

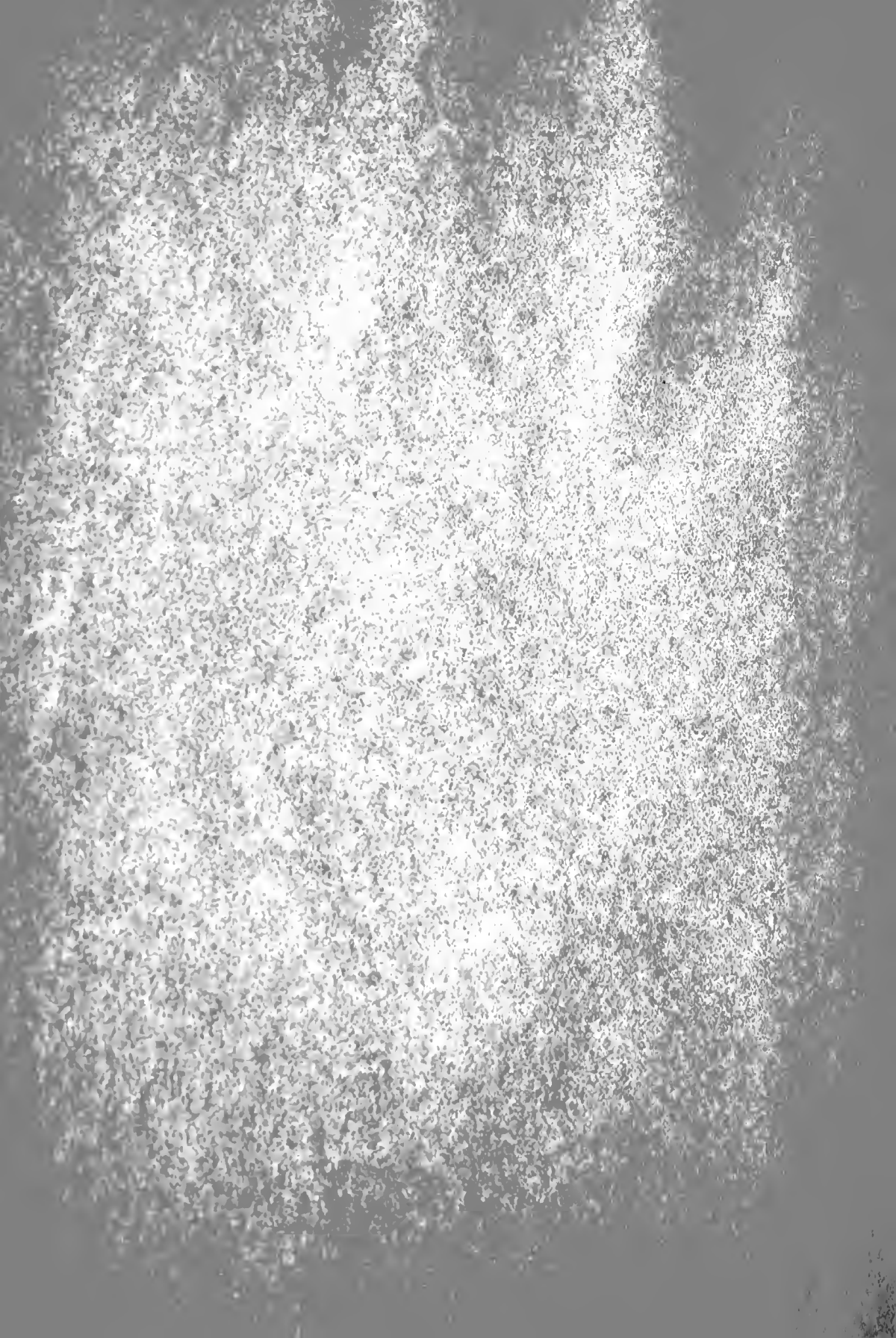
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A HISTORY

OF

THE PUGET SOUND COUNTRY

ITS RESOURCES, ITS COMMERCE AND ITS PEOPLE

With some Reference to Discoveries and Explorations in North America
from the Time of Christopher Columbus Down to that of George
Vancouver in 1792, when the Beauty, Richness and Vast
Commercial Advantages of this Region Were
First Made Known to the World.

BY

COL. WILLIAM FARRAND PROSSER

Ex-President of the Washington State Historical Society.

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

“Examine History, for it is Philosophy teaching by Experience.”—*Carlyle.*

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INDEX.

A.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Abel, Anthony M..... | 356 |
| Adams, Charles M..... | 242 |
| Adams, E. M..... | 353 |
| Aldrich, John F..... | 438 |
| Aldwell, Thomas T..... | 355 |
| Alexander, Hubbard F..... | 164 |
| Allen, William B..... | 365 |
| Armstrong, John H..... | 458 |
| Atkinson, George E..... | 245 |
| Austin, William A..... | 374 |

B.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Baker, Frank R..... | 200 |
| Balkwill, Samuel R..... | 166 |
| Bar, Lawrence..... | 121 |
| Bardsley, William C..... | 521 |
| Barlow, Byron..... | 411 |
| Barlow, Calvin S..... | 19 |
| Bartruff, David E..... | 358 |
| Bates, Charles O..... | 147 |
| Bedford, Charles..... | 384 |
| Bell, George W..... | 81 |
| Bell, John M..... | 526 |
| Benson, Bertil W..... | 399 |
| Berry, John W..... | 21 |
| Bigelow, Harry A..... | 302 |
| Bingham, Charles E..... | 204 |
| Birge, George E..... | 362 |
| Blake, Almon C..... | 363 |
| Blattner, Frank S..... | 101 |
| Bordeaux, Thomas..... | 64 |
| Bothell, David C..... | 163 |
| Boyle, John L..... | 352 |
| Brackett, George..... | 405 |
| Bradley, Luther P..... | 192 |
| Bradley, William R..... | 172 |
| Branin, Alvertis..... | 416 |
| Brautigam, Phil..... | 512 |
| Brawley, Dewitt C..... | 263 |
| Bridges, Jesse B..... | 404 |
| Britton, George C..... | 102 |
| Brown, Arthur H..... | 460 |
| Brown, Neil..... | 455 |
| Brush, William O..... | 297 |
| Bryan, Robert B..... | 130 |
| Burdick, Henry P..... | 98 |
| Burwell, Austin P..... | 269 |
| Bush, Newton W..... | 356 |
| Butler, William C..... | 357 |

C.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Cain, George W..... | 493 |
| Cain, James..... | 494 |
| Calderhead, Samuel C..... | 369 |
| Calkins, D. D..... | 195 |
| Callvert, Stephen A..... | 566 |
| Campbell, Fremont..... | 232 |
| Campbell, Horace..... | 398 |
| Campbell, Louis D..... | 176 |
| Campbell, Richard P..... | 513 |
| Carman, Joseph L..... | 491 |
| Centralia Chronicle..... | 463 |
| Centralia News-Examiner..... | 308 |
| Chambers, James W..... | 561 |
| Chapman, Adam M..... | 379 |
| Chapman, William O..... | 171 |
| Chehalis Bee-Nugget..... | 290 |
| Clark, Adalbert B..... | 532 |
| Clarke, William D..... | 132 |
| Cleaveland, Elisha B..... | 451 |
| Coady, Michael S..... | 398 |
| Coffman, Noah B..... | 168 |
| Coleman, John T..... | 569 |
| Collins, Ulric L..... | 211 |
| Comeford, James P..... | 462 |
| Conrad, Chesley T..... | 392 |
| Cook, Ralph..... | 314 |
| Coon, Charles E..... | 59 |
| Corey, Merton H..... | 219 |
| Cotter, William D..... | 453 |
| Cowden, Harrison..... | 180 |
| Cox, Harvey R..... | 276 |
| Cox, William C..... | 44 |
| Crandall, Sidney G..... | 99 |
| Crawford, Ronald C..... | 274 |
| Crosby, Frank L..... | 252 |
| Cudlihec, Edward..... | 367 |

D.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Dagleish, John W..... | 450 |
| Darling, Charles A..... | 141 |
| Davidson, Alpheus..... | 133 |
| Davis, George L..... | 435 |
| Davis, Henry C..... | 48 |
| Davis, James H..... | 162 |
| Davis, William H..... | 380 |
| Day, Edwin M..... | 496 |
| Deggaller, Edward..... | 397 |
| Denny, Arthur A..... | 1 |
| Denton, Marion G..... | 109 |
| DeSoto, Alexander..... | 47 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Devin, Henry L..... | 251 |
| Dickerson, William W..... | 77 |
| Dickinson, Harvey L..... | 286 |
| Draham, Mark H..... | 58 |
| Drewry, David T..... | 83 |
| Dreyer, Frank..... | 437 |
| Drum, Henry..... | 96 |
| Dumon, John H..... | 122 |
| Dunbar, Cyrus V..... | 63 |
| Dunbar, Ralph O..... | 134 |
| Durrent, James A..... | 155 |
| Dysart, George..... | 510 |

E.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Earles, Michael..... | 539 |
| Eaton, William B..... | 426 |
| Edens, John J..... | 468 |
| Elder, James..... | 495 |
| Elliott, Henry S..... | 191 |
| Ellison, David..... | 347 |
| Elstereit, August..... | 346 |
| Engle, Abraham W..... | 145 |
| Erholm, Charles..... | 261 |
| Eshelman, James F..... | 270 |
| Evans, John..... | 427 |
| Everson, Ever..... | 522 |

F.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Fairweather, William A..... | 61 |
| Faubert, Henry..... | 66 |
| Ferguson, David..... | 328 |
| Ferguson, Emory C..... | 409 |
| Ferry Museum..... | 308 |
| Fisher, George C..... | 396 |
| Fisk, Thomas P..... | 187 |
| Flemming, Thomas C..... | 220 |
| Forbes, John B..... | 345 |
| Foss, Louis..... | 360 |
| Fournier, Samuel..... | 86 |
| Fowler, Charles R..... | 319 |
| Fowler, George W..... | 243 |
| Fowler, W. G..... | 459 |
| France, George W..... | 528 |
| Francis, T. P..... | 375 |
| Fratt, Charles D..... | 312 |
| Frost, Robert..... | 124 |
| Fullerton, Mark A..... | 177 |
| Furness, John..... | 343 |
| Furth, Jacob..... | 568 |

G.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Garretson, Hiram F..... | 168 |
| Gibbs, Sabin A..... | 284 |
| Gilchrist, Charles..... | 121 |
| Gilday, Robert..... | 430 |
| Giles, Theodore..... | 395 |
| Gillespie, James R..... | 413 |
| Gillette, Theodore W..... | 281 |
| Gilstrap, William H..... | 272 |
| Gingrich, Christian O..... | 194 |
| Glasgow, Joseph M..... | 394 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Glen, Robert J..... | 349 |
| Glidden, Lewellin M..... | 169 |
| Gormley, Matt H..... | 366 |
| Green, George..... | 393 |
| Griffith, Luther H..... | 381 |
| Griggs, Herbert S..... | 170 |
| Grimm, S. Edwin..... | 551 |
| Gross Morris..... | 214 |
| Grove, James T..... | 30 |
| Gunston, Malcolm E..... | 202 |

H.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Hadley, Hiram E..... | 555 |
| Hadley, Lindley H..... | 541 |
| Hague, Isaac N..... | 283 |
| Hamilton, Edward S..... | 248 |
| Handsaker, Lester S..... | 351 |
| Harm, Frank D..... | 533 |
| Harmon, Ulysses E..... | 117 |
| Harrington, Frederick W..... | 359 |
| Harris, James McE..... | 126 |
| Harris, Mitchell..... | 563 |
| Harstad, Bjug..... | 38 |
| Hartman, Washington..... | 554 |
| Harvey, Walter M..... | 183 |
| Haskell, Forbes P., Jr..... | 80 |
| Haskell, Edwin N..... | 330 |
| Hastie, Thomas P..... | 448 |
| Hatch, George C..... | 311 |
| Hawkins, Harry A..... | 371 |
| Hawks, Archie McL..... | 477 |
| Heberden, William H..... | 477 |
| Hegg, Fred A..... | 137 |
| Henry, Thomas N..... | 60 |
| Hensler, Gus..... | 490 |
| Hill, Bradford L..... | 41 |
| Hill, Frank D..... | 511 |
| Hineckley, Timothy D..... | 380 |
| Hoferecamp, Herman..... | 106 |
| Hogan, Frank V..... | 506 |
| Hohl, George J..... | 140 |
| Holes, Lucius T..... | 425 |
| Holt, Charles L..... | 239 |
| Hood, Charles..... | 388 |
| Hopkins, James F..... | 464 |
| Horton, Dexter..... | 564 |
| Hoss, Theodore..... | 244 |
| Hovey, John P..... | 543 |
| Howe, Alvah B..... | 214 |
| Hudson, Robert G..... | 215 |
| Hufty, Baldwin..... | 498 |
| Hunter, J. W..... | 391 |
| Hnston, Thad..... | 158 |
| Huth, Anton..... | 218 |
| Hylak, Anton, Sr. and Jr..... | 537 |
| Hyner, Matthew E..... | 146 |

I.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Ide, Clarence W..... | 489 |
| Irving, Peter..... | 167 |
| Israel, George C..... | 144 |

INDEX.

v

J.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Jacobs, Orange | 570 |
| Johns, Bennett W..... | 128 |
| Johnson, Harvey L..... | 414 |
| Johnson, James L..... | 548 |
| Jones, Sherman L..... | 558 |

K.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Kale, C. S..... | 175 |
| Kandle, George B..... | 224 |
| Kearney, Joseph F..... | 82 |
| Kempster, Arthur L..... | 388 |
| Kildall, Simon F..... | 418 |
| Kincaid, Robert..... | 138 |
| Kingsbury, Edward P..... | 69 |
| Kirkpatrick, Minor P..... | 344 |
| Kirkpatrick, William D..... | 311 |
| Kline, Robert L..... | 514 |
| Kneeland, Ammi H..... | 556 |
| Knight, Mrs. Mary M..... | 35 |
| Knox, James..... | 51 |
| Kuhn, Albert H..... | 55 |
| Kyle, George A..... | 447 |

L.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Laffoon, Reuben F..... | 23 |
| Lambert, Ross S..... | 182 |
| Langhorne, William W..... | 531 |
| Larson, John J..... | 107 |
| LaSalle, William..... | 110 |
| Latta, Marion C..... | 264 |
| Lawler, George..... | 552 |
| Lewis County Advocate..... | 291 |
| Linck, John W..... | 236 |
| Linn, Oliver V..... | 124 |
| Lister, Alfred..... | 285 |
| Lister, Ernest..... | 79 |
| Lloyd, J. P. D..... | 13 |
| Locke, Phil S..... | 387 |
| London & San Francisco Bank, Limited.. | 95 |
| Longden, George R..... | 557 |
| Loose, Ursinus K..... | 432 |
| Lutz, Harry E..... | 518 |

