

"Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, Indiana Together with Biographies of Many Prominent Men of Northern Indiana and the Whole State, Both Living and Dead"

Goodspeed Brothers Publishers, Chicago, 1893, John Morris Co. Printers and Binders

HON. ORRIN Z. HUBBELL (ME# 5165). This well-known resident of Elkhart county, Ind., is of a decidedly literary turn of mind, and as an orator is a forcible and convincing speaker. His fertile imagination and happy manner of expressing himself has placed him second to no other orator in his section of the country, and his logic is sound and comprehensive. He is a strong personality which at once commands the attention of his hearers, while his wit, mental capacity and penetration are well known among his fellows. He is also a writer of ability and his articles abound in the same fine qualities which make him the orator that he is, while as a conversationalist he is entertaining and vivacious.

His educational advantages were better than most boys receive and as his tendency was studious and industrious, he stored his mind with information that would be of practical use to him in later years, and was considered precocious by his relatives and friends. Soon after his birth in Huntington county, Ind., he was taken without his consent to Butler, De Kalb county, where his youth was passed. He has always been proud of his nativity and has more than once been heard to boast of being a "Hoosier." In 1873 he walked forth from the high school of Butler as a graduate of that institution, and as he had previously formed the determination of attending college he at once set about finding employment in order to obtain means with which to defray the expenses of a collegiate education. He succeeded in accomplishing his object, but what it cost him of self-denial and mental anxiety will never be known to any but himself. His surroundings were peculiar and rather unusual, but he fought his battle bravely and at the end of the, to him, ever memorable four years, he graduated with honor from the University of Indiana, receiving the degree of baccalaureus artium. The world was then before him to choose from, but first the heavy debt that he had contracted had to be cancelled and he set about to accomplish this.

His literary ability had already begun to attract attention and upon his return to Butler he was tendered the position of editor of the Butler Record, in which capacity he served with marked success for several years. He subsequently occupied the same position on the De Kalb County Republican and at a still later period he became principal of the Monroeville schools and still later superintendent of the Butler schools and finally principal of the Bristol schools. In all of these positions he distinguished himself as an educator and disciplinarian and as a newspaper man he was alive to the current issues of the day and handled his subjects with an ease, grace and finish that could not fail to attract attention.

In 1882 he came to Elkhart, but between the time of his graduation and the time of his arrival in this section, he had found time to study law, for which profession he seemed to have a natural aptitude and a decided inclination. He was by nature fitted for this most difficult of all the learned professions, and was regularly graduated from the law department of Notre Dame University. Although still a young man he occupies a leading position at the Indiana bar, and as might have been expected, his talents have led him into the arena of politics. In 1888 he was nominated for the State Senate and was elected by a majority of 780 votes, leading his ticket by 300 votes. He made a wise and energetic committee-man and in the work of the chamber was so prominent that he received warm praise from political friend and foe alike.

He has found time to cultivate the social graces, is a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a prominent Odd Fellow, and in the latter lodge and elsewhere has acquired fame as a lecturer. He is the attorney for the People's Mutual Benefit Society and for the Fidelity Building & Savings Union of Indianapolis. He has a beautiful residence on Beardsley avenue, and there, surrounded by his family, his greatest enjoyment is to be had. He has a well-chosen library and his home surroundings indicate intelligent and refined taste. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Cora E. Congdon, of Bristol, a beautiful girl, who has made him a devoted wife. Together they went abroad in 1887, visited the British Isles and explored the romantic ruins and antiquities of continental Europe, and upon his return Mr. Hubbell published a small book describing his experiences and impressions of life in foreign countries, which is interesting and instructive.

Mr. Hubbell's father was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and was a civil engineer by profession. His mother was formerly Miss Sarah A. Zeigler, a native of Tuscarawas, Ohio. To them were born four children: Orrin Z.; Clara, wife of P. Y. Hoffman; Lizzie, wife of William J. Richey, and Ida L. The father was the civil engineer for the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railway, now the Wabash Railway, and also for the Adrian State Line Railroad, which was not completed. Both parents were far above the average in mental and moral attributes and their children inherited many of their best qualities. The paternal grandfather, Jason Hubbell, was a Vermonter. He followed farming, milling and merchandising, and while in Cleveland owned a tract of 80 acres there which is now worth millions of dollars. Parents, except the mother, and grandparents, after useful lives, passed away. Mr. Hubbell's ancestors were Revolutionary patriots and also soldiers in the war of 1812. His father raised a regiment for the Union army during the civil war; but could not himself enter the service owing to physical infirmities, though his two brothers, Orson J. and Harris B. went out to fight their country's battles. Our subject, on the maternal side, had two uncles, James and Benjamin in the same war. The former bravely fell with his face to the foe at the bloody battle of Shiloh. Of all the members of this family, among soldiers and civilians, toilers at the plow or at the bar, none is better fitted for distinguished public service than Orrin Z. Hubbell, whose life has been one of strict integrity throughout.

