

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

IT was said of Edward Lauterbach when he was attending public school in the old Ninth Ward of the city of New-York that he was born for the law. He came of a race that have been lawmakers and lawgivers, scholars and men of affairs ever since the world recognized a national life, and his successes later in life proved how swift to the mark are school-boy intuitions. For as a railroad and corporation attorney he to-day occupies a singularly individual position in the legal profession. As has been indicated, he was of Hebrew parentage, and his parents were of the cultivated class of that great nation. Born in old Greenwich Village, he attended the public school there, and took his degree from one of the city colleges, so that he is a New-Yorker born and bred and educated. As a lad in school he displayed the qualities that make for sure reward for the man—fireless industry, quick mental intuitions, and an assured grasp of all problems that, once solved, held them his for all time. As his mind ripened under the logical stimulus of a higher education, his faculties took on a finer edge, and the marvellous rapidity with which he disposes of difficult problems in the law has been cause for admiration among his professional associates. Early in his business career he obtained a wide practice in his specialty, that of corporation law; but his abilities were constructive, as well as analytical, and he found business besides along the line demanded by commercial organizations. Thus he was already a highly successful counsel when the partnership was formed that brought ex-Governor George Hoadly to New-York City upon his retirement from the Gubernatorial chair in Ohio. But the new firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson doubled and trebled any income possible to them as individuals, and Governor Hoadly was well content to adhere to his expressed determination on leaving Cincinnati that he was done with the excitements of politics. Mr. Lauterbach had as his clients some of the wealthiest corporations of New-York, and besides he was actively engaged in the promotion of important enterprises, conspicuous among them being the new East River Bridge, of which plan he has been called the father. He was, as he is now, the attorney of the Third Avenue Cable Railway Company, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and of other corporations of financial power. He fought successfully for the introduction of the subway system into New-York, and was the leading factor in the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. With his advent into politics as a member of the Committee of Thirty his intimates in the law wondered where he would find the time from his manifold duties to attend to outside affairs; but at a single bound he reached the first position in New-York City to outside affairs, a post to which he was only politics as the chairman of the Republican County Committee, a post to which he was only recently re-elected without dissent. To one of his temperament it would seem as though



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Southerner in New-York City, where there is an extensive colony made up of splendid citizens, filling every department of the trades and the professions. He was born in Plymouth, N. C., in 1840, and it is perhaps hardly fair to count him as a full-fledged child of the South, for he was brought to New-York when nine years old. Here he went to school, and after graduation entered the offices of S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt to study law. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and speedily proved himself to be a vigilant and active attorney. He early took an aggressive position on public questions and was particularly active on the issue of municipal reform and the rescue of the city from the toils in which the Tweed Ring had firmly encircled it. The ring was particularly active in those days, and Judge Daly was very intimately associated with the movement that caused its overthrow. Indeed, he may be classed as one of the inaugurators of the reform movement, and his services were invaluable, for his sentiments on the question quickly crystallized into practically operative plans for the restoration of better conditions. In addition to his record on the judicial side of the law, Judge Daly is known as a writer, and his argument in defence of the present system of independent and separate city courts is recognized as a brilliant and telling document on a vital issue. He was esteemed by his associates in the Common Pleas for his qualities as a presiding officer and for his unimpeachable record, won after years of trying service. Judge Daly was one of the founders of the Players' Club, being associated in that connection with Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and his brother, Augustin Daly. He belongs as well to many of the societies having a serious purpose, important among them being the American Geographical Society, the Historical Society, and the Catholic Club, of which he is vice-president. He is an honorary member of the New-York Bar Association, and stands high in the councils of the Democratic Club and the Manhattan Club. Of purely social organizations, he holds membership in the Southern Society, the Metropolitan Club, the Dunlap Society, and he is, as well, an enthusiastic member of the New-York Law Institute.

When the Court of Common Pleas was set aside by act of the Constitution in 1894, Judge Daly was selected as Senior Judge of the newly formed Appellate Term in conjunction with Judges Bischoff and McAdam. A more widely satisfactory choice for the post could hardly have been made, for, as has been before stated, Judge Daly is noted for his consideration and courtesy, especially toward the younger members of the bar, and his associates are men of similar equanimity in deportment. At the time of dissolving the venerable Court of Common Pleas, that throughout all history has been a palladium of popular right and liberty, Judge Daly expressed the sentiment that deserves enrolment as a legal aphorism. In defining the duties of both bench and bar, he used these words: "A courageous bar makes an incorruptible judiciary."