M.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Mallory, Henry..... | 364 |
| Malloy, William J..... | 323 |
| Manning, Lucius R..... | 94 |
| Marsh, Calvin L..... | 243 |
| Martin, H. H., Lumber Company..... | 327 |
| Mason County Journal..... | 262 |
| Mathes, Edward T..... | 515 |
| Matthew, Otto L..... | 378 |
| Matthews, Alexander G..... | 446 |
| Mayhew, Lewis..... | 324 |
| Maynard, Charles W..... | 567 |
| McBride, Henry..... | 87 |
| McCarver, Morton M..... | 470 |
| McConaughy, John W..... | 467 |
| McCoy, George..... | 517 |
| McCready, Norman S..... | 240 |
| McCully, Frank M..... | 538 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| McDonald, Thomas W..... | 231 |
| McGregor, Daniel..... | 165 |
| McGregor, Henry J..... | 422 |
| McKay, George L..... | 415 |
| McManus, John E..... | 376 |
| McMurray, John L..... | 24 |
| McNecley, Edwin J..... | 205 |
| McNitt, Frank T..... | 77 |
| Mead, Albert E..... | 333 |
| Meade, William J..... | 185 |
| Meath, Edward..... | 104 |
| Metcalf, Ralph..... | 26 |
| Meyer, Frederick..... | 520 |
| Milhollin, James H..... | 148 |
| Milhollin, John H..... | 148 |
| Miller, George H..... | 326 |
| Milroy, Robert H..... | 74 |
| Milroy, Valerius A..... | 76 |
| Mitchell, Frank W..... | 300 |
| Mitchell, S. Z..... | 332 |
| Mock, William H..... | 71 |
| Mohn, Jacob E..... | 271 |
| Moon, Harley D..... | 317 |
| Moran Thomas..... | 339 |
| Morgan, Hiram D..... | 402 |
| Morning Olympian, The..... | 462 |
| Morse, Davis W..... | 487 |
| Morse, Frank C..... | 28 |
| Morse, Robert I..... | 293 |
| Moultray, William R..... | 247 |
| Mount, Wallace..... | 178 |
| Mowell, John W..... | 39 |
| Munn, Clarence E..... | 334 |
| Munro, Henry L..... | 349 |
| Munro, William J..... | 246 |
| Munson, Albert J..... | 233 |

N.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Needham, Arthur..... | 62 |
| Neher, John A..... | 336 |
| Neterer, Jeremiah..... | 280 |
| Newkirk, Israel A..... | 255 |
| Newland, John T..... | 371 |
| Nichols, Samuel H..... | 112 |
| Nicholson, Lawson A..... | 18 |

O.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Olson, Charles A..... | 418 |
| Olympia Daily Recorder..... | 227 |
| Olympia National Bank..... | 202 |
| O'Neill, Thomas..... | 573 |
| Opsvig, Peter L..... | 31 |
| Ormsby, Norris..... | 139 |
| Osborn, George W..... | 33 |
| Owen, Hezekiah S..... | 203 |

P.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Parks, William..... | 522 |
| Peterson, John H..... | 259 |
| Phillips, S. A..... | 37 |
| Pidduck, George A..... | 346 |
| Pidduck, Thomas H..... | 341 |
| Pinckney, William H..... | 142 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| Pitcher, Hamilton | 213 | Speirs, George | 127 |
| Post, John | 431 | Spencer, George A. | 549 |
| Powell, William..... | 504 | Spithill, Alexander | 410 |
| Prefontaine, Francis X..... | 475 | Sprague, Frank S..... | 92 |
| Prichard, Arthur G..... | 505 | Springer, C. H..... | 120 |
| Pritchard, Charles I..... | 578 | Squire, Watson C..... | 479 |
| Pruner, George D. C..... | 186 | Stadelman, Charles H..... | 320 |
| R. | | | |
| Rateliffe, Edward M..... | 459 | Stalleup, John C..... | 27 |
| Rathbun, John C..... | 104 | Stampfer, Jacob | 562 |
| Rea, Oscar E..... | 443 | Stanbra, Charles | 500 |
| Reavis, James B..... | 73 | Startup, Jeremiah G..... | 174 |
| Redman, John T..... | 527 | State Bank | 120 |
| Reeves, Elza A..... | 497 | Stauffer, Joseph E..... | 424 |
| Reid, Robert A..... | 496 | Steele, Edward | 179 |
| Reinhart, Caleb S..... | 14 | Stewart, Carey L..... | 444 |
| Remsberg, Charles E..... | 409 | Stewart, David | 114 |
| Rhodes, B. H..... | 116 | St. John, Arthur C..... | 111 |
| Rice, Alonzo E..... | 115 | Street, Samuel F..... | 295 |
| Richardson, H. G..... | 80 | Strom, Edwin A..... | 220 |
| Ricksecker, Eugene..... | 417 | Sullivan, John | 132 |
| Riddell, Crockett M..... | 258 | Smuner, Thomas B..... | 428 |
| Riley, Jean F..... | 67 | Swalwell, William G..... | 502 |
| Riplinger, John | 306 | T. | |
| Robbins Brothers | 540 | Taylor, Alonzo S..... | 520 |
| Robbins, Herbert E..... | 540 | Terry, Frank | 441 |
| Robbins, William L..... | 540 | Thayer, Elroy M..... | 316 |
| Robinson, J. W..... | 146 | Thomas, Robert P..... | 298 |
| Robinson, Martin | 222 | Thompson, Charles W..... | 280 |
| Robinson, Thomas | 278 | Thompson, Edgar I..... | 209 |
| Robinson, William F..... | 288 | Thorne, Chester | 197 |
| Roeder, Otto B..... | 368 | Titlow, Aaron R..... | 22 |
| Roice, Edward A..... | 419 | Tyler, Thomas | 317 |
| Roney, Thomas | 434 | U. | |
| Rosling, Eric E..... | 161 | Udness, Olaf | 260 |
| Ross, Frank C..... | 150 | V. | |
| Rowe, Lewis S..... | 544 | Vance, Thomas M..... | 409 |
| Rowland, Harry G..... | 46 | Van Holderbeke, August | 189 |
| Rucker, Mrs. J. M..... | 184 | Van Valey, Albert L..... | 32 |
| Russell, Ambrose J..... | 217 | Vernon, James M..... | 394 |
| S. | | | |
| Sampson, Lammon E..... | 208 | Vogtlin, George H..... | 256 |
| Sargent, John H..... | 250 | W. | |
| Saunders, Steve | 488 | Wadhams, Arthur E..... | 393 |
| Schmidt, Leopold F..... | 335 | Walker, Richard E..... | 182 |
| Schrieker, W. E..... | 420 | Wallace, Thomas B..... | 507 |
| Scooby, J. O'B..... | 156 | Walters, Abraham L..... | 108 |
| Scott, Alvin B..... | 17 | Walton, Hiram F..... | 440 |
| Scott, James B..... | 523 | Waples, William H..... | 105 |
| Seaborg, Ernest A..... | 486 | Warburton, Stanton | 16 |
| Semple, Eugene | 534 | Warner, Henry H..... | 321 |
| Shelton Weekly Tribune..... | 287 | Warren, Albert | 383 |
| Shenkenberg, Theodore | 29 | Warren, Seth | 434 |
| Shrewsbury, Homer H..... | 386 | Washington, George | 325 |
| Simpson, John | 85 | Washington Standard | 227 |
| Slaughter, Samuel C..... | 53 | Watson, Alexander R..... | 190 |
| Small, Mrs. R. A..... | 154 | Watson, J. Howard | 546 |
| Smith, Norman R..... | 265 | Weekly Capital | 476 |
| Smith, Silas T..... | 501 | Weir, Allen | 579 |
| Snell, Marshall K..... | 100 | Weisbach, Arthur J..... | 52 |
| Snyder, Wilson McL..... | 452 | Wells, Charles H..... | 68 |

INDEX.

vii

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Wells, William V..... | 257 | Winne, Douglas T..... | 43 |
| West, Harry | 572 | Wolten, William M..... | 408 |
| West, John | 109 | Wood, Frederick J..... | 352 |
| Wharton, William S..... | 310 | Woods, William | 492 |
| White, Chester F..... | 279 | Woodworth, Charles | 238 |
| White, Francis A..... | 524 | Woolard, Alfred E..... | 436 |
| White, Harry | 456 | Woolley, Philip A..... | 466 |
| White, Henry A..... | 516 | Worden, Warren A..... | 40 |
| White, Louis P..... | 338 | Wright, Albert H..... | 508 |
| Whitworth, Frederick H..... | 84 | Wright, Charles | 179 |
| Whitworth, George F..... | 574 | Wynkoop, Urban G..... | 160 |
| Wiestling, Joshua M..... | 225 | | |
| Wilkins, Thomas H..... | 198 | Y. | |
| Willey, Frank C..... | 559 | Young, Abraham C..... | 207 |
| Willey, Lafayette | 90 | Young, Robert | 512 |
| Willis, J. E..... | 118 | Z. | |
| Wilson, William M..... | 385 | Zimmerman, Peter | 337 |
| Wilson, Zachary T..... | 57 | | |
| Winchester, Harry | 423 | | |

HISTORY

OF THE

PUGET SOUND COUNTRY.

HON. ARTHUR A. DENNY.

In all ages, the pioneers of the world have occupied a prominent place in its history. They were usually men of action more than of words, yet many of them have left a deep and lasting impression, not only upon their own day and generation, but upon succeeding ages. Abraham was not the first man to "go west" and become the father and founder of a great nation. When the people of our own country were looking for a leader, at a great crisis in their history, they did not go to the cultivated population of its eastern states and cities, but they went west and took Abraham Lincoln, a pioneer of the state of Illinois, who led them triumphantly through the most critical period of their existence, notwithstanding the manifold and extraordinary difficulties by which he was surrounded. In our own state, the name of Arthur A. Denny is everywhere recognized as that of a man who has borne a conspicuous and an honorable part in its early settlement and in the work of laying the foundations of a great and prosperous commonwealth. For more than forty-seven years he faithfully discharged, without fear and without reproach, every duty devolving upon him, whether personal and domestic or public and official in its character. From the time of his arrival at Alki Point, on the 13th day of November, 1851, to the day of his death in Seattle, on the 9th of January, 1899, he was never known to falter in the performance of any trust or obligation he may have assumed, but during all of that time he was known as an upright, sincere and earnest, God-fearing man, whose highest ambition it was to serve his country and his fellowmen to the best of his ability as a useful, progressive, patriotic and law-abiding citizen.

At his death it was realized that "a great man had fallen in Israel." Yet he came to his grave in a full age, "like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." And his loss was deplored by thousands of people who were nevertheless proud of the fact that such a man had lived and died amongst them. His memory is a priceless legacy, not only to his descendants, but to the entire community in which he dwelt, and to the territory and state of which

he was so long an honored citizen. It has been said that "the best commentary upon any work of literature is a faithful life of the author." If this be true, it is also true that the best memorial which can be framed of such a man as Mr. Denny is the publication of a plain and straightforward history of his personal life and character. Fortunately he has left us an autobiography which will, beyond question, be more interesting to our readers than anything which could be written, no matter how impartial it might be, by a surviving friend or acquaintance.

This sketch of his life is written in that direct and unassuming manner which characterized Mr. Denny, and, like the "Personal Memoirs of General Grant," it carries with it the conviction that it was written by a man of strict and sturdy integrity. This autobiography is as follows:

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ARTHUR ARMSTRONG DENNY.

I have been of late so frequently solicited for a sketch of my life that it has become a source of annoyance, more especially as it has never occurred to me, and does not now, that my life's history is of any importance or calculated to be of any special interest to the public at large.

In my life work I have simply endeavored to meet the obligations to my family and discharge my duty as a citizen to my country and the community in which I have lived. It has not occurred to me that I have accomplished anything above the ordinary, and, if so, I should feel humiliated to claim it for myself.

My life has been a busy one, and I have not taken time to think of the estimate which those who are to come after me may put upon what I have done, or whether they will consider it at all. Having reached a time when what I can do, or what I may think or say is of but little moment to the active world, the hard and annoying thing to me is the seeming disposition to dissect the subject before death. It is not, therefore, for self-exaltation that I have undertaken to make as brief a sketch as possible, but to relieve myself of the annoyance referred to, and for the satisfaction of my family.

ARTHUR ARMSTRONG DENNY.

Seattle, November 25th, 1890.

The Denny's are a very ancient family of England, Ireland and Scotland. I trace my branch from Ireland to America in my great-grandparents, David and Margaret Denny, who came to America before the Revolution, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where my grandfather, Robert Denny, was born in the year 1753. In early life he removed to Frederick county, Virginia, where he, in the year 1778, married Rachel Thomas, and in about 1790 removed to and settled in Mercer county, Kentucky, where my father, John Denny, was born May 4, 1793. On August 25, 1814, he was married to Sarah Wilson, my mother, the daughter of Bassel and Ann Wilson. My mother was born in the old town of Bladensburg, near Washington city, February 3, 1797. Her mother's name was Scott, but I cannot trace the families of my maternal grandparents beyond America, but they, doubtless, came to America in very early times.

Both of my grandparents rendered service in the Revolutionary war, and my grandfather Wilson belonged to Washington's command at Braddock's defeat.

My father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and belonged to Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment of Kentucky volunteers. He was also an ensign in Captain McAfee's company. He was with Harrison at the battle of the Thames, when Proctor was defeated and the noted Tecumseh was killed. He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1840-41, with Lincoln, Yates, Baker and others who afterwards became noted in national affairs. He was a Whig in politics, and a Republican after the formation of that party. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and it was his custom to induce litigants, if possible, to settle without a resort to law; I do not think he was ever himself a party in an action at law. He died July 28, 1875, in his eighty-third year. My mother died on March 25, 1841, in her forty-fifth year. For her I had the greatest reverence, and as I now look back and contemplate her character, it seems to me that she was as nearly perfect as it is possible to find any one in this world.

About the year 1816 my parents removed from Kentucky to Washington county, Indiana, and settled near Salem, where I was born, June 20, 1822. When I was about one year old they removed to Putnam county, six miles east of Greencastle, where they remained until I was in my thirteenth year, when they removed to Knox county, Illinois. The first land entered in Putnam county by my father was March 12, 1823. My impression is that he went there and made the selection at that time and moved the family some time in the summer or fall of the same year.

My education began in the log schoolhouse so familiar to the early settler in the old west. The teachers were paid by subscription, so much per pupil, and the schools rarely lasted more than half the year, and often but three months. Among the earliest of my recollections is one of my father hewing out a farm in the beech woods of Indiana; and I well remember that the first school I attended was two and a half miles distant from my home. When I became older it was often necessary for me to attend the home duties one-half of the day and then go to school, a mile distant; but by close application I was able to keep up with my class. My opportunities, to some extent, improved as time advanced, but I never got beyond the boarding school and seminary. I spent my vacation with older brothers at carpenter and joiner work, to obtain the means to pay my expenses during term time.

On November 23, 1843, I was married to Mary Ann Boren, to whom I am very largely indebted for any success which I may have achieved in life. She has been kind and indulgent to all my faults, and in cases of doubt and difficulty in the long voyage we have made together she has always been, without the least disposition to dictate, a safe and prudent adviser.

I was eight years county surveyor of Knox county, Illinois, and resigned that position to come to the Pacific coast. On April 10, 1851, I started with my family across the plains, and reached The Dalles, August 11, and arrived in Portland, August 23. On the 5th of November we sailed for Puget Sound on the schooner *Exact*, and arrived at our destination on Elliott's Bay, November 13, 1851.