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Goshen News, Goshen, IN

Election collection gives a glimpse of history

A STAFF REPORT

THE GOSHEN NEWS

NAPPANEE —

The Evelyn Lehman Culp Heritage Center at the Nappanee Public Library is hosting an exhibit featuring hundreds of campaign buttons and other political memorabilia through Nov. 17. Much of the exhibit is on loan from Dr. John Hinton of Indianapolis, a Nappanee native who has been active in politics for most of his life.

A focal point of Hinton's collection is an 1888 "Harrison, Hovey, Hoynes and Hubbell Nappanee Republican Club" ribbon supporting the campaign of Benjamin Harrison who ran against Grover Cleveland for U.S. President.

Harrison won the electoral vote 233-168, even though Cleveland led in the popular vote. Harrison remains the only Indiana resident to be elected president. His running mates included Alvin Peterson Hovey, a Union General during the Civil War, Indiana Supreme Court Justice, congressman, and governor; William Hoynes, a Republican candidate for Congress; and Orrin Z. Hubbell of Elkhart, who was successfully elected to the State Senate in 1888.

Hinton donated the ribbon to the Heritage Collection in honor of Peg Hoffer during a luncheon at the Nappanee Center on Oct. 12. Hoffer was a mentor to Hinton from an early age and has been active in local politics and community service for many years.

In addition to hundreds of campaign pins from national and local politicians, the exhibit includes a 1856 John C. Fremont presidential campaign flag, a unique 1901 Roosevelt/McKinley parasol and several pins from the 1904 presidential election.

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Born in Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio, USA on 1856 to William Hosmer Hubbell and Sarah Ann Ziegler. Orrin Ziegler married Cora Emmaline Congdon and had 3 children. He passed away on 2 Apr 1903 in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California, USA.

Children

ME# 8525: Harold Congdon Hubbell Born in Indiana, USA on 1887 to Orrin Ziegler Hubbell and Cora Emmaline Congdon. Harold Congdon married Maria Elizabeth Harms and had 3 children. He passed away on 1956 in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California, USA

Minnie Sarah Hubbell Born on 1890 to Orrin Ziegler Hubbell and Cora Emmaline Congdon. Minnie Sarah married Roy Henry. She passed away on 1975.

Ida Elizabeth Hubbell Born on 1895 to Orrin Ziegler Hubbell and Cora Emmaline Congdon. Ida Elizabeth married Basil Van Deerlin. She passed away on 1986.

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San Bernardino History Central (<http://www.sbhistoricalsociety.com/hom-hud/>)
Buried in Pioneer Memorial Cemetery?

Orin Z Hubbel ?

George Eli Hubbell b. 1824 d. Aug., 1886

Stephen A Hubbell ?

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WHAT must rank as *the most unusual bill* in an Indiana General Assembly was the measure introduced January 18, 1897, to change the mathematical value of pi to 3.2 instead of the 3.1415926535 long recognized by mathematicians and school children. The bill was sponsored by Representative Taylor I. Record of New Harmony, who believed the story of Edwin J. Goodwin, a doctor at Solitude, south of New Harmony, that he had found a new value for the figure used in calculating the dimensions of a circle. The bill passed the House, 67-0, and was ready for action in the Senate when postponement was asked by Senator **Orrin Z. Hubbell** of Elkhart. Once delayed, action never recommenced on the measure and it died. Had the bill passed, it would have made impossible in Indiana calculations exact enough, for instance, to have launched and recovered a space vehicle. Although there were those who spoke in favor of changing the value of pi, an Indianapolis newspaper reported: "All of the senators who spoke on the bill admitted that they were ignorant of the merits of the proposition."