JUDGE GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

IF the value of individual services be taken into account rather than the number of years covered by his term of usefulness, then the Hon. George P. Andrews, Judge of the Supreme Court, might be reckoned as one of the seniors in that august body. As regards the length of his term of judicial service, however, he is to be ranked as one of the younger members of the Supreme Court Bench. Some of his colleagues have had terms of twenty years or more of judicial tenure, while others preceded him by five or ten years to places in the same court. Yet none of them have been of more valuable aid in the correct interpretation of the law than he. It is to be said in his favor, too, that to very few members of the judiciary is it given to pass through the same severities of the service by which he gained his spurs, for although he was elected to the Supreme Court in 1883, his experience prior to that time, both in the office of the United States District-Attorney and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, had been of a character to bring out the best that was in him on the legal side. The severity of his discipline was an excellent school, and as a Judge he has ably sustained the earlier impressions formed of his abilities as a counsellor. Judge Andrews was born in Bridgeton, Me., on September 29, 1835, so that now he has attained to the ripe age when men in the department of law become most valuable.

He graduated from Yale College in 1858, having been accorded the distinction of class orator, and soon after leaving the institution began the study of law under the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, then United States Senator, and later Secretary of the Treasury. In 1859 Judge Andrews came to New-York City and continued the study of his profession in the office of Mr. Fessenden, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. Soon after that he was appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney, and served variously under Theodore Sedgwick, James L. Roosevelt, E. Delafield Smith and Daniel S. Dickinson. Thus it can be seen that his term of service covered the moving times of the great Civil War, when the volume of business devolving upon the District-Attorney's office was very great and particularly exacting. Questions of naval prizes, confiscation of property, items of revenue and issues on the side of criminal practice were constantly arising for determination. Technical questions of law and equity were numerous. He resigned his position under the Government in 1865, and began the work of accumulating a private practice, in which he met



JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY.

with flattering success; but in 1872 he was tempted once more into the field of political ferment by the request of E. Delafield Smith that he accept the post of Assistant Counsel to the Corporation. He retained this position under Mr. Delafield's successor in the office, William C. Whitney. In 1882 he was appointed Counsel to the Corporation by Mayor Grace, and one year later was raised to his present position. His principal work on the Supreme Bench has been principally at Chambers at Special Term and in the Circuit Court. Especially in tax cases his opinions are of especial value. In the conduct of his court he is a model of judicial deportment, being courteous to counsel who appear before him, and in all things remembering that he was once a pleader. He is deservedly popular.

JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY.

THE last Presiding Judge of the late Court of Common Pleas in New-York City was the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, who is now serving his second term in that important office, and who was elected to his post twenty-five years ago. He was chosen to fill the position of Chief Judge of the court in 1890 by the common vote of his associates on the bench, and the compliment thus extended was in every way worthy of the man, for few members of the legal profession stand higher than he in the general esteem of members of the bar or of the judiciary. Judge Daly is another instance of the

JUDGE HENRY BISCHOFF, JR.

ON Monday, December 31, 1895, the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, which had been in existence for more than 200 years, was merged by reason of the new constitution into the Supreme Court of the State, which provided that all the Superior Courts of cities should be consolidated with the Supreme Court, and then arose the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, wherein all appeals from the remaining city and district courts are heard, and the three Judges placed in charge of that division were Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge David McAdam and Judge Henry Bischoff, jr. Judge Bischoff was the twenty-first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and consequently the last of the lengthening line of men who had made the bench of New-York City and County famous. He was born in New-York City in 1852, his father being well known as a banker of nearly fifty years standing. At first the son entered his father's office; but he was apparently only feeling his way in order to discover the ultimate bent of his own inclinations, for at a later period he threw active finance to the winds and began the study of the law. He read law and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1871. At the same time he received honorable mention from the Department of Political Science. So forward was he that he graduated at the age of nineteen, and two years intervened before he was admitted to the bar. From the first the young lawyer applied himself to the operations of common and municipal law, and devoted his attention to the adjustment of civil causes. He succeeded so well that in June 1889 he became the attorney to the Tax Department, and in the ensuing November was elected a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas. It is a matter of impossibility at this time to follow him through even a moiety of his experiences on the bench, experiences which have fully demonstrated his masterful capacity for judicial labor. James Wilton Brooks, in his "History of the Court of Common Pleas," remarked of Judge Bischoff:

"His moral courage, his self-reliance, his independence of character, his firm adherence to the right cause have rendered his decisions more than usually acceptable to the bar. Though one of the youngest Judges on the bench, he has already become noted for his industry, his uniform courtesy, and the soundness of his decisions."

Judge Bischoff was one of the founders of the Union Square Bank, and is still a director in that institution. He is likewise a very active promoter of the best musical enterprises in the city, being a director of the Oratorio Society and a member of the Arion, the Liederkranz, the Beethoven and the Maennerchor societies. He is a member of the German Society and of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs and of the Colonial Club.

So Judge Bischoff's time is divided in a manner best calculated to give relief to the nerves of a man who is under constant mental strain. His love for the best music he inherits from his German ancestors, for the Germans have been singers and players ever since the days of the stout old Minnesingers, and their love for the mother land is knit the stronger and the closer because of the songs that they sing, and the echoes of great thoughts that have descended to them from delightful Mozart, the grander Beethoven and mellifluous old Papa Hayden. Judicial cares, mental perturbation over a knotty point of law has an ill chance before the Unfinished Symphony, and for the hearing of it any Judge is better qualified to temper justice with an abundant mercy.



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