The place where we landed we called Alki Point, at that time as wild a spot as any on earth. We were landed in the ship's boat when the tide was

well out; and while the men of the party were all actively engaged in removing our goods to a point above high tide, the women and children had crawled into the brush, made a fire, and spread a cloth to shelter them from the rain. When the goods were secured I went to look after the women, and found on my approach that their faces were concealed. On a closer inspection I discovered that they were in tears, having already discovered the gravity of the situation; but I did not for some time discover that I had gone a step too far. In fact, it was not until I became aware that my wife and helpless children were exposed to the murderous attacks of hostile savages that it dawned upon me that I had made a desperate venture. My motto in life was to never go backward, and in fact if I had wished to retrace my steps it was about as nearly impossible to do so as if I had taken the bridge up behind me. I had brought my family from a good home surrounded by comforts and luxuries, and landed them in a wilderness, and I do not now think that it was at all strange that a woman who had, without complaint, endured all the dangers and hardships of a trip across the great plains should be found shedding tears when contemplating the hard prospect then so plainly in view. Now, in looking back to the experiences of those times, it seems to me that it is not boasting to say that it required quite an amount of energy and some little courage to contend with and overcome the difficulties and dangers we had to meet. For myself, I was for the first several weeks after our landing, so thoroughly occupied in building a cabin to shelter my family for the winter that I had not much time to think of the future. About the time we got our houses completed our little settlement was fortunately visited by Captain Daniel S. Howard, of the brig *Leonesse*, seeking a cargo of piles which we contracted to furnish. This gave us profitable employment, and, although the labor was severe, as we did it mostly without a team, we were cheered on with the thought that we were providing food for our families. A circumstance occurred just at the close of our labor which for a few hours caused us the greatest anxiety and even consternation, but resulted in considerable amusement afterwards. We finished the cargo late in the afternoon, and it was agreed between us and the captain that he would settle with us the next day. The vessel was anchored near the Point, and that night there was a stiff gale from the south, which caused the anchor to drag, and carried the brig before it until the anchor caught in the mud at Smith's Cove. The Indians soon discovered it, and came and reported that the ship had "clatiwad" (left), which caused in our little settlement great astonishment and concern. We were forced to the conclusion that the captain had absconded to avoid paying us for our hard work, and the time we had put in on the cargo was not counted by eight-hour days, but from daylight until darkness. The ship's unexpected departure added a sleepless night to our arduous toil. In the morning, when it grew light enough to see, to our great joy, we discovered the brig getting under way and she soon returned. The captain came on shore and gave a most satisfactory explanation, and he was ever afterwards, to the day of his death, the especial favorite of every one of our little community.

In February, 1852, in company with William N. Bell and C. D. Boren, I made soundings of Elliott's Bay along the eastern shore and towards the

foot of the tide flats to determine the character of the harbor, using for that purpose a clothes line and a bunch of horse shoes. After the survey of the harbor we next examined the land and timber around the bay, and after three days' careful investigation we located claims with a view of lumbering, and, ultimately, of laying off a town.

I came to the coast impressed with the belief that a railroad would be built across the continent to some point on the northern coast within the next fifteen or twenty years, and located on the Sound with that expectation. I imagined that Oregon would receive large annual accessions to its population, but in this I was mistaken, mainly by the opening of Kansas and Nebraska to settlement. The bitter contest which arose there over the slavery question had the effect to attract and absorb the moving population to such an extent that very few, for several years, found their way through those territories; and a large proportion of those who did pass through were gold-seekers bound for California.

Then came our Indian war, which well nigh depopulated Washington territory. This was followed by the great rebellion, all of which retarded the growth of the territory, and for a long time prevented the construction of the railroad upon which I had based large hopes. In the spring of 1852, when we were ready to move upon our claims, we had the experience of the fall before over again in building our cabins to live in. After the houses were built we commenced getting our piles and hewn timber mostly for the San Francisco market; but occasionally a cargo for the Sandwich Islands. Vessels in the lumber trade all carried a stock of general merchandise, and from them we obtained our supplies.

The captain sold from the vessel while taking in cargo, and on leaving turned over the remainder to me to sell on commission. On one occasion my commission business involved me in serious difficulty. The captain of one of the vessels with whom I usually dealt, carried a stock of liquors, but he knew that I did not deal in spirits, and disposed of that part of the cargo himself, or kept it on board. One one occasion, as he was ready for the voyage from San Francisco with his usual stock, something prevented his making the voyage himself; he put a young friend of his just out from Maine in command and gave him general directions, but when they came to the whisky, the young captain said, "What am I to do with that? I will not sell it." "Well," he replied, "take it up to my agent, Mr. Denny, and if he will not dispose of it, turn it over to a friend of mine at Alki Point, who is in the trade." The vessel arrived and the new captain came on shore with a letter explaining the situation. I told him, "All right, Captain, take it to Alki; I have no use for it." In due time the cargo was completed and the captain came on shore and informed me that the man at Alki had on hand a full stock of his own and would not take the stuff; and he would throw it overboard if I did not take it out of his way. My obligation to the owner would in no way justify me in permitting so rash an act, and I told the captain to send it on shore with the goods he was to leave, and have his men roll it up to the house, and I would take care of it until the owner came. I was cramped for room, but I found places to store it under beds and in safe corners about my cabin. It was a hard kind of goods to hold onto in those

days, but there was never a drop of it escaped until the owner came and removed it to Steilacoom.

I continued in the commission business until the fall of 1854, when I entered in copartnership with Dexter Horton and David Phillips, in a general merchandise business, under the firm name of A. A. Denny & Company. Our capital was very limited; it would hardly purchase a truck load of goods now, but we did for a time, in a small, one-story, frame building on the corner of Commercial and Washington streets, afterward occupied by the bank of Dexter Horton & Company, the leading business of the town.

When the Indian war came on in 1855, the firm dissolved and I went into the volunteer service for six months.

I served as county commissioner of Thurston county, Oregon, when that county covered all of the territory north of Lewis county, and when Pierce, King, Island and Jefferson counties were formed by the Oregon legislature I was appointed a commissioner of King county. In 1853 I was appointed postmaster and received the first United States mail in Seattle, August 27, 1853. On the organization of Washington territory I was elected to the house, and continued a member of either house of representatives or of the council for nine consecutive sessions, and was speaker of the house the third session. I was register of the United States land office at Olympia from 1861 to 1865, when I was elected territorial delegate of the thirty-ninth Congress.

On the 16th of June, 1870, my old friends and business partners, David Phillips and Dexter Horton, founded the bank of Phillips, Horton & Company, and at the death of Mr. Phillips, which occurred on March 6, 1872, Mr. Horton, although alone in business, adopted the firm name of Dexter Horton & Company. I entered the bank at this time as executor of the Phillips estate, and, after closing the affairs of the estate, I took a half interest in the bank under the existing firm name, which Mr. Horton offered to change at the time, but, being fully satisfied with the name, I declined to allow the change.

I have been identified with the fortunes and interests of Seattle from the day of its founding, and during the active period of my life it has been my earnest endeavor to promote and protect those interests to the best of my ability.

My work is practically over. If it has been done in a way to entitle me to any credit, I do not feel that it becomes me to claim it. Should the reverse be true, then I trust that the mantle of charity may protect me from the too harsh judgment and criticism of those now on the active list; and that I may be permitted to pass into a peaceful obscurity, with the hopes that their efforts may be more successful than mine.

This memoir was written in 1890. Mr. Denny lived more than eight years afterwards and during much of that time he took an active interest, not only in his own large business enterprises, but in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. For the last three years of his life, however, his failing health admonished him that his business affairs should be left to his sons, who gradually assumed their direction and control.

Personally, Mr. Denny was six feet in height, weighed about one hun-

dred and seventy pounds, with no superfluous flesh, and was a typical specimen of the sturdy and stalwart sons of the west, who were prepared physically and intellectually to grapple successfully with any and all obstacles that might be encountered. Large in mind and body, with a moral character equally strong and well developed, he continued to grow in the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens of Washington from the time when he was elected a member of the Oregon legislature in 1852—Washington being then a part of Oregon—until in 1897, when he was unanimously supported by the Republican members of the Washington legislature for a seat in the United States senate. He did not take his seat, however, or serve in the Oregon legislature because the time required to obtain the returns from the large extent of territory he was elected to represent was so great that the term of the legislature expired before he could be notified and thereafter reach the seat of government. In 1897 his party was in the minority in the legislature, but these and many other incidents might be mentioned which illustrate the high esteem in which he was held by the people of Washington. In many respects Mr. Denny resembled Abraham Lincoln, not only in his personal appearance, but in his strong mental and moral characteristics, and in his keen perceptions of right and wrong, with the strength of will which enabled him to choose and follow the right, regardless of consequences.

Whilst in politics he was an earnest and consistent Republican, from the organization of that party until his death, he yet enjoyed in an eminent degree the implicit confidence of all who knew him, without distinction of party, and his name was a synonym for honorable and upright dealing in public affairs as well as in private life. Identified from the beginning with the history of Seattle, his business enterprise and his high standing for commercial integrity did much to give to this city the favorable place which it occupies to-day in the financial centers of the world. For what he has done the citizens of the state owe him a debt of gratitude, and that debt could be discharged in no more satisfactory way than by studying his character, cherishing his memory and following his example. His acts of charity were numerous, but without ostentation, and one of his greatest pleasures was to afford relief to the needy, the helpless and the destitute.

In his domestic relations he was particularly fortunate. His life-long companion who became his wife nearly fifty-six years ago, and who was throughout that long period, his constant and trusted companion, adviser and a helpmeet indeed, still survives him. From the time they began their long, toilsome and dangerous journey across the plains in 1851, until, after many years of hardship and privation on Puget Sound, they again enjoyed the blessings of civilization, she endured with bravery and patience all the trials of frontier life incident to her situation, and thus proved herself worthy of a high place amongst the noble women of our country, who have rendered so much assistance in the work of laying the foundation of American commonwealths.

Two daughters and four sons survive the happy union, all residing in Seattle. The daughters are: Mrs. George F. Frye and Miss Lenora Denny. The sons are: Rollin H. Denny, Orrin O. Denny, Arthur W. Denny and Charles L. Denny, all prominent and highly respected business men of Seattle.

Mr. Denny also left one sister, Miss S. L. Denny, residing in Seattle, and two brothers, David T. Denny, of Seattle, and A. W. Denny, of Salem, Oregon.

Mr. Denny left a large estate, chiefly in the city of Seattle, of which he was the principal founder, but his most valuable legacy was an unspotted character for loyalty and integrity and a long record of priceless and distinguished services rendered to the people of the state of Washington.

When he took his final departure he left behind him a noble example of

"the high stern-featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty.
Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise,
But finding amplest recompense,
For Life's ungarlanded expense,
In work done squarely and unwasted days."

WILLIAM F. PROSSER.

The following extracts from the

"TRIBUTE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,"

of Seattle, to the memory of Mr. Denny furnish a brief expression of the sentiment of the entire community on the subject:

SEATTLE, January 11, 1899.

At the usual hour, 3:30 p. m., the members being assembled, the meeting was opened by the president, Mr. E. O. Graves, who said:

"GENTLEMEN:—This is the regular weekly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, but by common consent it has been agreed that, instead of addressing ourselves to our usual duties, we shall devote this session to the memory of Arthur A. Denny, whose life, since our last meeting, has gently ebbed away. While Mr. Denny was not a member of this chamber, he had been so potent a factor in the founding and upbuilding of this city, he was so public-spirited as a citizen, and so universally respected as a man, that it is eminently fit that this body, representing the commercial interests of the city which he founded, should pause for an hour to pay a tribute to his memory. There are others here better qualified than I, by long acquaintance and association with Mr. Denny, to speak of his public spirit, his generous heart, his sweet and gentle nature, but there is one phase of his character with which I have been deeply impressed, ever since I became a resident of Seattle, and which I believe to have been a powerful influence in shaping the character of the new community which he founded. I refer to his spotless integrity, his perfect uprightness. No man ever even charged Arthur Denny with the slightest deviation from the highest standard of truth and honor. No suspicion of over-reaching or sharp practice ever attached to him. His word, once given, was sacred. No formal bond could add a jot to the solemn obligation of his spoken word. No schemer could hope to induce him to take part in any unworthy project, or for a moment to countenance any scheme that savored of unfairness. The healthful influence upon a new and unformed community of such a character, in its foremost man, cannot be over-estimated. It left an indelible stamp on this community, and it was an inspiration and example of every citizen of Seattle."

By Hon. Roger S. Greene:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: Such a life as Mr. Denny's has special significance for all who knew him. It is not simply worthy of notice, but has urgent claims upon our attention and our speech.

"Nothing spoken of or written about among men is so worthy of tribute from tongue or pen as the worthy man. To pay that tribute is a debt owed to society by those who have the faculty. Words can be engaged in no nobler or more faithful mission than to transmit, radiate and multiply, lofty and inimitable virtues. Mr. Denny, for this city of Seattle, of which he participated in the founding and of which, because of his prominent part in its beginning and growth, he has been deservedly called 'Father,' is the exponent of every civic virtue. Courage, modesty, resolution, fairness, steadfastness, industry, business capacity, thrift, public spirit, wisdom, manliness, have been uniformly his distinguishing characteristics. All varieties of life and work, from his home here as a center, have felt his positive impress. Although singularly unobtrusive and retiring, his activity has been largely public, or of public import and effect. He has many times and most satisfactorily served the people in stations of highest political trust, and at all times, and yet more efficiently, as a simple citizen, in less conspicuous ways. His fame extends justly throughout the state, and is to no inconsiderable degree national. From his first appearance on Elliott's Bay, his character, more than that of any other man, has been, and now is the nucleus around which Seattle, as she has been, as she is, and as she is to be, has been crystalizing, and will continue to increase, take on form, and develop, along the lines of her permanent features and power.

"When this city or chamber shall in the future see fit, by statue or memorial shaft, to honor any of her illustrious dead, she can find no more fitting personage with whom she could begin than Arthur Armstrong Denny.

"Yet nothing of lifeless brass or inert stone that ever his fellow mortals can rear will equal in appropriateness or glory that which is already his. Seattle, the living city, is his own, his best, his most enduring monument.

"A very lovable man was Dr. Denny. For true friendship, undemonstrative, affable, going out to high and low alike, plain-speaking, faithful, constant, considerate, wise, self-sacrificing, ever ready to grant, but shy to seek a favor, we will have to travel far and wide to find another such. And it is here only that we come to touch the full measure of the loss of this community. He was everybody's friend. All are mourners now. To-morrow we shall see some imperfect evidence of the estimate in which he held others by their expression of their estimate of him. This chamber knows him as a business man, a representative of business interests, whether in the narrower field of private enterprise, or the broader one of political concern. But it has to look outward to realize just what has happened, and it beholds the whole landscape draped, and the scene filled with the multitude of the bereaved, many conscious mourners, but, as is always the case, many, very many, even now unconscious of the fact of their bereavement."

