

tended the Springville Academy one term. On the 6th of September, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the 188th Regiment N. Y. Vols. and went immediately to the front at Petersburg, Va. He participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, and the subsequent battles around Petersburg, the raid on the Weldon Railroad, and the second Hatcher's Run fight on February 4, 5, and 6, 1865. He remained in the army until March 25, 1865, when he left the field on account of illness. He was discharged from the service at Elmira, N. Y., June 1, 1865. He engaged in business at Shaffer and Miller Farms in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in November, 1865, and continued there several months. In April, 1866, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the mercantile business. In November of the same year he left Chicago and returned to Otto, N. Y. He taught school at East Otto Corners in the winter of 1866-67 and worked on his father's farm the following summer. In November, 1867, he commenced reading law with Albert Haight, now a justice of the Supreme Court, at Buffalo, N. Y., and was admitted to practice at a General term held in Buffalo in May, 1869. While reading with Judge Haight he received one dollar a week for office attendance; he boarded at the old Franklin House, lodging in the office and using army blankets for bedding. He located at Otto in the spring of 1869 for the practice of law, where he remained until the spring of 1873. He then went west, locating at Centralia, Wis., where he now resides. In July, 1873, he formed a partnership with Charles M. Webb, who was then United States district attorney for the Northern District of Wisconsin, living at Grand Rapids, Wis., which partnership continued until 1883, when Mr. Webb was appointed and afterwards elected Circuit judge of that Circuit, which position he still holds. Since that time Mr. Cochran has pursued the practice of law alone. He has been chairman of the county Board of Supervisors, district attorney of his county one term, and city attorney for the city of Centralia since its incorporation in 1874.

James M. Gallagher, a son of John and Ellen Gallagher, was born in Canada in 1841, and moved with his father and mother to Little Valley Center. He attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm during his youth, and later attended the Randolph Academy about three years. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 154th Regiment under Captain Nelson. He was promoted successively to sergeant, quartermaster, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. He participated in all the battles in which the 154th Regiment was engaged, and at Lookout Mountain was wounded. He also marched with Sherman to the sea, and at the close of the war was mustered out of service. After his return from the war he was sick at his home in Little Valley about a year, when he went to Buffalo and commenced the study of law in the office of Babcock & Moore, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in Buffalo, where he remained about three years.

when he removed to Little Valley and practiced there about a year. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of burglar alarms. He died in Cleveland in 1885. He was married to a Miss Burns, of Rochester, N. Y., sister of Rev. P. Burns, of that city.

Martin V. Benson, son of John and Millie (Helms) Benson, was born in Conewango, June 28, 1839. His father was a mechanic and owned a farm where Martin spent his youth in attendance at the common schools and in labor on the farm. He also took an academic course at the Randolph Academy. He began the study of law in the office of Alexander Sheldon, of Randolph, and completed his course at the Albany Law School; he was admitted to the bar in February, 1870. During the time that he was acquiring his education and pursuing his law studies he taught eight terms in the district schools. Immediately after he was admitted to the bar he opened a law office in the village of East Randolph, where he has since resided. He represented the town of Conewango on the Board of Supervisors from 1866 to 1871 inclusive, and also in 1873, 1874, 1880, and 1881, in all ten years, and was chairman of the board in 1874. He has been three times elected president of the village of East Randolph, and is now president of the Board of Water Commissioners and also president of the People's State Bank of East Randolph.

Charles W. Blackney was a son of Nathan and Sarah Ann (Leonard) Blackney, and was born in Perrysburg, February 18, 1846. He moved with his parents to Gowanda about 1851 and was educated in the Gowanda Union School. After leaving school he was a clerk in his father's grocery store and also in the hardware store of Sellev & Popple until 1867, when he began the study of law with Frank A. Newell, of Gowanda. He continued with Mr. Newell about two years and then became a student in the office of William Woodbury, from whose office he was admitted to the bar about 1870. He was for a short time a partner with Judge Woodbury. In 1871 he purchased the law library and office of F. A. Newell, where he continued to practice until his death September 8, 1875. He was murdered by Lewis Derby, who immediately committed suicide. Mr. Blackney was a young man of great promise and bright prospects, and had already taken high rank in his profession. He had held the office of justice of the peace and was also town clerk several years. He represented Persia on the Board of Supervisors two terms. In 1874 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for district attorney, but was defeated by William G. Laidlaw. December 24, 1863, he was married to Alice E., daughter of William H. Stuart, of Gowanda, who still survives him.

Albert L. Read was the oldest son of Allen L. Read, and was born in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida county, February 3, 1845. He received his education at the Whitestown Seminary and graduated from that institution at the age of twenty-two years. Afterwards he studied law in the office of Scott & Laidlaw in Ellicottville and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He