INDIANA had the *first law which permitted the state to sterilize males* to prevent "procreation of criminals, idiots, imbeciles, and rapists." It was promoted by Dr. Harry C. Sharp, a doctor for the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, who performed vasectomies on inmates to "relieve their frustrations." He operated on some 300 inmates by

Pi, irrationally

It happened in Indiana. Although the attempt to legislate pi was ultimately unsuccessful, it did come pretty close. In 1897 Representative T.I. Record of Posen county introduced House Bill #246 in the Indiana House of Representatives. The bill, based on the work of a physician and amateur mathematician named Edward J. Goodwin (Edwin in some accounts), suggests not one but three numbers for pi, among them 3.2, as we shall see. The punishment for unbelievers I have not been able to learn, but I place no credence in the rumor that you had to spend the rest of your natural life in Indiana.

Just as people today have a hard time accepting the idea that the speed of light is the speed limit of the universe, Goodwin and Record apparently couldn't handle the fact that pi was not a rational number. "Since the rule in present use [presumably pi equals 3.14159...] fails to work ..., it should be discarded as wholly wanting and misleading in the practical applications," the bill declared. Instead, mathematically inclined Hoosiers could take their pick among the following formulae:

- (1) The ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is 5/4 to 4. In other words, pi equals 16/5 or 3.2
- (2) The area of a circle equals the area of a square whose side is 1/4 the circumference of the circle. Working this out algebraically, we see that pi must be equal to 4.

(3) The ratio of the length of a 90 degree arc to the length of a segment connecting the arc's two endpoints is 8 to 7. This gives us pi equal to the square root of $2 \times 16/7$, or about 3.23.

There may have been other values for pi as well; the bill was so confusingly written that it's impossible to tell exactly what Goodwin was getting at. Mathematician David Singmaster says he found six different values in the bill, plus three more in Goodwin's other writings and comments, for a total of nine.

Lord knows how all this was supposedly to clarify pi or anything else, but as we shall see, they do things a little differently in Indiana. Bill #246 was initially sent to the Committee on Swamp Lands. The committee deliberated gravely on the question, decided it was not the appropriate body to consider such a measure and turned it over to the Committee on Education. The latter committee gave the bill a "pass" recommendation and sent it on to the full House, which approved it unanimously, 67 to 0.

In the state Senate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Temperance. (One begins to suspect it was silly season in the Indiana legislature at the time.) It passed first reading, but that's as far as it got. According to *The Penguin Dictionary of Curious and Interesting Numbers*, the bill "was held up before a second reading due to the intervention of C.A. Waldo, a professor of mathematics [at Purdue] who happened to be passing through." Waldo, describing the experience later, wrote, "A member [of the legislature] then showed the writer [i.e., Waldo] a copy of the bill just passed and asked him if he would like an introduction to the learned doctor, its author. He declined the courtesy with thanks, remarking that he was acquainted with as many crazy people as he cared to know."

The bill was postponed indefinitely and died a quiet death. According to a local newspaper, however, "Although the bill was not acted on favorably no one who spoke against it intimated that there was anything wrong with the theories it advances. All of the Senators who spoke on the bill admitted that they were ignorant of the merits of the proposition. It was simply regarded as not being a subject for legislation."

Professor Waldo had been an instructor of mathematics (and Latin) at several seminaries, institutes and colleges in the Midwest for more than 20 years. He had also been in administration, as a Registrar and Vice President at other institutions, which may explain why he had been given the task of keeping track of the University's appropriation. He was the author of a book titled *Manual of Descriptive Geometry*.²

He was astonished to find the General Assembly debating mathematical legislation. Naturally, he listened in. Naturally, he was horrified. He heard a Representative speak for the bill: "The case is perfectly simple. If we pass this bill which establishes a new and correct value of pi, the author offers our state without cost the use of his discovery and its free publication in our school textbooks, while everyone else must pay him a royalty."