By Mr. S. L. Crawford:

"Mr. Arthur Denny was an all-round, well balanced man, and if I were to select any particular trait of his character as being most conspicuous, it would be that of his rugged disposition toward justice, and fair dealing be-

tween man and man. This element in his character was early recognized by the Indians, and I am satisfied that it was largely the carrying out of this principle in his daily walk and conversation that enabled the little handful of whites, who first settled on Elliott's Bay, to live peacefully with the vast number of Indians who at that time inhabited this region. Very soon after Mr. Denny's arrival here he became acquainted with Pat Kanim, the powerful chief of the Snoqualmies. This acquaintance grew into a strong friendship. As early as the fall of 1854 Pat Kanim gave Mr. Denny information of the growing dissatisfaction among the Indians east of the mountains toward the whites, and he it was who in the spring of 1855 came to Mr. Denny, privately in the night, to warn him of the approaching danger. Shortly after this friendly act, and just before the Indian outbreak, the old chief stated to Mr. Denny that he was going up the Steilaguanish to hunt mountain sheep. How this friendship afterwards stood the Indian in good stead, I will relate in Mr. Denny's own language:

"Immediately after the White River massacre, Lieutenant Slaughter was ordered up the old military road to the Naches Pass, and after reaching Porter's Prairie he sent down an express to Governor Mason, stating that Pat Kanim was dogging him at every step, and around his camp every night. On receipt of this dispatch Mason sent a dispatch to Captain Sterrett, at Seattle, instructing him to immediately arrest two of Pat Kanim's brothers, with all members of the tribe, then camping in Seattle, and put them in irons. Having previously stated to Captain Sterrett that I had received information from Pat Kanim that convinced me of his friendship, and that of his tribe, the captain did not feel willing to take so important a step without consulting with me, and sent for me to come aboard the Decatur, when he stated what he was directed to do, and that he must make the arrest at once, for the Snoqualmies would certainly leave during the night. This was startling news to me, and I most earnestly protested, telling him that I knew Lieutenant Slaughter was mistaken, and that we had enemies enough to look after without attacking our friends; but he was so much disposed to act on Governor Mason's orders that I finally proposed if he would not disturb the Snoqualmies I would be responsible for their good conduct, and would prove to him that Slaughter was wrong, by going to Pat Kanim's camp and bringing him in. He positively refused to allow me to leave town, but consented that I might send an express for Pat Kanim, and stand responsible for them until their return at a given time.

"Very fortunately for me, and probably for Pat Kanim, too, he was on hand within the time agreed upon. He had his women and children with him, and also brought a cargo of mountain sheep, venison, horns and hides, specimens of which he took on board the Decatur, and presented to the captain, who expressed the greatest surprise, and satisfaction with the conclusive proof which I had thus furnished of the good faith and friendship of the Snoqualmies, and Pat Kanim was soon after employed by the governor, with a number of his tribe, as scouts, and they did good service during the continuance of the war.'

"Chief Seattle always considered Mr. Denny his friend and adviser, and, after the death of the old chief, Mr. Denny and two or three other pioneers,

erected a handsome monument over his grave, at the Old Man House reservation, near Port Madison; and when the old chief's daughter, Angeline, became too feeble, on account of age, to earn her livelihood, Mr. Denny had a house erected for her on some of his vacant property, near the water front, where she spent her declining years in peace and comfort.

"As with the Indians, so with the whites. They all respected his spirit of fairness, and placed great store by his judgment, and it was the custom in this community, before the days of courts and lawyers, to lay all disputes between parties before Mr. Denny, and from his judgment an appeal never was taken so far as I have been able to learn.

"In the death of Mr. Denny, Seattle has lost one of her best and noblest—Peace to his ashes."

By John Leary—a letter:

"I regret that I am unavoidably prevented from being present at the meeting this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce to be held in honor of Mr. Arthur A. Denny.

"Mr. Denny was one of the first men I became acquainted with when I came to the territory of Washington, something more than thirty years ago.

"A few years after I came here, Seattle became engaged in its first great fight, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for existence. In that contest the leadership of Seattle people naturally fell to Mr. Denny. Under his direction, as president of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Company, it was my fortune, then one-seventh owner in the company, to take an active part in building the old Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad, which became Seattle's first bulwark of defense in the long and bitter fight with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In this contest for Seattle, Mr. Denny took an active and leading part. His cool judgment and sound common sense were invaluable to the little town of Seattle of that day. From that time on, during my entire acquaintance with him, Mr. Denny could always be relied upon to bear his full share of the burdens in every movement and every contest for strengthening and building up the interests of Seattle. His views, however, went beyond the place of his home, and took in the entire territory of Washington, as it then was. He was always ready to aid and encourage every movement calculated to promote the interests of the territory at large.

"In business Mr. Denny's judgment was always excellent. He was cautious and conservative—qualities more valuable in a new community, which is apt, unless restrained by wise and conservative counsel, to rush to extremes.

"Mr. Denny endeared himself to all classes of people, both old settlers and new, by his kindness and uniform consideration."

By Hon. C. H. Hanford, United States District Judge—a letter:

"I regret being at this time so engaged that I cannot attend the memorial exercises in honor of the first citizen of Seattle, Hon. A. A. Denny.

"We know that his life-work was done, and well done. Having lived beyond the period allotted to the lifetime of a man, his friends could not wish to detain him longer from the reward earned by a well spent life; still all must feel keenly the pain of parting.

"For nearly half a century Mr. Denny has lived in Seattle, and during all of that time he has been a kind and considerate neighbor and a patriotic citizen. For the generosity and gentleness of his nature and the purity of his life, as well as for his courageous bearing and invaluable services as a leader in the pioneer period, every citizen must feel a desire to do him honor."

By Mr. Thomas W. Prosch—Memorial.

ARTHUR ARMSTRONG DENNY.

"Seattle has lost one of its founders, its most revered citizen, and its whole people mourn in consequence. From its inception, now forty-seven years, this place has known and this people have loved Arthur A. Denny. When he crossed the continent, in 1851, it was a trip requiring five months' time; involving constant peril from beginning to end; the placing of thousands of miles of uninhabited country between the old and the new home; the breaking up of family and business relations; the expenditure of one's whole fortune, and the risk not only of one's own future but those also of wife and children. It meant more in money, in labor, in time, in deprivation, in suffering, in danger, and in all that tries the souls of men than it ever meant to cross the Atlantic two hundred or three hundred years ago, and settle in Massachusetts, New York or Virginia. It took brave men, heroes, to make the trip, and one of these was Mr. Denny.

"Seattle owes much to A. A. Denny. He was one of the men who located the town, and one also of the men who gave it its name. He was one of its first house-builders, first producers, first merchants, first mill men, first steam-boat men, first railroad men, first bankers, and first citizens in all that constitutes good citizenship. He was useful to all about him, was discerning, generous, broad-minded, enterprising, public-spirited, reliable and true. At home, in his business, in society, in the church, in politics, everywhere, he was the same. The people about him soon knew him and trusted him. They sent him to the legislature nine successive terms; they used him in city and county affairs; he went to Congress for them; they relied upon him in a thousand emergencies, and he never failed them.

"When a representative citizen was wanted to present the people's cause; when in time of war a leader was needed; when a university was to be inaugurated; when a railroad enterprise was to be started, Mr. Denny was at once the thought of the people, and upon their call modestly took the place by common consent assigned to him, and gave his time, his talents, his lands and his money in aid of the popular cause.

"Mr. Denny's benevolent, kind, broad nature made him the friend, the defender and the supporter of the Indian, the poor man, the child, the weak and the helpless. His encouraging word was ever given to them, his strong hand outstretched to them. What he did in these ways was done unostentatiously, and never known except as told by others.

"The Seattle Chamber of Commerce joins in the common grief at the loss the city has sustained. It rejoices, however, in the lives and the deeds of good men, and it is pleased in this instance and in this manner to bear testimony to one of them, the peer of any, the late Arthur A. Denny."

Upon motion of Major James R. Hayden, the memorial was adopted as the sentiment of the chamber.

Upon motion of Mr. Griffith Davies, the memorial was ordered placed upon the record and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

THE REV. J. P. DERWENT LLOYD.

The Rev. John Plummer Derwent Lloyd, rector of St. Mark's church, Seattle, was born in Manchester, England, on the 7th of June, 1861, his parents, the Rev. Thomas and Emma (Plummer) Lloyd, being descendants of old Welsh and Yorkshire families of high standing. Part of the early boyhood of their eldest son was spent with his grandparents upon the Derwent estate in Derbyshire. At the age of ten he entered the Royal Lancasterian Grammar School of Manchester, one of the famous English preparatory schools. For three years he enjoyed the advantage of instruction in this school until, in 1874, the family removed to the Dominion of Canada. There his father, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, took up work as rector of St. James' church, Gravenhurst, Ontario. After several years spent at Gravenhurst he became incumbent of the parish of Huntsville, Ontario, where the remainder of his life was passed. In 1890 Dr. Lloyd was appointed archdeacon of the diocese of Algoma, which arduous office he held up to the time of his death, July 25, 1903.

For the four years immediately following the removal of the family to Canada, Mr. Lloyd's education was continued under the tutorship of the Rev. Joseph S. Cole, B. A. This was succeeded by three years of teaching in the schools of Ontario and nearly an equal period of mercantile life in Toronto. The best traditions and culture of the old world were thus united in his training with the vigor, activity and enterprise of the new.

In 1883 Mr. Lloyd began definite preparation for the work of the ministry by entering the theological school of Montreal, pursuing the divinity course there for one year. A second year of study and parochial work was passed with the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., in St. George's parish, New York.

In 1884 Mr. Lloyd was ordained to the diaconate and in 1885 to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, D. D., bishop of Indiana. After two years' ministerial work in that state and in Wisconsin Mr. Lloyd was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, where he remained for three years. The succeeding eight years were spent in Omaha, Nebraska, as rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd. From Omaha he came to Seattle in September, 1897.

Of Mr. Lloyd's work as rector of St. Mark's church, Seattle, it is difficult to speak with adequate appreciation. During his rectorate a marked advance has been made along all lines of church activity. St. Mark's church has been enlarged and beautified, a magnificent organ has been purchased, additional land has been acquired, and a handsome and commodious rectory has been built at a cost of six thousand two hundred dollars. The value of the church property has thus increased in six years from fifteen thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars, the present valuation being a very conservative estimate.

But it is upon the intellectual and spiritual sides of their rector's work that his people love most to dwell. An ever-increasing ripeness and richness of scholarship, a personality of great strength and attractiveness, a high

appreciation and love of the beautiful in nature and art, a rare power of inspiration toward that which is noble in life, and, as the groundwork of all, a deep personal consecration to the work of his calling—all these combine to render Mr. Lloyd's influence one of the broadest and most effective forces in the higher life of Seattle.

The services of St. Mark's church are characterized by a simple impressiveness and beauty of ritual as far removed from bareness on the one hand as from unmeaning complexity of form on the other. The rector's aim has been to make the services most fully express the thought of worship and spiritual aspiration. The success of Mr. Lloyd's work is in a measure attested by the growth in church membership during the past six years, the communicant list having increased in that time from five hundred to one thousand. St. Mark's thus becomes the leading Episcopal church on the Pacific coast.

Not only is Mr. Lloyd a preacher of force and persuasiveness, but his services as lecturer and speaker upon varied occasions are frequently sought. Many of the beneficial public movements of Seattle feel the touch and inspiration of his personality. As a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library and chairman of the building committee of the new library, Mr. Lloyd has a guiding hand in the intellectual life of the city. He is a director and has twice been elected president of the Charity Organization Society. He is also interested in several fraternal orders, being a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Elks and the Odd Fellows.

On December 28, 1886, Mr. Lloyd was married to Miss Mary Emilie Thomas, a native of Brantford, Ontario, and a daughter of William H. and Adeline (Kissam) Thomas, representatives of old Knickerbocker families. Their five children are Gwendolyn Derwent, Thomas Derwent, Adeline Derwent, Charlewood Derwent and Margaret Derwent.

CAPTAIN CALEB S. REINHART.

Washington has been a state of the Union only thirteen years, and it was only a short time ago that paths were made through its dense forests and the country freed from the dangers of Indians and wild beasts, and there are few men of middle age who have the honor to have been born in this state. It is now our pleasure to speak of one of the prominent citizens of Olympia, Washington, one who was born in Olympia on the 5th of April, 1856. The German ancestors of Mr. Reinhart settled in this country about the year 1700. His father was Stephen D. Reinhart, and was born in Kentucky and reared and educated in the state of Indiana. He learned the trade of a millwright, and was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah Cock. In 1852, with an ox-team, they started out across the plains toward Oregon. The journey was long and arduous and they experienced many hardships and dangers. The teams gave out on the road, and they were obliged to double up with fellow-travelers. Later they had some more trouble, and finally Mr. Reinhart cut his wagon in two parts, and, putting the tongue to the hind wheels offered his partner his choice of the two conveyances. With

this kind of makeshift they finally reached The Dalles, where he built a raft and loaded his teams and family thereon. They reached the Cascades safely and then found themselves out of money and provisions. He there secured employment in loading a small sloop, which he successfully accomplished, although he had had no previous experience in that kind of work. On this vessel he proceeded down the river to Portland, and, continuing his journey, reached Mound Prairie, Thurston county, Washington. This country was then covered with dense forests, and very few white people were living in the country, but many Indians. He started a little home and made what improvements he could on his property, but was obliged to abandon it at the Indian war of 1855-6. After the war he completed his home and worked at the carpenter's trade in Olympia, also building mills and other mechanical work and running a sawmill. In 1862, on account of the poor health of his wife, he removed to Grandronde, Oregon, remaining there for four years and engaging in farming and also in the mercantile line. As his wife did not recover her health he took her to Napa, California, where he secured employment as a bridge-builder on the Southern Pacific Railroad. His wife there died, and he then returned to Oregon and was appointed carpenter at the Grandronde Indian reservation, and also served as temporary Indian agent. In 1872 he removed to Whatcom county, Washington, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, continuing to reside there the balance of his life and making it one of the finest improved farms in the county. He possessed excellent judgment in business and served as justice of the peace for a number of years, and was also a member of the territorial senate for two sessions, there using his influence to advance the interests of the county of his choice. In politics he had been a Democrat until the Civil war and then became an ardent Republican until quite late in life, when, on account of his advanced views in regard to tenure of office, he became independent in his political views. He died in January, 1901. He had brought with him while crossing the plains his young wife and their first child, William, who died at sea when twenty-three years of age. Later four children were born to them on the coast.

Captain Reinhart received his education in the San Jose Institute and Commercial College, and in the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon. At the age of fifteen he began earning his own living by clerking in a store in Salem; later learned typesetting in the *Puget Sound Courier*, and followed the occupation of a printer in a number of offices, among them the *Oregon Statesman*. Finally he was in the office of the surveyor general, and in 1879 he engaged in the saddle and harness business with Mr. Downer, first at Stayton, then in East Portland, Oregon, and later in Goldendale, Washington, but in 1884 he sold his interest in that business and purchased a share in the Klickitat *Sentinel*. It was then consolidated with the Goldendale *Gazette*, and continued under the latter name, with Judge R. O. Dunbar as editor and Mr. Reinhart as foreman of the pressroom. In the following year Judge Dunbar resigned, and Captain Reinhart was elected editor and manager, continuing in that capacity until March 4, 1891, at which time he received the appointment of clerk of the supreme court. He then removed his family to Olympia, where he has since continued to reside, taking a

prominent part in the affairs pertaining to the welfare of the city in which he was born. Immediately upon being appointed clerk of the supreme court, Captain Reinhart commenced the study of the law under the instruction of Mr. James A. Haight, assistant attorney general, and in 1895 was examined and admitted to the bar by the supreme court and, while he has never entered into the general practice of law, he has been a member of the committee and has assisted in examining every attorney who has been examined touching his qualifications for admission in the state since the May term, 1897. He has served three terms as mayor of Olympia, and was also elected a member of the territorial legislature, but before it convened the territory was admitted as a state in 1889. In 1885 Mr. Reinhart assisted in the organization of Company B of the Second National Guards of Washington. He was first appointed sergeant, next commissioned lieutenant and soon afterward captain, in which capacity he served for four years. Then, at Olympia, in December, 1891, Company A of the First National Guards of Washington was formed, and Captain Reinhart was made its captain at once. While in this position he organized the company and made it one of the best in the state. At the present time he is filling the important office of supreme court clerk, and is giving excellent satisfaction. He is also president of the Olympia National Bank and owns considerable property interests in Thurston and other counties of the state.

