

the De Boyers, a Huguenot family of France which in 1687 abandoned title, property, and home and fled to America to escape the religious persecution of Louis XIV. General Richard Montgomery of the American Revolution and the Wallaces of Louisiana are also among the ancestral stock on the maternal side.

When very young, the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to North Arlington, Va., where he was reared as a farmer boy, a circumstance which has contributed very materially to his success in his chosen profession, due to the health and vigor resulting therefrom.

At the age of seventeen he began a two years' journey around the world, visiting Australia, India, Egypt, and the principal countries of Europe. Returning to his home, he finished his education, and, after four years' study of the law, graduated with honor from the Law Department of the National University at Washington, D. C., in 1886. He soon received appointments as United States Commissioner, and, subsequently, as United States Special Attorney. In 1887 he revisited Europe, as foreign correspondent of a prominent Eastern journal, and while abroad wrote a series of essays which have been reprinted.

Mr. Phillips first became a resident of California in 1880. Charmed with the climate and people of his adopted State, he resolved that as soon as he had completed his tour of the world and finished his education he would become a permanent resident of the Golden State. Through his exploration of distant and almost inaccessible parts of the State, and a systematic study of climate, resources, and other advantages, no one is more enthusiastic in praise of the future of California.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, and has won a number of successes in the higher courts of California. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is connected with many worthy institutions of charity and benevolence.

In 1890, under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee, he edited and revised an edition of Lynch's "Buckleyism"; 40,000 copies of which were distributed throughout the State as a campaign document, thereby contributing materially to Republican success. In the same year he spoke at numerous public meetings in the northern part of the State, in behalf of the Republican nominees. In 1892 Mr. Phillips served as Attorney for the Non-Partisan party before the Board of Election Commissioners and otherwise, and as president of the Board of Assembly District Presidents of San Francisco contributed very largely to the overthrow of bossism and the establishment of the present régime of clean politics.

In 1893 Mr. Phillips was chosen by the Fourth of July Committee of San Francisco to deliver the Independence Day oration, and his effort in this direction, delivered at Metropolitan Temple, was flatteringly reviewed by the leading dailies, as a commendable departure from the usual character of such performances, it being devoted to the prosperity and welfare of California.

In 1894 he became a member of the Republican County Committee of San Francisco, and in the same year served as a delegate by proxy to the Republican State Convention at Sacramento. As a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District of California, he was warmly supported by the leading citizens and voters of his Congressional District, but through the perfidy of a factional interest the nomination went to an older candidate. It is now conceded among sagacious politicians that this was one of the stupid blunders of the late campaign, and had Mr. Phillips received the Republican nomination a different result would have been achieved in the Fourth Congressional District, and the Gubernatorial office would have been won by the Republican leader.

He is recognized as being aggressive, enthusiastic, and fearless in advocating the principles which he believes to be just and right. With