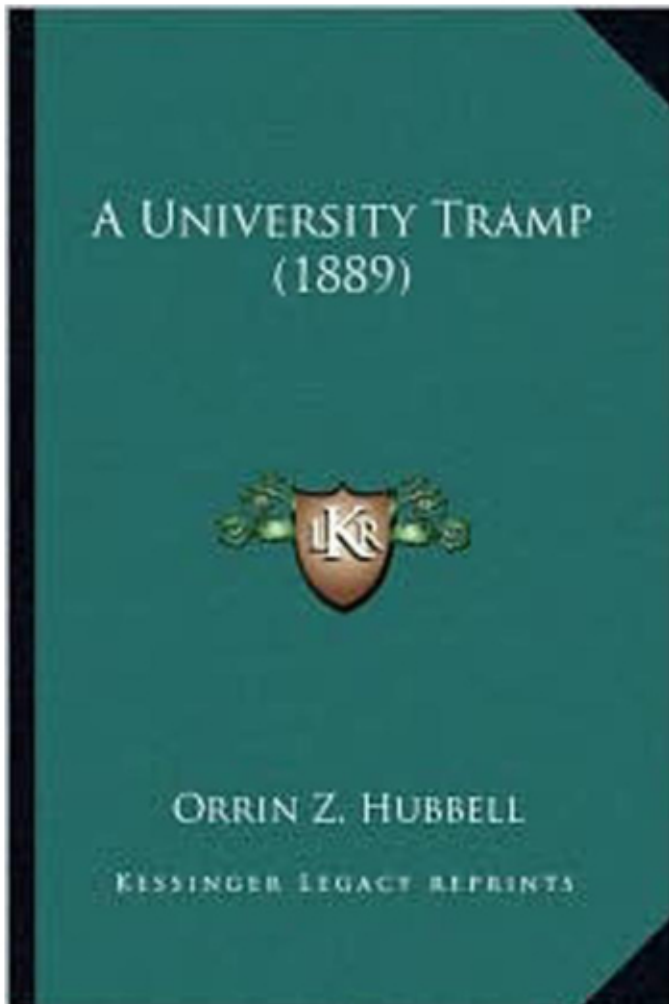
After the debate, a Representative offered to introduce him to Dr. Goodwin. Professor Waldo replied that he was already acquainted with as many crazy people as he cared to know. That evening, Professor Waldo "coached" (as he put it) the Senators about the bill. Still, on February 11 the bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Temperance. With a speed we can only admire, the committee reported the bill favorably the next day, and sent it to the Senate floor for debate.

This time its reception was different. According to the Indianapolis News report of February 13, quoted by Edington (p. 209),
...the bill was brought up and made fun of. The Senators made bad puns about it, ridiculed it and laughed over it. The fun lasted half an hour. **Senator Hubbell** said that it was not meant for the Senate, which was costing the State \$250 a day, to waste its time in such frivolity. He said that in reading the leading newspapers of Chicago and the East, he found that the Indiana State Legislature had laid itself open to ridicule by the action already taken on the bill. He thought consideration of such a proposition was not dignified or worthy of the Senate. He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and the motion carried.

The Indianapolis Journal had **Senator Hubbell** saying that “the Senate might as well try to legislate water to run up hill as to establish mathematical truth by law.”

Sources

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- "House Bill No. 246, Indiana State Legislature, 1897" by Will E. Edington in *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 1935*
- "Indiana's Squared Circle" by Arthur E. Hallerberg in *Mathematics Magazine*, May 1977
- History of Pi* by Petr Beckmann
- Mathematical Cranks* by Underwood Dudley





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O. Z. HUBBELL, Secretary
R. C. P. SMITH, Treasurer

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 3, 190

Mrs. M. M. Negley,
San Bernardino, Cal.

Madam:-

We are in receipt of your favor of yesterday enclosing P. O. order for \$1.50 and ordering two certificates of stock and in compliance therewith we hand you certificate 281 for 10 shares in your name and certificate 282 for 5 shares in the name of Charles E. Negley.

Respectfully,

O. Z. Hubbell,
Secy.



SHORT NOTICE

**Globe Oil
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Price to be advanced as soon as the limited block now offered has been taken.

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R. C. P. SMITH, Treasurer

Los Angeles, Cal., March 28, 1900

Mr. Michael M. Negley,  
San Bernardino, Cal.

Dear Sir:--

We send you under separate cover our prospectus and a map of our oil lands. We desire to call your attention to the merits of the stock of the Globe Oil Company as an investment of a substantial nature.

This company has 1500 acres of proven oil land in the Fullerton and Coalinga districts. The object of this company is to build up a permanent business in the production and sale of crude oil. It offers an opportunity for a safe investment in the stock of a company that has some of the most valuable oil properties on the coast.

One-third of the total capital stock, after paying for all of our properties, has been placed in the treasury to be sold to provide funds for the thorough and rapid development of the company's lands. The par value of the stock is \$1.00 per share. A limited amount of this stock has been placed on sale at ten cents per share. The company is organized under the laws of Arizona, and the stock when issued is fully paid up and absolutely non-assessable. There is no personal liability for corporate debts of the company.

The company begins business with valuable assets and absolutely no indebtedness.