His marriage occurred in 1877, his wife being Clara Downer, a native of Oregon and a daughter of J. W. Downer, who was a pioneer of 1847. This union has been blessed with six children: William W., who is now in the First National Bank of Pendleton; Anna, Ione, Eva Ruth, Carroll B. and Helen Lucile. Mr. Reinhart is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, taking an active part in both these organizations. His wife is a member of the Christian church, and the whole family are highly esteemed and respected in the city in which he has served so faithfully in different offices.

HON. STANTON WARBURTON.

James A. Warburton, who was born in England, came to this country with his parents when he was but three years old. The family settled in Pennsylvania in 1833 and remained there until 1869, when they came to Cherokee county, Iowa, where James still makes his home, being one of the substantial farmers of that place. The lady who became his wife, Sarah Bedford, was also of English birth, and is still living.

There were twelve children in the family of these worthy people, and the son Stanton was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1865. Being four years of age at the time of the removal of his father to Iowa, his boyhood was spent in that state, where he alternately attended the district school and worked on the farm until he was sixteen years old. There was a constant and inherent desire within him to gain a good education and place himself on an equal plane of opportunity with other men, so at this age he entered the high school and paid his expenses by outside work, and did the same at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was graduated in June,



W. W. Barber.

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1888. In addition to all the labor required to carry through this undertaking successfully he had found time to read law for about a year and a half, and when, August, 1888, he came to Tacoma, he at once continued his study in the office of Judson, Sharpstein and Sullivan. His energetic efforts gained him admission to the bar in May, 1889, and since that time he has advanced into the front rank of the practicing attorneys of the city and county.

Mr. Warburton is secretary and general attorney for the Tacoma Industrial Company, a concern which has been recently organized for the purpose of developing electricity from the immense water power which annually goes to waste, thus increasing the industrial and manufacturing facilities of Tacoma. Mr. Warburton has taken a leading part in Republican politics, and in 1896 was elected to the state senate for a term of four years, and in 1900 was re-elected for the same length of time. He has been on the judiciary committee since he took his seat in that body, and during the last session was its chairman; he has also served on labor statistics and other committees. His law office is at 310 Fidelity building. This brief biography is sufficient to indicate that Mr. Warburton is a broad-minded man, and has become influential in politics, business and the law. In October, 1890, he was married at Garner, Iowa, to Miss Iris Brockway, and they have three children, whose names are Leota, Maud and Stanton, Jr.

ALVIN B. SCOTT.

Alvin B. Scott, who is connected with the real estate and loan business in Tacoma, was born in Penobscot county, Maine, in 1847, being a son of Luther M. and Caroline (Smith) Scott. The father, who is also a native of the old Pine Tree state, was of Scotch descent and a member of an old New England family who traced their ancestry back to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Scott was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and in 1883 he made his way to Minnesota, locating near the city of Duluth, where he lived practically retired from the active cares of a business life until he was summoned into eternal rest, his death occurring in 1899. His widow, who also claims Maine as the state of her nativity, is still living in Minnesota. This worthy couple had four sons who loyally aided their country during the Civil war, three serving as members of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, as follows: John B., who was called upon to lay down his life on the altar of his country, having been killed in the charge at Petersburg in June, 1864; David S., who a member of the Sixteenth Maine Infantry, and was two or three times wounded in battle; William W., who had his hand shot away in the last battle in which his regiment took part; and Henry H., who was wounded in the side at Petersburg. These brave soldier boys nobly proved their loyalty to the stars and stripes. Another son, Franklin P. Scott, makes his home at Snohomish, Washington, being one of the early pioneers of the Puget Sound country.

Alvin B. Scott was reared on the parental farm and after receiving his education engaged in the lumber industry during the winter months, as was then the custom generally of the agriculturists of that section. About the year 1866 he made his way to Michigan, where for about a year he was

engaged in the lumber business, returning thence to Maine and resuming the same occupation. He was also connected with lumber manufacturing concerns at Lewiston and Waterville, that state, and in the former city, in 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Urania Babcock, a native of Maine, and after a residence of about three years in Waterville Mr. and Mrs. Scott decided to seek a home in the west, accordingly taking up their abode in the Red River valley in Minnesota. This was during the year 1878 and about the time of the first rush of settlers into that section, and from that year until 1883 Mr. Scott was engaged in farming and the retail lumber trade at Fisher, Minnesota. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Tacoma, Washington, where for a time he was engaged in the same occupation, but as the business interests assumed a brighter aspect he readily discerned a good opening for real estate transactions. Therefore, since 1888 he has been engaged in real estate and loans, his office being located at 306 California building.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott has been brightened and blessed by the presence of two children, Ernest L. and Bessie G. The elder, Ernest L. Scott, graduated in the Tacoma high school in 1894 and in the Tacoma Business College in 1897, in which year he was appointed a clerk in the postoffice, and he served in nearly all the departments connected with the office. In 1900 he was made a deputy under United States Marshal C. W. Ide, and in August, 1902, was appointed private secretary for that gentleman, who is now government collector of customs at Port Townsend.

LAWSON A. NICHOLSON.

Opportunity for advancement is never denied the business man. In political and military circles only certain prizes can be won, and few there are who can gain these, but in the field of industrial, commercial or professional activity opportunity is almost limitless. There is always room at the top, and it is toward that place that Lawson A. Nicholson has been steadily advancing until he now occupies a very creditable and enviable position in the ranks of the civil engineers of the northwest. He is the senior member of the firm of Nicholson & Bullard, of Tacoma, and is widely known for his ability.

Born in Stockton, California, in 1866, Mr. Nicholson is a son of the Rev. Albert S. and Mary (Warner) Nicholson, the former an Episcopalian clergyman who was born in Pennsylvania and in 1862 crossed the plains to California. He accepted an important charge in Stockton, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Vancouver, Washington, building there a church and parish which will long remain a monument to his faithful work. In later life he removed to Tacoma, where he died in 1893, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him. His widow, who was born in Michigan, is still living near Tacoma.

Lawson A. Nicholson obtained a broad and thorough education under private tutors, and it was in this way and by private study that he fitted himself for the work. A native of the Pacific coast and a factor in the up-building of a new commonwealth, his youth was spent where there were no

advantages of technical training such as abound to-day, but he took up the study and mastered the great scientific principles, to which he added knowledge gained through practical experience. He began the practice of his profession in Tacoma, where he has since remained with the exception of two years spent in Everett. In that time he has done much important work. He was engineer for the state harbor line commission and surveyed the harbors of Sidney, Marysville and Snohomish; was city engineer of Everett for one term, and had charge of some important work for Rucker Brothers of that city. He does a general engineering business, necessarily covering a wide range, although his time of late years has been more exclusively devoted to street railroad construction.

In 1892 Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin James, and they have two children, Harold and Charles, while there is also a stepson, Morton, who is a member of Mr. Nicholson's household. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers. His offices are located at Nos. 506-507 Fidelity building. His long residence in the state adds a comprehensive knowledge of the country to his other acquirements, and he enjoys the confidence and patronage of a large clientele. His advancement has been worthily won and his success is richly merited.

HON. CALVIN S. BARLOW.

To the adventurous voyager as he sailed his bark in the early part of the seventeenth century along the eastern shore of the Atlantic, the country looked uninviting enough, and the hostile wilderness stretched out before him so that even the most imaginative could hardly foresee the day when they would become cleared away for civilization's haunts. And two hundred years later the traveler coasting along the western borders on the shore of the Pacific would have seen the same dense and primeval wilderness confronting him, and only by revelation would he have seen the wonderful transformation that has been wrought in a century. But the course of empire has swept from east to west and made this a land of milk and honey from ocean to ocean. It is an interesting fact that the Barlow family has been closely identified with this progress and development of three centuries, and its representative whose life history is given here had the fortune to be born in this unsettled region of the west, just as some of his ancestors were born in the east when civilization was struggling to gain a foothold there.

The original progenitor of this family was the Rev. William Barlow, who was a clergyman of distinction in England, also a philosopher, and was famed as the inventor of the hanging compass, which he perfected in 1601. His son George was also a minister, and was one of the early emigrants from England to America. He located at Exeter, Massachusetts, in 1639. He preached for a while, but, as in many other cases, freedom of belief was frowned upon, and he was forbidden to promulgate his doctrines by the general court of the colony. He then moved to Plymouth, where he carried on the practice of law. George Barlow's grandson, Aaron, has been known to posterity as one of the founders of Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1684,

and in 1701 was a representative or deputy to the general court at Plymouth. Samuel, the son of Aaron, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. His brother Aaron was one of a committee chosen by the town of Rochester to suppress intemperance, and was a member of Captain Hammond's company in the Rhode Island alarm of 1776, and in the following year he joined Captain John Granger's company and was in the campaign along the Hudson. Samuel was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and when it closed removed to what later became known as Monteville, in Montgomery county, New York.

George, the son of Samuel, was born in Montgomery county, New York, in 1808. The Erie canal was the scene of his activity in his youth, and he became the captain of one of the boats that plied on that important highway of commerce. From there he made his way to Michigan, where he was employed at the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he gathered together some of his portable property, and with a wagon and an ox-team set out for Oregon, but it was six months before his eyes were gladdened with the sight of the beautiful valleys of that territory. In 1854 he moved over into Washington and settled on a farm in Cowlitz county, situated on the Columbia river two miles below Mount Coffin. He spent the remainder of his life here, and in 1887, while on a visit to Portland, died suddenly as he was sitting in his chair. He was married in 1833 to Mary Ann Purdy, who died in Cowlitz county in 1864.

Calvin S. Barlow was the son of George Barlow, and he has the distinction of being born in Cowlitz county, Washington, as long ago as 1856, a very early date for the states of the west. His early life was spent on a farm. He was ambitious and eager to gain an education, and for five years engaged in the great industry of the Columbia river, salmon fishing, in order to pay his way through college; in this way he was able to attend the Pacific University at Forest Grove, Oregon, one of the first colleges in that state. He finished his schooling at the age of twenty-one, and in 1877 went to Tacoma, then a small village, where he was in the butcher business for three years. He had some innate faculties as a man of business, and so much confidence had he gained by this time that he ventured to establish the Tacoma Trading Company, of which he is now the president and his son George the secretary. This is now one of the large firms of the city, and is the oldest and largest house of its kind; the company deals in building material, sewer pipe, coal, etc., and it has probably supplied three-fourths of all the lime used in the buildings now standing in Tacoma. Mr. Barlow is also interested in some large holdings of real estate, and mining and other business enterprises.

Mr. Barlow is one of the charter members and a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce of the city. He is popular in the community, and was one of the few Republicans who were successful candidates in the Populistic year of 1897, being elected to the state legislature. He was married in 1881 to Miss Hertilla M. Burr, who lived on an adjoining farm in Cowlitz county. They are the parents of six children: George C., Allan B., Calvin R., Douglas L., Hertilla and Mildred. He and his wife are members of the First Methodist church, and he is one of the trustees. Their home is at 222 St. Helens avenue.

JOHN W. BERRY.

This sketch is concerned with a very successful citizen of Tacoma, one who has followed a trade for many years, and at the same time his genius for mechanical invention has enabled him to give to the world a device which will increase the present wonderful effectiveness of much labor-saving machinery. The parents of John W. Berry were Preston A. and Martha Jane (Harris) Berry. The former was born at Greenfield, Illinois, and in the early days located on a farm near Jacksonville, in Morgan county, Illinois. He afterward moved into Jacksonville and did a large business in buying and selling live-stock of all kinds. He was also one of the argonauts of the early fifties, crossing the plains to California with an ox-team, and he made considerable money by locating, and then selling, gold claims. He made another trip in 1862, and the last years of his life were spent in Tacoma with his son, where he died in 1889. His wife, who was born and reared in Morgan county, Illinois, and was of one of the old families there, is now sixty-nine years old and is living with her son John.

John W. Berry was born near Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, in 1857, and until he was fourteen years old remained on the farm and went to school. At that age he determined to learn a trade, and accordingly went into a grist mill in Jacksonville, where he worked for seven years, and learned all the ins and outs of the business. He then took a position in a mill in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, but remained there only a year, during which time the special incident worth noting was that he was converted in a revival at the Methodist church, and has been active in religious work ever since. Montezuma, Indiana, was the next home of Mr. Berry, where he was employed as a miller until he was twenty-six years old, and he then bought out the mill and began business for himself. In 1887 he sold out and came to Tacoma with the intention of following the same line of enterprise here. But just at this time there was a building boom on, and he was diverted from his original plan, and for the following year and a half was engaged in brick-making; he made the brick for the first four-story brick building in Tacoma, the Northern Pacific headquarters, and this is still one of the best structures in the city. Then for six months he and his father dealt in horses, at the end of which time the opportunity seemed to be at hand for embarking in his original enterprise. He organized the Cascade Oatmeal Company, which later became the Cascade Cereal Company, and built the first oat and cereal mill in the west. This mill was erected on Jefferson avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, and is still standing, although the plant has been greatly improved and added to from time to time. It has been equipped as a high-grade flour mill, and the very best of rolled oats, cereals and flours are now manufactured. Mr. Berry did not have an unbroken course of prosperity, for in the panic of 1893 he lost the mill, but after four years of hard work he regained his former interest in the company, and has since been its manager; in this connection it should be mentioned that when the plant was established it did a business of two thousand dollars a month, which has since been increased to thirty-five thousand dollars a month.

Mr. Berry, as has been said, has a knack for mechanical invention, and in his work with mill machinery he invented an automatic self-tightening split-wood pulley, with safety set collar. To manufacture this he organized in 1901 the Deming-Berry Company, and installed a plant on Jefferson avenue adjoining the Cascade mill. There were but two regular employes at first, but now it requires fifty to fill the orders, and this phenomenal increase has led to the forming of plans for the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of this valuable mechanical device. The plant is to be located on Center street, and is to consist of a two-story brick factory, warehouse and a brick dry-kiln, and the power will be furnished by electricity, developed from two boilers to the amount of two hundred horsepower. Very little new machinery will be needed, as the former plant is well equipped with a forge and all machinery necessary. This important addition to Tacoma's industrial plants will be in operation before the end of the year, and there is no doubt that the gentlemen who are at the head of the concern will reap rich profits. The company has the following officers: Charles K. Harley, of San Francisco, president and general manager; John W. Berry, vice president and treasurer; Edward C. Grant, secretary; and the board of directors consists of Charles K. Harley, J. D. Deming, Jr., E. T. Messenger, of the Hunt-Mottet Hardware Company, John W. Berry and Edward C. Grant.

