaching school.

He was first elected county clerk of Bosque in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888, in which position he is now serving.

He volunteered in the Confederate States army, and served with the Eleventh Alabama Infantry, Longstreet's



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Distinguished Texans.

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corps, army of Northern Virginia, and was in the battle of Seven Pines, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, etc., and displayed singular and distinguished gallantry, especially at Fredericksburg, where the color bearer was shot down and young Cooke caught up the colors and also fell severely wounded.

He was married in 1877, at Fairfield, Texas, to Miss Fanny Milner, and is serving the State by paying his taxes, raising a family and conducting the county court clerk's office of Bosque county in as systematic order as any office in the State.

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GEORGE BODET.

GEORGE BODET, Treasurer of Duval county, Texas, is the son of Lawrence and Angela Bodet, of French ancestry. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the eighteenth day of July, 1859, and educated in his native city.

Mr. Bodet came to Texas in July, 1876, and located in San Diego, Duval county, where he at once engaged in business and still resides.

He was first elected County Treasurer of Duval county in 1883, and has been consecutively elected to the same position in 1884, 1886 and 1888, in which he had no opposition until 1886.

He has been post master at San Diego and school trustee for Duval county, and is serving as secretary to the Democratic Executive committee of the county of Duval.

Mr. Bodet was married in 1880 to Miss Sophie Ridder, of San Diego, niece of the Hon. N. G. Collins.

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## C. C. PEARSON.

C. C. PEARSON, the present Clerk of the District Court of Burnet county, is one of the best known men, especially to the newspaper press, of any man in the State. He has been the special correspondent of the Burnet *Bulletin* from Bertram under the *nome de plume* of "Rustler," rivaling in inimitable humor and style the articles of Bill Nye, and had he not been so thoroughly a business man, he would have delighted the world with the rich products of his genius. His perception of the ludicrous is very fine, and his ability to clothe an incident or scene with humor or pathos is inimitable.

When he became a candidate for district clerk in 1888 in Burnet county, and it was ascertained that he was the identical "Rustler," he was invincible, men of all parties voted for him on account of his humorous genius.

He was raised at Bertram, in Burnet county, and when he attained to manhood became engaged as a telegraph operator and railroad agent, in which he continued to the entire satisfaction of the company until he was elected to his present position.

Outside of the "funny" part of his character, he is a business man of solid attainments and high qualifications and enjoys the confidence and esteem of those who have known him from boyhood.

Mr. Pearson is the secretary of the Masonic lodge at Bertram.

His father, a Texas veteran, came to Texas in 1839, when C. C. Pearson was only six years of age.

He is one of the most agreeable and popular men in Burnet county.



C. C. PEARSON.

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## EMANUEL DUBBS.

EMANUEL DUBBS was the first county Judge in the Panhandle, when the whole of that vast country, as large as Pennsylvania, was attached to Wheeler county for judicial purposes. The county was organized in 1879, and Sweetwater, three miles from the Post, became the county seat. It was soon, however, moved to Mobeetie, the present county seat of Wheeler county.

Emanuel Dubbs is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dubbs. He was born at New Franklin, Ohio, and was educated at Mount Union College.

He came to Texas in 1879, and settled in the Panhandle, Wheeler county, and engaged in farming and dairy business.

He was elected county judge of Wheeler and attached counties in 1879, re-elected in 1884, and again in 1886, and again in 1888. He was married in 1868 in Finley, Ohio, to Miss Angelina Freed.

He is a Panhandle pioneer, and has perhaps a larger jurisdiction in area than any judge in the world, some of the citizens of the attached jurisdiction having to travel four hundred miles to the county court.

## WILLIAM LOTT DAVIDSON.

COUNTY ATTORNEY OF VICTORIA COUNTY.

WILLIAM LOTT DAVIDSON'S father's name was Alexander H. Davidson, a native of North Carolina. His mother's name was Eliza J. Davidson; her maiden name was Eliza J. Lott, a native of Mississippi.

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Distinguished Texans.

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William Lott Davidson was born in Charleston, Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1838, and moved to Texas in 1845. He had lived in Bexar, Medina, Frio, Colorado, Goliad, Fort Bend and Victoria counties, and was when a boy in the ranging service on the frontier, under Big Foot Wallace and Jim Brown. He is now engaged in the practice of law, and is also county attorney of Victoria county. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term in 1888, and in November, 1888, was elected by a majority of three hundred and thirty-five over two opponents. He was county attorney of Fort Bend county in 1866-67; was justice of the peace in that county in 1868-69; was county attorney of Goliad county in 1875 and 1876, beating four opponents; was district attorney of the Twenty-fourth district in 1877 to 1881.

He was a private in Company A, Fifth (Tom Green's) Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers, of Sibley's, afterwards Green's Brigade; was appointed by Colonel Green quartermaster sergeant. He resigned and went back to his company, and was reappointed; resigned again and went back to his company, and was elected Captain of Company B, of A. H. Davidson's Battalion. When Colonel Davidson was killed he was promoted to major, but resigned and went back to his old company.