Negotiations are now under way for sinking two wells on the company's property, and the company confidently expects to soon be producing oil.

The price of stock will soon be advanced to twenty cents per share.

Any information you may desire will be gladly furnished, and we trust you will not be backward in asking questions.

We would be glad to have you give our property a personal inspection, as it will bear the closest investigation.

Trusting that you may decide to join us in this enterprise, and in any event assuring you of our cordial good-will, we are,

Very truly yours,

GLOBE OIL COMPANY,

By *J. H. Naylor*  
*Genl Mgr*



CAPITAL, \$600,000

ROOMS 502-504 HOMER LAUGHLIN BUILDING

315 SOUTH BROADWAY

TEL. RED 3566

Officers and Directors

A. J. WALLACE, President  
M. V. McQUIGG, Vice-President  
T. H. NOXON, General Manager  
O. Z. HUBBELL, Secretary  
R. C. P. SMITH, Treasurer

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 25, 1901.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GLOBE OIL CO.

Your directors enclose herewith dividend No. 1, of one-half cent per share, for the month of April 1901. This is on the basis of six per cent. per annum on the par value of the stock and twenty per cent. per annum on the present market price of the stock.

If the price of crude oil drops no lower we can reasonably expect to maintain this rate of dividends. Should the price of oil advance to its normal amount and our development continue, we may reasonably expect to largely increase this rate of dividends.

We now have six wells completed. Some of them, that were drilled first, are shallow and of correspondingly small output, others equal the largest wells in the field, although one or two are still sanding and may prove to be intermittent in production for a month or two. This is the history of wells in the Kern River field. However, we think this fault is now overcome by the use of compressed air with which we have been experimenting for some time. We confidently expect, that as soon as the air plant is completed, we will have a constant output from all wells as fast as they are brought in.

Our plant has cost over \$50,000, and is paid for. Our affairs are in a prosperous condition and with the expected advance in the price of oil, both stock and dividends will go up.

Our only operations, so far, are in the Kern River field, and only one-fifth of our territory there has been developed.

Our ability to pay this dividend with only one-fifth of our Kern River property developed, and at the present low price of oil, will indicate to you what we may be able to do when all of our property is developed and prices have regained their normal condition.

Hereafter we contemplate paying dividends quarterly instead of monthly.

Very truly yours,

GLOBE OIL COMPANY.

DEATH SUMMONS NOTED CITIZEN OF THE SOUTH



SENATOR O. Z. HUBBELL, WHO DIED AT HIS HOME IN ONTARIO.

State Senator O. Z. Hubbell Passes Away After Brief Illness.

LOS ANGELES, April 17.—Hon. Orrin Z. Hubbell, State Senator from the Thirtieth District, composed of San Bernardino and Inyo counties, died at 11 o'clock to-night at his home at Ontario of septic endocarditis. He was 46 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. His estate is estimated to be worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Hubbell became ill during the last week of the recent session of the Legislature, and although he remained until final adjournment, he was under the care of a physician and returned home a very sick man. It was at first supposed that he was afflicted with the grip, but later more serious symptoms developed. He was given the benefit of the best possible medical treatment, but the disease refused to yield to treatment. The end came to-night after a period of unconsciousness, which lasted since yesterday.

FEAR OF STRIKE IS ABOUT OVER

United Railroads and Employes Getting Together.

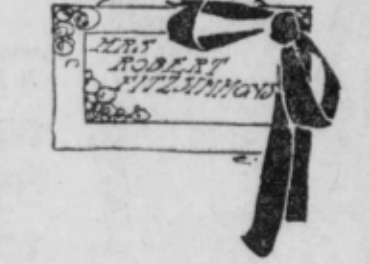
Question of the Right to Hire and Discharge Is Eliminated.

