

business in the courts. In 1848 his name was brought before the Whig convention of Ohio as a candidate for governor lacking but two votes of the nomination. Retiring from his profession, he removed to the city of New York as principal in the banking firm of Delano, Dunlevy & Co., with a branch house at Cincinnati. In 1856 he withdrew from business and returned to Ohio to engage in agriculture. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860, supporting Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. In 1861 he was appointed commissary general of Ohio, and administered the affairs of that department with marked success. In 1862 his name was brought before the caucus of the Republican legislature for U. S. senator, and he again lacked but two votes of a nomination. In 1863 he was a member of the Ohio legislature. In 1864 he was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, and was chairman of the Ohio delegation. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress and served as chairman on the committee on claims, and every bill introduced by him was passed into a law. He was re-elected to the Fortieth congress, serving with distinction on the committee on foreign affairs.

On March 5th, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant as commissioner of internal revenue, which position he filled with consummate skill and ability. He reorganized the bureau, brought order out of chaos, and succeeded in increasing the revenues from distilled spirits in one year from \$15,000,000 to over \$50,000,000, and the tax on snuff and tobacco from \$8,000,000 to some \$35,000,000. It was during his term as commissioner of internal revenue that Mr. Delano appointed the first colored man to a clerkship under the authority of the United States in any of the government departments. On the 7th of November, 1870, Mr. Delano was appointed by President Grant as secretary of the interior, which position he held until Oct. 1, 1875, when he resigned, and once more returned to his farm in Ohio. Mr. Delano filled the office of secretary of the interior with signal success and ability, and administered the affairs of that department for a longer period than any previous or succeeding secretary.

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Upon his return to Mt. Vernon, Mr. Delano resided at "Lake-home," his beautiful suburban residence about a mile south of the city. Here he passed the remainder of his days in the calm and honored repose befitting a man whose biography was interwoven with the history of his country. He devoted the greater portion of his time to stock and sheep raising, his herds being noted as among the finest in the country.

He founded, and for many years was president of the National Wool Growers' association, and as such he was the champion of the wool industries during the recent revisions of the tariff, and to the flock-masters, sheep-breeders and cattle-raisers of the whole country he was of incalculable service, and his name was favorably known throughout the country at large as their champion.

In educational, as well as other public affairs, he took a deep interest, and especially with Kenyon college and its surrounding