Mr. Berry was married at Jacksonville, Illinois, in November, 1879, to Miss Lillian M. Ball, of that city; they have four children living: Preston A., aged eighteen, who is the bookkeeper for the Cascade Cereal Company; Grace McCune Berry, aged ten; John W., who is five; and Harry B., three years old. Mr. Berry's interest in religion has already been mentioned, and he has a liking for the old-fashioned Methodism. He is a member of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church in Tacoma, has been a member of the official board ever since it was organized, and for seven years was superintendent of the Sunday school, at present being a teacher of a class of twenty-five young ladies. Fraternally Mr. Berry is an Odd Fellow and a Forester.

AARON R. TITLOW.

Aaron Titlow was born in the early part of the last century in the state of Pennsylvania, and was a descendant from a family of Dutch who had been among the first settlers of that wonderfully cosmopolitan state. When he was a young man he removed into Ohio, but in 1859 came on farther west and located in Delphi, Indiana, where he is still living, at the age of seventy-four. During his vigorous manhood he followed farming, and even now continues his business activity by engaging in selling ice. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Casad, a lady born in Ohio, but of English descent; she is still living.

These worthy people had a farm near Dayton, Ohio, and it was on this place that Aaron R. Titlow was born on November 22, 1857. He spent only two years on this farm before his parents went to Indiana, where he grew up as a farm lad and during the school season went back and forth to the Delphi public school. He early conceived the notion of becoming a

lawyer, and he gained his first knowledge of Blackstone at Delphi, but later entered the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, one of the foremost law schools of the country. He had the advantage of instruction from some of the most distinguished lawyers, the dean of the university at that time being William G. Hammond, a noted attorney and a man of remarkable scholarship. After his graduation in 1885 Mr. Titlow returned to Delphi, where he was at once admitted to the bar. He was now amply prepared for his profession, and the question was where he should first launch his legal career. There seemed to be great possibilities in the south, and he made Chattanooga his goal. But, like many aspiring young men who have since risen to a place of eminence, he was short of the *sine qua non*, and was compelled to borrow sixty dollars to keep him going until he should do some business. He was admitted to practice in Chattanooga in 1886 and remained there eighteen months, first as a member of the firm of Titlow and Walker, later of Russell, Titlow and Daniels. He had gained a fair start there, but about this time Washington territory seemed to bid fair to soon become a state, and the inducements to a man of restless energy and enterprise seemed better there than in the more developed regions, so in 1888 he came to Tacoma. He has had no occasion to regret this move, for he has been very successful not only in the practice of his profession but in business. In 1896 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney and served a term of two years, with entire satisfaction to his constituents. When he first came to Tacoma he invested heavily in real estate, and this has now become very valuable, so that he is in "easy" circumstances. He owns about three hundred town lots, also three farms in Pierce county.

Mr. Titlow has his office at 202-203-204 National Bank of Commerce building. On April 26, 1893, he was married at Dayton, Ohio, to Miss Stella Smart, and three beautiful daughters have come into their home. The eldest is Ione Marguerite, and then come Constance Clara and Marcelle Isabelle.

REUBEN F. LAFFOON.

Reuben F. Laffoon, whose law office is located at No. 303 Chamber of Commerce building, in Tacoma, and who has gained prestige as a member of the Pierce county bar, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, in March, 1854, his parents being Drewry and Minerva (Stone) Laffoon, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. When a young man the father left his native state and removed to east Tennessee, living in Claiborne county, where he followed farming for a number of years. In the fall of 1859 the family removed to Cass county, on the western border of Missouri, making the trip by wagon, and there the father purchased a farm. During the fierce and bitter border warfare that took place in that region prior to and during the Civil war, the family suffered many hardships. Mrs. Laffoon furnished food to all the soldiers, both Union and Confederate, who sought aid at their house, which was situated upon a much-traveled public road, and on account of this liberality the family larder was finally

reduced to one article of food, wheat bran. When the troubles and dangers became too great to be longer borne, the family went north, settling at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where they remained until they could return in safety to Missouri. On again going to Cass county they found that the farm had been utterly despoiled and burned over. Mr. and Mrs. Laffoon, being southern people, had sympathized with the Confederate cause, although both of them had several brothers in the Union army. They are still living upon the old Cass county farm, which they purchased in 1859, and are now well-to-do people.

In the schools near his home Reuben F. Laffoon acquired his early literary education, which he completed in the Southwest Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg. At the age of nineteen years he left home and became a pioneer in western Kansas, then a frontier region. For several years he taught school in both Missouri and Kansas and read law in the meantime. He traveled extensively all over the western and southwestern country, including Texas and Colorado, having a liking for western pioneer life.

When he had mastered the principles of jurisprudence demanded for law practice, Mr. Laffoon was admitted to the bar at Coldwater, Kansas, in 1886, and, after practicing there for a few months, came to Tacoma in 1887. During his first year's residence here he engaged in the real estate business, and then resumed the active practice of law, in which he has been engaged ever since, with the exception of nearly three years, which he spent in the mining business in Nevada. He takes considerable interest in mining and is financially connected with some mining companies, both in Washington and Alaska. In his law practice he is making somewhat of a specialty of mining law, for which he has thoroughly equipped himself, his practical as well as theoretical knowledge being such as to make him unusually competent in that branch. Mr. Laffoon is devoted to his profession, devotes deep study and careful research to every point coming up in connection with his practice, and is a successful and well trained lawyer, whose devotion to his clients' interest is proverbial.

In 1880, in Missouri, Mr. Laffoon married Miss Emma Pearman, and they have two daughters, Agnes and Emma, and their home is at 3522 South Eighth street. Owing his advancement to no outside aid or influence, but to the development and application of his inherent qualities and talents, he has steadily worked his way upward, and is now classed among the prominent lawyers of his adopted city.

JOHN L. McMURRAY.

The name of John L. McMurray is inscribed on the pages of Washington's history in connection with the records of her jurisprudence. In addition to the duties connected with his legal practice he is also serving as the president of the Washington Power Company, of Tacoma, as well as director in several other financial and industrial companies. He was born in Wood county, Ohio, January 10, 1862, and is a son of James W. and Jane (Leathers) McMurray. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent,



J. L. Murray

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

his ancestors having come from the north of Ireland, while maternally he is of New England ancestry. James W. McMurray, the father, was born in Ohio, and was noted as being a very fine mechanic, while he was also a land proprietor. During the Civil war he enlisted for a three months' service, and owing to physical disabilities was discharged on the expiration of that period. One of his brothers was called upon to lay down his life on the altar of his country during that memorable struggle, having been starved to death in Andersonville prison, while his brother-in-law, John Leathers, was killed in battle during the war of the rebellion. A second cousin of our subject died of wounds therein received, and three or four other members of this patriotic family nobly served their country in its hour of need, but came out of the war unscathed. After the close of the struggle James W. McMurray removed with his family to Allen county, Indiana, where in 1868 he was murdered by robbers who waylaid him one night on his way home from Fort Wayne. After his death the family returned to Ohio, and there the mother's death occurred in 1872.

John L. McMurray was the eldest of his parents' five children, four sons and one daughter, and was but six years old at the time of his father's death. At a very early age he began work on his uncle's farm near Van Buren, Hancock county, Ohio, with whom he remained for thirteen years, during which time he worked incessantly to procure an education, attending district school three months each winter. When but fifteen years of age he was granted a teacher's certificate, following the occupation of teaching during the winter months, while during the summer seasons he worked at farm labor, and during this time he also attended school to some extent in Findlay, Ohio. Desiring to prepare for college, at the age of eighteen he matriculated in the Phillip Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he spent two and a half years, during which time he not only received a thorough preparatory education, but in addition had the advantage of holding the position of private secretary to the academy's president, Professor Walter Quincy Scott, a man of brilliant scholarly attainments. In discharging the duties connected with that position it was Mr. McMurray's privilege to become acquainted with and to come in close personal relations with some of the most distinguished scholars and educators in this country, among them being President Eliot, of Harvard; Porter, of Yale; McCosh, of Princeton; Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins; Edward Everett Hale and Bishop Phillips Brooks. At Exeter he made a special study of mathematics under Professor George A. Wentworth, the well known author of mathematical text-books. After this experience he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and studied at the State University there for the following two and a half years, pursuing physics under Thomas C. Mendenhall, Ph. D., and chemistry under Percy D. Norton, Sc. D., noted educators and authors of text-books in their respective branches. During this time Mr. McMurray had also studied law privately to some extent, and in 1886 went to New York to complete his legal studies. Through introduction secured for him by Principal Scott, of Phillip Exeter Academy, he was enabled to pursue his legal training under the former's brother, Hon. William F. Scott, in the law office of Schell, Hutchins & Platt, one of the leading firms of New York city. Here again he was enabled to

come in contact with men of large affairs, such as Abram Hewitt, mayor of New York city; Augustus Schell, a Tammany leader; Hon. Waldo Hutchins, Hon. William Sulzer, and Roscoe Conkling. He remained there for three years, at the expiration of which period he was admitted to the bar. In 1889 Mr. McMurray came to the northwest Pacific coast, and, stopping at Tacoma, was so favorably impressed with the surroundings that he decided to remain, accepting a position as reporter on the Tacoma *Ledger*, which he continued to fill for the following fourteen months. On the 1st of January, 1891, he opened a law office in this city, where he has since continuously remained, now controlling one of the largest private practices in Tacoma. He served as a justice of the peace for four years, during which time he handled about two thousand cases, and for two years was the deputy prosecuting attorney for Pierce county. He is a prominent Republican leader, and at one time was a candidate for nomination to the judgeship of the superior court.

After his arrival in the northwest Mr. McMurray secured a quarter section of government land in the southern part of Pierce county, four miles southwest of Eatonville, on which he has a pleasant residence and on which there is a splendid timber tract and other valuable resources. On this claim the Nisqually river flows through a gorge and makes a waterfall of such power as to render it of great value in the future industrial development of this section. For the purpose of utilizing this Mr. McMurray has organized the Washington Power Company, of which he is the president. Across the Nisqually he has built an aerial tramway, and has also constructed a substantial bridge two hundred and fifty feet above the water. The Tacoma Eastern Railroad now runs through this property.

Mr. McMurray is accorded a prominent position in the business and professional circles of the state of Washington, and his career is proving an honor to the commonwealth of his adoption. In his fraternal relations he is a Royal Arch Mason. He is also a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, having been the first great sachem for the order in the state of Washington.

RALPH METCALF.

The great forests of the northwest are the source of much of the wealth and the business activity of this portion of the country. From the time when the trees are felled until they are converted into marketable commodities for constructive purposes, the work comprises various kinds and processes of labor, and many men are employed in carrying on the logging and lumber business and kindred industries. Mr. Metcalf, who won considerable reputation west of the Mississippi as a journalist and was first known to the people of Tacoma in that capacity, is now a representative of one of the lines of business to which the forests give rise, being the secretary and treasurer of the Metcalf Shingle Company of Tacoma.

A native of Providence, Rhode Island, he was born in 1861, a son of Alfred and Rosa Clinton (Meloy) Metcalf. The father was born in Providence, where he is still living, and the city has been the home of the Metcalfs

through many generations. The progenitor of the family in this country landed in America in 1629. The mother of our subject is also living, and is of English descent.

Ralph Metcalf is a college-bred man, and until within the last few years was prominent in newspaper work. He was fitted for responsible positions in business life by attendance at Brown University, at Cambridge, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the last-named institution in 1883. During his college days at Ann Arbor he was prominent in athletic circles, and was manager of the baseball team. On leaving college he entered the newspaper field at Winona, Minnesota, where he purchased the *Daily Herald* and became its editor. Most of his best newspaper work, however, was done at St. Paul, on the *Pioneer Press*. For several years he was located in that city, and then came to Tacoma in 1889.

Here Mr. Metcalf became editor and proprietor of the Tacoma *Morning Globe*, with which journal he was thus connected until 1893, when he sold his interests in the paper, which at that time was absorbed by *The Ledger*. He then went into the shingle mill business, which resulted in the formation of the Metcalf Shingle Company. In 1902 the business was incorporated, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with Louis D. Campbell, now mayor of Tacoma, as the president, and Mr. Metcalf as the secretary and treasurer. This is a flourishing and growing enterprise, with a daily output of nearly one million shingles, and the demand equals the capacity of the plant. The business has reached profitable proportions, and the office is now located at 508 Fidelity building, while the mills, two in number, are situated at Kelso and Castle Rock.

Mr. Metcalf was married in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Edith Simpson, and they have one child, Elizabeth. In Tacoma they are now widely and favorably known, and Mr. Metcalf possesses the typical spirit of western enterprise and progress, which, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent and honorable effort, has led to the wonderful commercial and industrial development of Washington.

JUDGE JOHN C. STALLCUP.

One of the distinguished citizens of Tacoma is Judge John C. Stallcup, prominent in citizenship and as a lawyer and jurist. He is one of the recognized leaders of Democracy in Washington, and has for a number of years been recognized as a molder of public thought and opinion here. He has carved his name deeply upon the political and legal records of the state, and his career has been an honor to the commonwealth which has honored him.

Judge Stallcup was born in Georgetown, Columbiana county, Ohio, February 8, 1841, and is a son of Moses D. and Mary (Chamberlain) Stallcup. His father was born in Virginia of an old family of that state, and when a young man removed to Ohio, where he entered upon the practice of law and for many years continued a member of the bar there. He died in Ohio in 1867, and his wife also passed away in that state. She was born in Ohio of Pennsylvania Quaker parentage.

When the Judge was about four years of age his parents removed from Columbiana to Stark county, Ohio, locating at Mount Union, which is now a part of Alliance, Ohio. He there attended the public schools and later continued his education in Mount Union College. When he had completed his collegiate work he removed to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, in order that he might there take up the study of law, and, having mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar at that place in 1864. There he opened an office and practiced for two years, after which he returned to Alliance, where he lived until 1877, when he started westward and established his home first in Denver, Colorado. For twelve years he was a prominent practitioner in that city, having a distinctively representative clientage, which connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was also prominent in political circles, and was appointed by Governor Adams of Colorado as judge of the supreme court commission, which position he held for several years, discharging his duties in a manner that won him high encomiums from the public. He was a leading figure in local Democratic circles, and for three times was unanimously chosen chairman of the Arapahoe county Democratic central committee. Again he was urged to accept the chairmanship, but on the fourth occasion he refused. He was also nominated for state senator. His sterling qualities had won for him the friendship of Senator Wolcott, who voted for Judge Stallcup, although he was a Republican. He also gained the close friendship of T. M. Patterson, Alva Adams and other distinguished leaders of the Republican party in Colorado.

In 1880 Judge Stallcup was united in marriage in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Mary Pindle Shelby, a representative of one of the aristocratic families of Lexington, Kentucky. Her great-grandfather, Dr. Pindle, was a surgeon of the Revolutionary war, and others of the name have been co-operant factors in affairs that have shaped the history of their respective states. To the Judge and his wife have been born three children: Margery, John and Evan Shelby.

