



JUDGE E. M. HEWLETT.

Judge E. M. Hewlett, one of the ablest lawyers the race has produced, is the son of the late Professor A. Molyneaux Hewlett, who was Professor of Physical Training at Harvard University from 1852 until his death in 1872.

Judge Hewlett is a graduate of Boston University, and has practiced law in Boston and Washington since 1877. In 1890 he was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison a Judge in the District of Columbia, of what is now the Municipal Court, and was re-appointed by Presidents Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, serving sixteen years. Judge Hewlett had the united support of Democratic and Republican members of the bar, and was pronounced the best Judge holding a commission, never having been reversed but once by the Upper Court during this whole period. He is now practicing his profession.

He has appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States oftener than all the other colored lawyers of the country put together, having ten cases to his credit. In the case of Gibson vs. Mississippi, reported in 162-U. S., he is complimented by Judge Harlan in his printed opinion. It was Judge Hewlett who caused the Sheriff of Chattanooga, Tenn., to be adjudged in contempt by the Supreme Court of the United States, and then arrested and sent to jail in Washington, for allowing Ed. Johnson to be lynched, after he, Hewlett, had obtained a writ of error. This was the first time the Court had ever had a contempt matter of this nature to deal with.

He is considered one of the most eloquent lawyers at the District Bar, and has ten murder cases to his credit, with the distinction of never having had a man hanged. Judge Hewlett has also appeared in several important cases before the U. S. Court of Claims. The race has produced no abler nor more persistent defender of its rights than Judge Hewlett.