There will be no street car strike in San Francisco. The difficulties are being gradually swept away between the corporation and the members of the Street Carmen's Union. President Holland of the United Railroads yesterday handed to the leading officials of the Street Carmen's Union his reply in reference to their demands. The most important point in President Holland's communication is in reference to the discharge and employment of men. In his letter President Holland says in reference to this subject: "We could not consent to its becoming the subject of arbitration, and its incorporation in a contract would add nothing to a right we cannot yield nor relieve us from a duty to the public we cannot evade." The union asked that this question should be postponed, and in reply the street car corporation says emphatically that it is a matter that will be eliminated. President Holland's letter follows:

Your communication of April 13 received. From it we learn that you desire to "eliminate" the subject of employment and discharge "from our dispute" and from any resulting contract. This is satisfactory to us inasmuch as we could not consent to its becoming the subject of arbitration and its incorporation in a contract would add nothing to a right we cannot yield nor relieve us from a duty to the public we cannot evade. In that behalf, this company repeats its former declaration that it does not intend to and will not discriminate against men by reason of their belonging or not belonging to a union, but will hire and retain its employes solely on their merits for honesty, capacity and fidelity. It being already agreed that all other matters in dispute shall be left to arbitration, we suggest that our respective representatives now meet for the purpose of arranging the details of an agreement of submission. It is entirely satisfactory to us, we may add, that "an opportunity be given for the presentation of evidence in San Francisco" along any legitimate lines of inquiry and under the ordinary rules of evidence. In discussing the answer of the company General Manager Chapman said yesterday:

In endeavoring to reach an agreement with its employes the company has felt that it must reserve to itself the right to decide who should enter its employment and whom it should dismiss therefrom. For this reason we informed our employes we could not consent to submit to arbitration the question of employment and discharge. This question has now been eliminated from the matters in controversy between the company and its employes, and the remaining questions are by mutual agreement, to be submitted to the arbitration agreed upon. I cannot conceive of any question that can now arise to precipitate trouble, and believe the public may rest assured.

FITZSIMMONS' WIFE ANSWERS CALL OF DEATH



WIFE OF THE FORMER CHAMPION PUGILIST, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Brief Illness Ends Her Life at Her Home in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the former champion heavy-weight pugilist, died at her home in Brooklyn to-day. She began sinking last night and Fitzsimmons summoned a number of physicians, but they were unable to save her. Mrs. Fitzsimmons had been ill for several days with typhoid pneumonia.

MILLER SENDS IN RESIGNATION

JAIL YET HOLDS MRS. A. L. SMITH

Argument on Writ of Habeas Corpus Is Postponed.

Court Fixes Bail, but Coin or Bonds Are Not Forthcoming.

The argument on the application for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mrs. Adelaide Lloyd Smith, who is wanted in Seattle on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, was commenced before Judge Cook at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Smith was brought from the City Prison by Detective T. B. Gibson and sat beside her attorneys, Louis P. Boardman and W. S. Barnes. She seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. She had been previously booked at the prison en route to Seattle on the felony charge. Attorney Boardman argued that the complaint sworn to by Detective Gibson before Police Judge Conlan, on which the return to the application was based, did not show that a criminal charge was now pending against Mrs. Smith in the State of Washington and also that it did not show that a criminal offense had been committed under the laws of the State of Washington.

He read the complaint sworn to by Miss Rose Daughery before a Judge in Seattle last January, charging Mrs. Smith with obtaining \$1000 from her by false representations regarding the Gray Gander oil stock and questioned the sufficiency of the complaint to hold Mrs. Smith. He argued that there was no allegation in the complaint that Miss Daughery parted with the money by reason of the alleged false representations. The Judge seemed to agree with Boardman in that respect, but Assistant District Attorney Harris argued that the allegation was sufficiently made in the complaint. At his request the matter was continued till Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, so that he could have an opportunity of examining the laws of the State of Washington regarding the crime of obtaining money by false pretenses. Attorney Boardman asked that Mrs. Smith be released on bonds and the Judge fixed them in \$2000 or \$1500 cash. She was remanded into the custody of the Sheriff and was taken to the County Jail. Mrs. Smith is quite well known in this city. Four years ago she appeared at a concert given by herself in Sherman & Clay Hall. She then possessed a sweet soprano voice, which was well trained. The local critics did not rave over her, however, but devoted all their attention to criticizing her magnificent gowns and diamonds. Some well known artists of this city assisted the rich widow in the concert. A feature of the affair was the



Pos of Pi

The wonderful power of kind is not because it is a stim wonderful tonic and reconstruct CURING disease and restoring Marvelous cures are reported by nurses who have witnessed Pinkham's Vegetable Compound One of Many Women Without "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—and they all said nothing but an "I picked up a paper and had falling and inflammation of severe headache, did not know After three months' use of it, I Vegetable Compound."—Mrs A Graduate Nurse, Veg

“The last senator to serve a shorter term was Orrin Z. Hubbell, a Republican who served 15 weeks in 1903 before he died in office,”

Read more here: <https://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article216258905.html#storylink=cpy>