The year 1889 witnessed the arrival of Judge Stallcup in Tacoma, where he opened a law office and began practice. In 1892 he was elected judge of the superior court on a non-partisan ticket, and for four years filled that position, after which he served for a short time as city attorney by appointment of Mayor Fawcett. His office is at 308-311 Equitable building, and his residence at 317 Park Heights. His preparation of cases is most thorough and exhaustive; he seems almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact; while in his briefs and arguments the authorities are cited so extensively and the facts and reasoning thereon are presented so cogently and unanswerably as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusion. No detail seems to escape him; every case is given its due prominence, and the case is argued with such skill, ability and power that he rarely fails to gain the verdict desired.

FRANK C. MORSE.

There are not many whose lives are recorded in this volume who are native to the west; most of those who have arrived at middle age have been

born farther east and have cast in their lot with this country. But Mr. Frank C. Morse, the genial assistant postmaster at Tacoma, has spent all his life in the region west of the Rockies, and is therefore thoroughly imbued with the enterprising spirit of the west. His father, Charles A. Morse, was born in Boston, but in 1856 he went to San Francisco to take a position with the extensive navy yard located on Mare Island. President Lincoln appointed him to the position of naval storekeeper for the Mare Island navy yard, and he held this office under successive administrations until 1875, when he resigned. His death occurred in San Francisco in 1889. He married Caroline M. Sawyer, who was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died at Alameda, California, in 1901. On both sides of the family the ancestors for several generations back resided in this country, but the paternal stock was originally English and Irish.

So it was that Frank C. was born in the west, his birth taking place at the Mare Island navy yard on April 8, 1859. His boyhood was thus passed among the interesting and sometimes stirring sights of the din and preparation for war, home-comings of the troops, and all that lends variety to such a place. His education was completed at St. Augustine College, Benicia, California, where he studied three years, from 1874 to 1877. He first engaged in business with the California representative for the Centemerie kid gloves, made in Paris, continuing this for a little over a year. In 1879 he went to Portland, and after remaining there for seven months moved to the young village of Colfax, Whitman county, Washington. He remained here for ten years in the employ of Lippitt Brothers, general merchants, and in May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Colfax, the duties of which office he discharged for five years. Then being appointed state bookkeeper by State Auditor Grimes, during Governor McGraw's administration, he removed to Olympia to perform the duties of that position and remained there for three years. Mr. Morse has lived in Tacoma since 1897, and on September 17, 1899, was made assistant postmaster under John B. Cromwell, which position he now holds. He has had much experience in Uncle Sam's service and is a very competent official.

Mr. Morse was married in 1887 at Lewiston, Idaho, to Miss Belle S. Sullivan. She is the sister of Judge Sullivan, of Spokane, and of Hon. P. C. Sullivan, who is a prominent politician, was at one time candidate for governor of Washington, and is now in Nome, Alaska. One child has been born of the marriage, who died when two years of age. They live at their nice home at 416 North Tacoma avenue. Mr. Morse is a Republican, but devotes all his time to his official duties. He is very loyal to his adopted state, being especially fond of the eastern part, around Colfax, where he made his home for so long.

THEODORE SHENKENBERG.

The city of Hamburg, Germany, has been famous in the world of commerce for centuries, and it was one of the strongest members of that great commercial union, known as the Hanseatic League, the most powerful industrial alliance of the Middle Ages. And at the present time it is the center for much of the world's trade by sea. It is not at all surprising, therefore,

that it should have given birth to many men who were noted in the counting house, the bank, and in all lines of business and trade, and one of these, who has cast his lot in with America and is now known as one of the best accountants in the state of Washington, is Theodore Shenkenberg, who occupies several important positions with firms of high commercial standing in Tacoma.

Mr. Shenkenberg was born in Hamburg in February, 1849. The fact that he received his education in this German town is evidence enough that he acquired a thorough, well rounded training, and, as he entered mercantile life at a very early age, he became a skilled and careful accountant. It happened that he was connected with a house which carried on correspondence with England and the United States, and he therefore learned the English language before coming to this country. He was only twenty years of age when he came to this country in 1869, but he was thoroughly equipped for his life work. He came west to Illinois and was employed in the capacity of bookkeeper at a large nursery at Normal, but after a year he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and was a bookkeeper in several wholesale houses for two years. We next find him at Fargo, North Dakota, acting as bookkeeper for the Northern Pacific Railroad for a year. At Bismarck he was employed by the Northern Pacific Coal Company, and while here his efficient work gained the favorable attention of the president of the company, Colonel C. W. Thompson, who is well known in Tacoma and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Shenkenberg became the bookkeeper and chief clerk for Colonel Thompson, and has been connected with that gentleman in business ever since. They came to Tacoma in 1889, and Mr. Shenkenberg has become an officer in each of the large concerns organized by Colonel Thompson, who is the president of each. He is treasurer of the Washington Co-Operative Mining Syndicate, which operates extensive coal and copper mines in the Carbon river district in Pierce county; is secretary of the Montezuma Mining Company, which has copper and coal interests in the Tacoma mining district of Pierce county; and is secretary and treasurer of the Bella Coola Pulp and Paper Company, which was recently organized for the purpose of building a large paper mill in British Columbia.

Mr. Shenkenberg has been dependent on his own resources throughout his life, and it was with his own earnings that he came to this country. It has been through industry and painstaking endeavor that he has made his present success, and no better proof of his ability can be asked than that he has retained the utmost confidence of Colonel Thompson all these years and has been entrusted with the details of his important business. Mr. Shenkenberg was married in July, 1879, while he was residing at Bismarck, Miss Elizabeth Glitschka becoming his wife. Their children are: Hortense, who is deceased; Carl; Theodore, deceased; Ethel; and Elizabeth.

JAMES T. GROVE.

Although a resident of Everett for but a brief period, James T. Grove has already left the impress of his individuality upon the business interests of this city and is now the vice-president of the Union Transfer Company. He

is a man of marked energy and force of character, readily comprehending intricate business situations and carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Such a man is always of value to the industrial, commercial and professional circles of any city.

Mr. Grove was born in Galena, Illinois, his birth occurring on the 29th of December, 1857. He is a son of Frederick Grove, a native of Cornwall, England, and who with his parents came to Illinois, settling in that state about 1833. He was a butcher by trade, long following that calling in order to provide for his family. He wedded Mary Jane Lawrence, who was born in Illinois, representing one of the old families of that state, and of English lineage. Mr. Grove passed away at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife died when fifty-three years of age. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Laurence; Charlie; Clara, who is the widow of W. J. Farr; and Mary Ellen, who is now deceased.

The eldest member of the family is James T. Grove, who spent his boyhood days under the parental roof in the usual manner of lads of that period and locality. Work and play occupied his time and attention, and in the public schools of Galena he pursued his education until he attained the age of eighteen years. He worked with his father in the butchering business after leaving school, being thus engaged for about twelve years, and in 1887 he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the West Division Chicago Street Railway Company. His connection with that corporation continued until 1898, when he came to the northwest, settling first in Seattle. After working for Moran Brothers, ship-builders of Seattle, for a short time, he came to Everett in the fall of 1898 and has since been engaged in the transfer business here, buying out the Union Transfer Company. He incorporated his business in 1903 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and the present officers are B. H. Vollans, president; J. T. Grove, vice-president; and D. Darling, secretary. The company operates a general livery and also does an extensive transfer business, of which Mr. Grove is general manager. The business methods of the company are such as to gain public confidence, and, therefore, the public support, and the success of the enterprise is largely due to Mr. Grove.

On the 21st of January, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Grove and Miss Isabella Gray, a native of Illinois and a daughter of John and Isabella Gray, who were pioneer settlers of this state. Mr. Grove is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, and also has membership relations with the Knights of the Globe. In his political views he is a Republican, but has had no time for public office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, wherein he is winning advancement and gaining for himself a comfortable competence.

PETER L. OPSVIG.

Peter L. Opsvig is one of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity, but his ability does not seem to be limited by the years of his connection with the profession. He established his home and office in Everett in the fall of 1900, and already has secured a good patronage here.

Dr. Opsvig was born in Norway on the 8th of December, 1868, and is a son of Lars and Karen Opsvig, both of whom were natives of Norway and belonged to old families of the land of the midnight sun. The father followed farming during the years of his active business career, thus providing for the wants of his family. He is now living in Norway at the very advanced age of eighty-six years, while his wife passed away in 1877. Peter Opsvig has a brother, Louis P., who is residing in Everett, and also has a brother and three sisters who are still living in the old country.

Peter L. Opsvig obtained his early education in the public schools of Aalesund and afterward attended college there. He was graduated from college in 1886, and later entered the University of Christiania, where he completed the course with the class of 1889, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began the study of medicine in the same institution, but after one year he came to the United States and made his way to California, where he matriculated in the medical department of the University of California. In that institution he was graduated in 1900, and in the succeeding fall came to Everett, where he has since been located. He was not long in demonstrating his worthiness of public confidence, for in his practice he showed marked skill and ability. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Royal Arcanum, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Army of America, and in all of these organizations is a valued representative, being true to the beneficent teachings upon which they are founded and to the spirit of brotherly kindness and helpfulness which they inculcate. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. Mr. Opsvig is a young man of strong mentality and broad intellectual training, of laudable ambition and of strong purpose, and in the land of his adoption he has already won recognition by reason of his professional skill and his many admirable personal characteristics.

ALBERT L. VAN VALEY.

Albert Louis Van Valey, proprietor and manager of the Van Valey Bottling Works of Everett, an enterprise which he has developed from a small beginning to one of extensive and profitable proportions, was born on the 9th of May, 1868, in Washington county, Ohio, a son of Moses A. and Ruth A. (Morris) Van Valey, both of whom were natives of Ohio, while the former was of Holland descent and the latter belonged to an old American family. The Van Valey ancestors came to the United States during the early period of the country's development and established a home in the state of New York long prior to the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and removed from Ohio to Kansas, where his wife died in 1875, when forty-four years of age. He long survived her, and in 1893 came to Washington, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1898. The only daughter of the family is Evvie L., now the wife of J. A. Cooper.

Albert L. Van Valey was but three years of age when his parents removed to Kansas, and he pursued his education in the public schools of Neosho county, that state, until he was thirteen years of age, after which he

put aside his textbooks and worked on his father's farm, following that pursuit until 1890, when he came to Seattle, where he engaged with George T. Maginnis & Company, as an employe in their bottling works. He spent six years there, during which time he gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business, becoming familiar with it in every detail. With the capital he had acquired through his industry and enterprise, and well qualified to carry on a similar enterprise of his own, he came to Everett in September, 1896, and opened his business, beginning the bottling business, however, on a small scale on Riverside. There he continued his operations until he removed to his present location at 3124 Paine avenue, where he now conducts a general bottling business and manufactures all kinds of mineral water and carbonated beverages. The plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery, with appointments for carrying on an extensive trade, which extends throughout the county.

On the 24th of December, 1892, at Seattle, Mr. Van Valey was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Ducey, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Patrick Ducey, who was of Irish lineage and came from the Emerald Isle to America when a boy. He first resided in Missouri, and about 1870 removed to Kansas. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Valey has been blessed with two daughters: Ruth Marie and Esther May, aged respectively six and four years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Van Valey are well known in Everett, and have gained the favorable regard and warm friendship of many with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Van Valey belongs to a number of civil societies, in which he takes a deep interest, holding membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, but has never turned aside into political paths to seek the honors and emoluments of office. Instead he has given his undivided attention to his business interests, and through his close application and capability has built up an enterprise which has grown to large and profitable proportions.

GEORGE W. OSBORN.

George W. Osborn, a successful and well-to-do farmer who formerly served as county commissioner of Thurston county, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Fairfield county on the 27th of February, 1834. His grandfather, Jacob Osborn, was born in Germany and emigrated to Pennsylvania, in which state occurred the birth of Joshua Osborn. The grandfather died in the Keystone state, and the widow and her family then removed to Ohio, where Joshua became a farmer. Ultimately he removed to Indiana, later becoming a representative of Branch county, Michigan, where he spent his remaining days. He was married to Miss Harriet Rigby, a native of West Virginia, who departed this life in the fifty-seventh year of her age; he died in 1893 in his eightieth year. They were valued members of the Methodist church and were people of the highest respectability. In their family were eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, five of whom are now living, but George W. Osborn is the only representative of the

family in Washington. Four of his brothers served in the Civil war, and one of them lost his life in the battle of Murfreesboro.

George W. Osborn obtained his education in the public schools of Indiana, and when he reached the age of nineteen years he bought his time of his father and worked as a farm hand, thus earning the money to pay his father for the years which still remained of his minority. In 1869 he migrated to the Pacific coast, and after one year spent at Shoalwater Bay made his way to Thurston county, soon afterward locating upon his present farm at South Bay.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Osborn had been united in marriage to Mrs. Minnie A. Carpenter, a daughter of Warren Wheaton. Three of her brothers were also defenders of the Union cause in the Civil war, and the health of each was undermined by the sufferings and hardships of that great sanguinary struggle. By her first marriage Mrs. Osborn had four children, and to our subject and his wife has been born a son, Louis W. Osborn, whose birth occurred in 1862. He was educated in the public school, and is a talented and capable young man, still with his parents.

In 1871 Mr. Osborn erected a little log house in the midst of the forest; a blanket was hung at the door, and the furnishings were of the most primitive nature. All around stood the forest of heavy pine timber, including nineteen large trees upon the rise of ground where he decided to build his house. One of these trees was nine feet in diameter, and when it had been cut down stretched along the ground the length of an entire acre. There were many Indians in the country, and there was but one white woman between the Osborn home and Olympia, and Mrs. Osborn, one of the brave pioneer women of the early times, remained alone in the little cabin while her husband was off earning a living at the carpenter trade. The first purchase of land comprised forty acres, and to this additions were made from time to time as the financial resources of Mr. Osborn increased. He now owns a good stock farm, and is not only engaged in the raising of stock but also in the production of hay. He bought one of the first Polled Angus cattle introduced here, and later secured some fine Jersey stock. He now is the possessor of a splendid bull of the Roan-Durham breed, and that stock will now have preference upon his farm. Mr. Osborn has also a number of choice fruit trees which he has planted, and upon his place he raises nearly everything needed for home consumption. The house is a pleasant and substantial farm residence sheltered by trees of his own planting, and there he and his wife enjoy many of life's comforts. They are good Christian people, spending the evening of their honorable lives surrounded by many comforts that go to make life worth living.

Mr. Osborn has always been a staunch Republican, and was nominated and elected by the party in 1892 to the responsible office of county commissioner. After his term of two years expired he was re-elected in 1894 for four years, proving how capably he had served his fellow townsmen and how promptly and efficiently he had discharged the duties of his position. He is a man of strong business sense, and this quality characterized his official service. He put forth his best efforts to reduce the indebtedness of the county and at the same time to advance its interests in every possible way, and his services

were most commendable and received the hearty endorsement of his fellow citizens. His life has ever been honorable and upright, and Thurston county owes him much for what he has done in its behalf, his labors resulting greatly to the benefit of the community.

MRS. MARY M. KNIGHT.