In 1864, when yellow fever was decimating the troops in Galveston, General Hawes called for volunteers to nurse the sick, and W. L. Davidson volunteered. He was in the battles of Val Verde, Glorietta, Paralto, Galveston, Bisland, Franklin, Jeanneult, Brashear City, Lafourche Crossing, Donaldsonville, Cox's Plantation, Morganza, Fardoche, Bayou Burbeaux, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Mansura, Marks-ville, McNutt's Hill and Yellow Bayou. Mr. Davidson was wounded at Val Verde, Glorietta, Galveston, Donaldsonville, Burbeau and Yellow Bayou.

He has written for various papers—*Turf, Field and Farm*, *San Antonio Herald*, *Galveston News*, *Houston Post*, *Overton Sharpshooter*, etc., over various signatures, W. L.



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D., Old Bill, Dave Brown, U Bet, Fort Bend, etc., both in prose and poetry.

He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and Knight of Honor.

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## CHARLES HERBERT SILLIMAN.

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OF TRAVIS COUNTY.

THE subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, in Monroe county, New York, January 30, 1852. Both parents were of the old New England stock—his father, Lafayette Silliman (a relation of the celebrated Professor Silliman, of Yale College), having emigrated to Western New York from Fairfield county, Connecticut, while his mother, Caroline Porter Silliman, was a daughter of Samuel M. Porter, one of the early manufacturers of Waterbury. Both families were active in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather Porter held a commission in the war of 1812.

His father moved to the town of Brockport in 1860, and engaged in manufacturing farming machinery, where young Silliman had the advantage of mechanical training in the shops and schooling in the Brockport Academy, which was changed into one of the State Normal schools in 1866. Here he graduated with honors in 1869, having delivered the first graduating oration in the institution on "Men the world demands." The following year Mr. Silliman taught in the public schools at Albion, Michigan, and in 1871 went to New Orleans, where, after teaching a year in the Model schools, he entered a competitive examination, and as a result was elected to fill the chair of natural sciences in the Boys' High School in that city.

The summers of 1872 and 1873 Mr. Silliman passed in Texas, and came very near settling in Dallas, when it was

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a small town, but being troubled with malarial fever, he decided to go to California, where he completely recovered his health, and occupied very responsible positions in the educational institutions of that State. The first year he was professor of mathematics in Santa Barbara College, at the close of which he returned to New Orleans, where he was married to Elizabeth A. Kirk of that city. The following year he was instructor in the California Military Academy, at Oakland, and the next four years a teacher in the Boys' High School, of San Francisco, which position he resigned in 1881 to follow the practice of the law.

Mr. Silliman joined the Hastings college of the law at its foundation and persued the entire three years course while teaching, receiving the degree of LL.B., with the first graduating class from this department of the University of California. He then located in San Diego, California, and finding little law practice and being of a very active and energetic disposition he engaged in the mercantile business, and after one year's experience became managing partner of one of the strongest and most prosperous concerns in that city, and at the same time secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, where he was active in the interest of all public enterprises. Having a good opportunity to dispose of his mercantile business, Mr. Silliman came to Texas in the fall of 1884 to look after several thousand acres of land which he had acquired while a resident of California.

Seeing a great future for the State of Texas he concluded to locate here, and a study of its industrial condition convinced him that more abundant capital was needed for its rapid development. Through his wife's relatives in England, where Mr. Silliman has been twice on business during the past four years, he organized connections which have supplied him with abundant funds for investment in Texas farm mortgages, and to-day the land mortgage bank, of which Mr. Silliman is manager, is one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in the State.

Although our subject had excellent early training and

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Distinguished Texans.

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advantages, he is of that type of self-made men who are bound to succeed in anything they undertake. He has constantly accumulated property since he began on a salary in 1869, and has never had a reverse in business. He prides himself in being a man of strict integrity, punctual to all appointments, and makes it a rule of his office never to allow any one with a bill or draft to leave it without his money, if it is justly due, promptness and dispatch being one of the distinguishing features of all his transactions. Having traveled extensively and lived in all sections of the United States, he is broad, tolerant and liberal in his political and religious views, and generous almost to a fault. Mr. Silliman was an active member of the Masonic fraternity on the Pacific coast, and is now Senior Warden of Austin Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M. He is also a member of Lone Star Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Colorado Commandery Knights Templar, and of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

