



STEPHEN BROWN LOVEJOY.

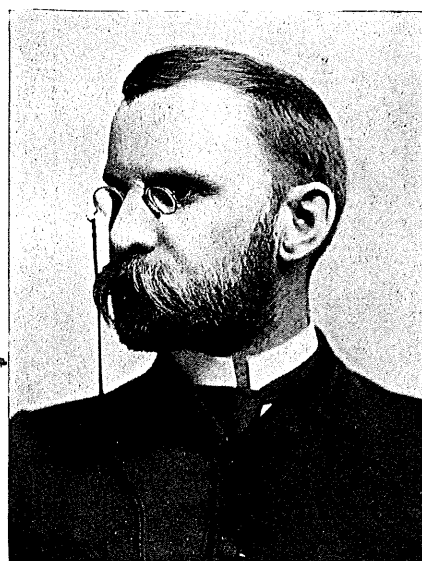
S. B. Lovejoy, or as his friends like to call him, "Steve" Lovejoy, is one of the substantial business men of Minneapolis, and is prominent in local and state politics. Mr. Lovejoy came to Minneapolis when a small boy with his father and mother who emigrated in 1854 from Maine. The family is an old one and carried an honorable name through the Revolution and the War of 1812. Mr. Lovejoy's great-grandfather, Abial Lovejoy, lived at Sidney, Maine. He was a ship owner and lumber manufacturer. The ship landing at that place is still called "Lovejoy's Landing." His son, William, was also a ship owner, and served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812. His son, John L. Lovejoy, father of Stephen B., was a lumber manufacturer in Calais, Maine. He married Miss Ann M. Albee, who was descended from William Albee, a lieutenant in the Revolution, who rendered his country distinguished service as commandant of the fort at Machias, Maine, in repulsing a British man-of-war which tried to ascend the river. Mrs. Lovejoy's ancestors were largely interested in lumbering operations. Upon his settlement in St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, Mr. Lovejoy commenced the manufacture of lumber in partnership with John L. Brockway, under the firm name of Lovejoy & Brockway. He died in 1860. Steph-

en B. Lovejoy was born at Livermore, Maine, on the Lovejoy farm on January 19, 1850. He came West with his parents in 1854 and grew up in Minneapolis, surrounded by the influence of the bustling frontier town. When sixteen years of age he was sent East to the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, and the following year went to the Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, New York. Here he won the second prize for essay at the annual commencement. On returning from school that year he entered the First National Bank of Minneapolis and remained with the bank for five years. When he left he was head bookkeeper. He left the bank to take a position as manager of a flour mill at Manomin, Minnesota. In the spring of the following year, 1875, he was elected treasurer and agent of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. This position he held for eleven years. Governor McGill appointed Mr. Lovejoy surveyor general of logs and lumber in 1877; he held the office for one term. In 1884 Mr. Lovejoy formed a partnership with John Woods as railroad contractors. This partnership was dissolved in 1892, since which time Mr. Lovejoy has continued the business by himself. He has been a stockholder in several of the large corporations and banks of the city, and from its organization until it was dissolved in 1895, he was a member of the flour milling firm of Lovejoy, Hinrichs & Co. Mr. Lovejoy has been very successful in business, and is counted as one of the substantial business men of Minneapolis. Since voting for Grant in 1872, Mr. Lovejoy has been a staunch Republican. Though seldom holding office he has been very prominent in political affairs in Minneapolis, and has been a member of the county or city committees of his party frequently during the past twelve or fifteen years. For four years past he has been chairman of the congressional committee, and during the same period has been a member of the campaign committee. At the last organization of the committee he was reappointed chairman for the ensuing two years. He was a member of the old city water board, under appointment by Mayor Ames. After two months of service he was obliged to resign, not having time to devote to the affairs of the office. In 1895 he was elected to the state legislature from the Thirty-first dis-

tract. While serving in the house of representatives he introduced, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the law regulating child labor. Mr. Lovejoy was married on October 13, 1872, to Miss E. Louise Morgan, a daughter of Brigadier General George N. Morgan, who was formerly colonel of the famous old First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. They have four children, Emma L., Edith D., Ethel M., and Marjorie. Mr. Lovejoy is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Knight Templar and a member of Zuhrah Temple.

FREDERICK CLEMENT STEVENS.

Frederick Clement Stevens, congressman-elect from the Fourth district, is a lawyer, and resides at Merriam Park. Mr. Stevens' father was a physician, Dr. John Stevens, of Bangor, Maine. At the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Stevens was a resident of Boston, and Frederick Clement Stevens was born there January 1, 1861. He began his education in the village schools of Searsport, Maine, and graduated from the high schools of Rockland, Maine, 1877. The following year he entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, where he graduated in the class of 1881. Mr. Stevens had decided to adopt the profession of law, and began his preparation with Hon. A. W. Paine, of Bangor. Soon afterwards, however, he came West and completed his law course in the State University of Iowa, where he graduated from the law department in 1884. The same year he removed to St. Paul, and entered upon the practice of law, and has continued in that business at St. Paul ever since. He has built up a profitable practice and established for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer of careful and conservative methods and a safe counsellor. Mr. Stevens has also been accorded considerable political prominence by the Republicans of the state. He has been chairman of the St. Paul city committee and the Ramsey County Republican committee for several years, and since 1891 has been secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs, and is regarded as a very successful organizer. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature



from the Twenty-sixth district, in 1889, and was re-elected by both Republicans and Democrats in 1891. Mr. Stevens soon occupied an influential place in that body, and among the important measures with which he was identified was legislation regarding reform in election laws, municipal government and the passage of the constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation. This amendment was adopted and shuts off a great deal of legislation of a minor character which has heretofore occupied much of each legislative session. He takes a deep interest in the live questions of municipal government, and is in sympathy with the best sentiment of the day in that direction. His study of municipal questions and general knowledge of the subject made him a valuable member of the Ramsey County delegation when it devolved upon him and a few others to formulate the Bell charter, which practically saved the city of St. Paul from great financial embarrassment. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of St. Paul, and is identified with that element which, through public spirit and loyalty to the interests of the city, contribute most to its progress and advancement. He was married at Lansing, Michigan, in 1889, to Ellen J. Fargo. They have no children.