NAMES AND ADDRESS  
OF  
REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

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Alexander, F. P.....	Greenville, Texas.
Allison, Robt. D.....	McKinney.
Asberry, Alex.....	Calvert.
Bailey, Albert Sidney.....	Detroit.
Bishop, Joseph Blakey.....	Athens.
Breeding, J. A.....	Houston.
Brown, Andrew Jackson.....	Alvarado.
Brown, Jehu.....	Kerens.
Brown, Thomas J.....	Sherman.
Bryan, Guy Morrison.....	Galveston.
Campbell, James William.....	Gainesville.
Campbell, W. L.....	Anderson.
Carwile, James Dudley.....	Atlanta.
Childers, J. P.....	San Augustine.
Clemens, W.....	New Braunfels.
Cobb, Wm. Ambrose S.....	Rogers' Prairie.
Cochran, Travis J.....	Colita.
Connellee, Charles Ulrich.....	Eastland.
Cook, James Wright.....	Mooreville.
Crayton, James Winfield.....	Fate.
Crossland, James L.....	Douglass.
Dawson, W. W.....	Trinity.
Dillard, James E.....	Kaufman.
Dunlap, Edward Legrand.....	Victoria.
Ellison, Jacob L.....	Martindale.
Erskine, B. H.....	Derby.
Faubion, James Henry.....	Leander.
Felder, Myers Martindale.....	Chappel Hill.
Fields, Jacob Alexander.....	Giddings.
Frost, Samuel R.....	Corsicana.
Gresham, Walter.....	Galveston.
Hamblen, William P.....	Houston.



## Representatives.

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Hamby, William R.....	Austin.
Hancock, M. M.....	Goldthwaite.
Hathaway, M. J.....	Paris.
Hayes, Thomas Henry.....	Paris.
Hood, W. J.....	Savoy.
Hudson, John Alexander.....	Marmaduke.
Humphrey, J. W.....	Point.
Jagoe, J. W.....	Denton.
Jenkins, Jesse.....	Meridian.
Johnson, Joseph Addison.....	Bethel.
Johnson, William Joseph.....	Mount Pleasant.
Jones, J. Ras.....	Pine Hill.
Kennedy, Thomas W.....	Rio Grande City.
Kincaid, Wm. Abraham.....	Groesbeck.
King, Crockett McDonald.....	Leon Junction.
Lankford, R. B.....	Bowie.
Levy, Richard Butt, Jr.....	Longview.
Lewis, Henry Lee.....	Hearne.
Martin, Abraham Dallas.....	Pittsburg.
Mays, Elias.....	Bryan.
McComb, William Perry.....	Montgomery.
McDonald, Wilber Hurd.....	Stockdale.
McGaughey, Wm, L.....	Granbury.
McGee, Blair.....	New Boston.
McGehee, George Thomas.....	San Marcos.
McGuire, James Foster.....	Ledbetter.
McKinney, James Madison.....	Jones Prairie.
Melson, John McCullough.....	Picton.
Middlebrook, Iban Williamson.....	Columbus.
Miller, Wm. F.....	Converse.
Mills, Seth P.....	Speegleville.
Milner, Robert Teague.....	Henderson.
Moody, J. I.....	Mexia.
Moses, Norton.....	Strickling.
Murchison, Wm. Fillmore.....	Augusta.
Murrell, Jesse C.....	Coesfield.
Newton, George Alexander.....	Mount Selman.

## Representatives.

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Overton, James F.....	Hackberry.
Owsley, Alvin C.....	Denton.
Parker, Isaac Duke.....	Birdville.
Parker, James Wesson.....	Richmond.
Peebles, J. W.....	Leesville.
Pickett, G. B.....	Decatur.
Pope, Alexander.....	Marshall.
Ralph, Henry.....	Lewis Ferry.
Renick, James M.....	Lexington.
Rentfro, Robert B.....	Brownsville.
Rhodes, John Jay.....	Millett.
Robinson, David C.....	San Antonio.
Robinson, J. M.....	Red Rock.
Roop, Benjamin J.....	Temple.
Rowland, J. F.....	Richardson.
Selman, Benjamin G.....	Tyler.
Smith, Felix Ezell.....	Bluff Springs.
Sorrell, R. H. Douglass.....	Wharton.
Stevensor, Albert.....	Weatherford.
Stevenson, George Bush....	El Paso.
Strong, Jesse M.....	Dallas.
Swinford, Jerome.....	Orange.
Thompson, Robert W.....	Nelsonville.
Tolar, Alfred H. H.....	Abilene.
Tolbert, John Heywood.....	Howe.
Towles, T. J.....	Canton.
Urbahn, Albert.....	Laredo.
Weldon, Vachel.....	Cuero.
Welhausen, Charles.....	Flatonia.
Whatley, Lucie A.....	Atlanta.
White, George Walton.....	Dew.
Whitted, Simon.....	Bowser Bend.
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Wilson, James M. C.....	Whitney.
Wilson, L. P.....	Marshall.
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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

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Biography of Hon. Frank Bowden Chilton—Page 28-67. Owing to absence of Colonel Chilton from the State while biography was being compiled, we labored under the disadvantage of having to depend solely upon the printed record, as before stated, and the assistance of friends, in the collection of matter, and as Colonel Chilton did not return to Texas in time to permit of proof being submitted to him for criticism and approval it had gone to print and was in the hands of the binder, otherwise several typographical errors and wrong dates as to birth and marriage would not have occurred. All, however, will be corrected in our next edition, which we are now preparing to issue.

On page 217, in the sketch of Mr. Williams, he should have been *Enrolling* Clerk, instead of *Engrossing* Clerk. He was educated at *Marvin* college, not *Marlin* college.

On page 218, Mr. Strong is printed as *Enrolling* Clerk, when it should be *Engrossing* Clerk.

L. E. DANIELL, Publisher.