Woman seems to have reached her political ideal in several of the states of the extreme west. In these robust young commonwealths that have sprung up along the slopes of the Rocky mountains the people are as fresh and free as the air they breathe, and the very atmosphere seems hostile to anything like discrimination between classes or on account of sex, nationality or religion. In some of the older states of the east the medieval notion still lingers that woman is an inferior sort of creature, not able to govern herself much less a body of people in organized form. Not so in the boundless expanse of the great northwest. There woman is accorded all her rights, political and business as well as social and civil. In these newly formed commonwealths at least, there are no hard or hateful lines drawn on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In several of these states woman has been accorded full rights of suffrage, and hence it is no unusual sight to see them filling all sorts of offices as well as assisting to make the laws as members of legislatures. For this reason no one is surprised when he drops into Shelton and sees a woman acting as superintendent of county schools. And should he be an easterner who still retains the idea that women are unfit for such places, he will certainly be convinced to the contrary if he inspects the schools and sees how well Mrs. Knight has discharged the duties of superintending them. He will find that no man could have done better and but few as well, and will doubtless return home with a decided acquisition of new impressions on the woman question after contact with the progressive people of the coast states. The truth is that women have a natural aptitude for everything relating to the government of children, and while, as every one admits, they make ideal teachers, they are equally successful as principals and superintendents.

Mrs. Mary M. Knight, whose brilliant record in educational work at Shelton suggested the foregoing remarks, is descended from Scotch ancestors who came to the United States at an early period. Her grandfather married a Stark, related to that famous old Revolutionary general who declared on the eve of a historic engagement: "Either I will defeat the British or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-morrow night." Eventually representatives of the family found their way west and effected a settlement in the southern part of Michigan.

Mrs. Knight, who was born in Ingham county of that state, September 2, 1854, was the eldest of the five children of C. S. Dunbar, and his only daughter. She was educated in the high school at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, imbibed a desire to teach at an early age, and studied with a view to qualifying herself for that exalted calling. Her career as an educator, begun when she was sixteen years old, has continued uninterruptedly until the present time, and has embraced work in three different states. After going through

her apprenticeship by teaching a few terms in Michigan, she had an opportunity to exercise her talents on a wider field, as the result of her family's removal to Dakota. Obtaining a position in the city schools at Huron, she taught there with marked success for a number of years, and would probably have remained but for the fact that her father and brothers changed location to the state of Washington. Desiring to be near her relatives and especially the parents as they approached old age, Mrs. Knight joined them in 1890. She immediately began work in the Shelton city schools, where she taught most acceptably for four years, and later was engaged for five years in the schools at Whatcom, where her success was equally pronounced. The educational work of Mrs. Knight, especially her skill as a disciplinarian, had attracted so much attention by 1900 that the Democrats nominated her their candidate for county superintendent of schools. At the ensuing election she was chosen by the people for that responsible office, and shortly afterward entered upon the discharge of her duties. Having made a life study of the subject of education, and being thoroughly familiar with the art of teaching as the result of long and varied experience, Mrs. Knight's equipment for such an office as county superintendent is exceptional. It goes without the saying, therefore, that she has made an excellent official in all respects, and had an opportunity to display that enthusiasm for school work which has been the ruling passion of her life.

As like seeks like in the matrimonial as well as the natural world, Miss Dunbar found her affinity in Marcus F. Knight, who, like herself, was a professional teacher and filled with enthusiasm for his work. Mr. Knight was born at Hamlin, Michigan, and attended the high school at Eaton Rapids, where the Dunbar children were his schoolmates. His boyish affection for Miss Mary ripened into love at maturity, and culminated in their marriage June 29, 1876. Similarity of tastes and employment, aside from the endearing recollections arising from their early association at school, combined to make their union as eminently fitting in its beginning as it has remained ideal in its continuance. Mr. Knight has taught with success at various places in different states, and for two years was principal of the city schools at Shelton. Their household is brightened by the presence of two daughters, whose names are Jessie and Gyneth, and the family circle is one of the happiest imaginable. Mrs. Knight's father, though somewhat advanced in years, is still living at Shelton, as is also her brother, C. V. Dunbar, the prominent druggist of the same city whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Knight, like all sensible people, are fond of the comforts of life as well as those things which contribute to the finer tastes, so we find their home at Shelton surrounded by a small acreage devoted to a variety of fruits indigenous to that section. Prudent housewifery also supplies the domestic table with honey, poultry and eggs of their own raising, and thus it will be seen that the Knight home is a typical American one in its comforts and luxuries as well as its robust self-dependence. It is natural that such a household should attract many visitors and that such occupants should make many friends, and both propositions are found on inquiry to be true in the case of the estimable couple so largely responsible for the educational interests of Shelton.

S. A. PHILLIPS.

The old pioneers, even of the newest countries, are fast passing away, and soon only their names and the memory of their brave deeds will be left as a blessed heritage to the less hardy descendants, who reap the golden results but not the hardships and toil of those who went before them. A half century is not a long period in the general history of the world, but fifty years ago the present state of Washington existed only as the great oak lives in the little acorn; and of the men who were there to bring about this wonderful growth only a few survive and witness the fruit of their early toils. In this small number of sturdy pioneers may well be counted Mr. S. A. Phillips, who still retains the old donation claim which he took from the government fifty years ago, located three miles south of the city of Chehalis, Lewis county.

On both sides of the house the grandfathers of Mr. Phillips were participants in the struggles of the Revolutionary war. Edward Phillips, his father, came to Monroe county, Michigan, in 1835, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Oakland county of that state. He died in Macomb county, Michigan, in 1849, aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. S. A. Phillips and his brother James T. are the only survivors of the family, and both reside in Lewis county. S. A. Phillips was born in Cayuga county, New York, November 1, 1830, came with his father to Michigan, and when twenty-one years of age left his home in that state, took passage in a steamer and by way of the Isthmus arrived in San Francisco in 1852. From there he came to Olympia, near which place he took a donation claim and built a little home. During the Indian war of 1855-56 this house and all his moveable property and crops were destroyed by the Indians. He enlisted and did active service in the campaign against the redskins until the close, furnishing his own horse and equipment; he was never reimbursed for his losses or his services until by a recent act of Congress he was allowed a pension of eight dollars a month, which he will soon begin to receive. He settled on his present ranch in Lewis county in 1858. During the first years of his residence here he was compelled to go to Portland and Olympia for his supplies, fording all the rivers and undergoing all the hardships incident to pioneer life, paying a dear price for his simple frontier home. He was industrious, and by his diligence has made a fine farm and on it has erected a nice residence. As time passed and he was prospered he added to his land one hundred and sixty acres, so that he owned four hundred and eighty acres.

In the same year that he took up his residence in Lewis county he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Moore, who died in 1868, leaving two children. The daughter is now Mrs. Adela Cregg and lives in Lewiston, Idaho; Edward Phillips, the son, was born in 1859, married Margaret Johnson, a native of Scotland, and had two children, Elva and Norval. Mr. Phillips has given his son one hundred and thirty acres of his estate. In 1870 he took for his second wife Miss May Jackson, whose father was one of the oldest pioneers of this county, and it will be of interest to briefly sketch his life.

John R. Jackson was a native of England; he came to this country and emigrated to the state of Washington in 1844. He located in Lewis county, and the prairie on which he settled took his name and has ever since been known as Jackson's Prairie. In the primitive log house which he built on his claim was held the first court of justice in the county; he served as probate judge of the county for many years, and was a successful farmer and respected citizen. He died May 24, 1873, when seventy-three years of age. His religious views were those of the Episcopalian church. His wife crossed the plains in 1847 and was one of the brave pioneer women of the country. She was a widow, Mrs. Koontz, and she married Mr. Jackson in May, 1848, and her son, Barton Koontz, now lives on the old home. This estimable lady passed away February 14, 1901, when ninety years old, and she was the oldest woman pioneer of Lewis county at the time of her death. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and the two daughters are still living: Louisa is now the wife of Joseph Weir, and May is Mrs. Phillips.

Mr. S. A. Phillips is an honest, self-reliant man, has preferred to paddle his own canoe throughout his life, has never joined any society or taken a pledge; thinks liquor is a good thing in its proper place, has not hesitated to drink when he wished, but has always known when was the right time to stop; he has always based his moral conduct on the Golden Rule, although he does not profess to have never fallen short in its practical application; always punctual in the payment of his debts, he has gained a most enviable reputation in the business world, and now in the seventieth year of his life his past is one in which he may feel a justifiable pride, and his future is not an object of fear.

REV. BJUG HARSTAD.

This prominent minister and educator of Parkland, Washington, is a native of Norway, born near Christiansand in 1848, and was about thirteen years old when his parents emigrated to this country, in 1861. The family located in La Salle county, Illinois, on a farm, and this place was the scene of his boyhood days. His parents were poor, and he was forced from a very early age to earn his own living, but he was from the first consumed with a thirst for knowledge and an ambition to become a minister. To accomplish this purpose he entered the Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa, where he studied for six years, in the meantime supporting himself by farm work and teaching. He graduated in 1871 and then went to St. Louis, where the next three years were spent in the preparation for the ministry at the Concordia Theological Seminary, and he completed the course in 1874.

The enthusiasm and earnestness which were his characteristics in this earlier training were still more strikingly illustrated in his first real work. He came out to what was then a raw frontier country, the Red River valley of North Dakota, where he was a missionary preacher for the Norwegian Lutheran synod. Almost no salary was attached to this labor, and he helped support himself by taking up a claim and farming it in addition to his other strenuous toil. He experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, but was of

such a nature that he enjoyed it, and his zeal was rewarded by the establishment of churches throughout the Red River valley, a church and people that have since become powerful in that section of the country. He remained there until 1890, when he was chosen by the church to be president in charge of the Pacific district of the Norwegian Lutheran synod, an office somewhat similar to that of bishop in the Episcopal church; the district embraces Washington, Oregon, California, those parts of Montana and Idaho which are west of the grand divide, and Alaska. On coming here he established himself in the beautiful suburb of Tacoma, Parkland, where he built a church. In 1891 he began the task of building a Norwegian college at Parkland. The building was begun during the good times of the western part of the country, but about the time the building was ready for dedication the panic of 1893 was at its height, and only by the efforts of Rev. Harstad did the undertaking succeed. The school was dedicated in 1894, and from then till 1899 Rev. Harstad traveled all over the district soliciting aid to pay off the indebtedness, and in 1898 he even went to Alaska, where he remained a year, building up the church, establishing missions, ordaining ministers and getting contributions for the college. But the task was finally successfully completed.

The Pacific Lutheran Academy, as the school is known, has a beautiful situation, and the building is a large four-story brick, erected at a cost of between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars. The doors are open to both sexes, and there are about one hundred and fifty pupils. Five courses of instruction are offered, ranging from two to four years each, and every department is in the hands of thoroughly competent instructors, so that a brilliant future awaits the school. The principal is Professor N. J. Hong, and Rev. Harstad is himself professor of religion, Norwegian and Greek, and also teaches in the local parochial school. For several years he has been the editor of the *Pacific Herald*, a semi-secular Norwegian weekly, published at Parkland. He has given up his presidency of the district, preferring to remain constantly at Parkland, where he is also the minister of the local church. He has built a fine home here, has eight children, and conducts his orchard and farm with the aid of his sons.

JOHN WILSON MOWELL.

The profession of medicine now numbers in its ranks some of the most eminent men of the country, men of great force of character, who are devoting their lives to saving and promoting the life of mankind. And as the standard of the profession rises, the class of men attracted to it becomes higher. One of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Olympia, who has not only made a splendid record as a medical practitioner but has also become one of the leading business men of the city, is Dr. Mowell. The Mowell family comes of the sturdy Teutonic stock, and grandfather Nicholas Mowell was born in Germany, spent fourteen years of his life in the German army, and then emigrated to Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he was a successful agriculturist and where he resided until his death in the eighty-sixth year of his life.

His son, George W. Mowell, was born in Indiana county on March 26,

1836, remained on his father's farm until he became of age, at the beginning of the Civil war offered his services as musician, and acted for some time in this capacity and also was engaged in the recruiting office part of the time, continuing in the service to the end. Before entering the service he married Elizabeth B. Smith, also of German ancestry and a native of Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1866 they removed to Benton county, Missouri, and settled upon the farm where they have ever since made their home. Mr. Mowell is an active citizen of his county and held various offices, being one of the commissioners of the county. In religious belief they were Lutherans, but, there being no church of that denomination near them, they joined the Baptist church and have been devoted and useful members in that organization.

John Wilson Mowell is the only member of the above family residing in Washington. His birth occurred in Davidsville, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of March, 1861, and he was accordingly only five years of age when his parents brought him to the state of Missouri. He received his education in Warrensburg, Missouri, at the State Normal School. He taught school for five terms and studied medicine in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he graduated in 1888. He served his novitiate as medical practitioner in his native state for three years, and then in 1891 arrived in Olympia. At first he experienced some rather hard times, but he soon became acquainted and has built up a large practice, and not only stands in the front rank of the local physicians, but has made a reputation as a good, progressive business man. He is a director, stockholder and vice-president in the Olympia National Bank, and is a stockholder and director in the Puget Sound Sea Fruit Company; this company is engaged in the manufacture of clam chowder, thus utilizing the large number of clams to be found in the bay and furnishing the town another useful industry. The Doctor is the official physician of the Northern Pacific Railroad and of the Port Townsend and Southern Railroad.

In 1898 Mr. Mowell was married to Ada Sprague, who is a native of Idaho and comes from a Puritan ancestor who came over in the Mayflower. The Doctor is a member of Olympia Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the State Medical Society and secretary of the County Medical Society.

WARREN A. WORDEN.

Since the early days of the country's history the Worden family have occupied a distinctive place, and have ever borne their part in the upbuilding and development in the regions in which they have resided. They are of Welsh and English ancestry, and the progenitor of the family in this country located in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, but gradually they became scattered, a part locating in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and part in Saratoga county, New York, and at the present time our subject has numerous relatives living in New Haven and Fairfield county, Connecticut. Representatives of this old and honored family participated in the Revolutionary war and in the other early struggles of this country.



Warren A. Worden.

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Warren T. Worden, the father of Warren A., was born in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, but in his early age the family moved to Auburn, that state, where he became a lawyer, reputed to be one of the best in the state of New York in his day, and he enjoyed a large general practice. His brother was a brother-in-law of William H. Seward, of Auburn, and secretary of state. Mr. Worden's death occurred in that city in 1891, at the age of eighty-four years. The mother of our subject, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, was a second cousin of her husband, and her death occurred in Tacoma, Washington, to which city she had removed with our subject.

Warren A. Worden was born in Auburn, New York, in 1847, and there received his elementary education, which was later supplemented by a course in Hobart College, of Geneva, in which he was a member of the class of 1869. He then made an extensive tour through Europe, visiting all of its principal cities and countries, and returned to his home in 1869, where he began the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1871, and on the 16th of October, 1873, at Washington, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, upon motion of Attorney General Williams during Grant's administration, and who is now mayor of Portland, Oregon. After successfully following the practice of his chosen profession for a time in his native city, his health became impaired and he accepted a consular position in Canada, under the Hayes administration, serving in different cities in that country until Cleveland's administration in 1885, after which he returned to Auburn to take charge of his father's business, this continuing until the latter's death. The year 1891 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Worden in Tacoma, Washington, where he has ever since been numbered among the legal practitioners. He is an indefatigable and earnest worker, and is proficient in every department of the law. He is also serving as master in chancery for the United States circuit court, and referee in bankruptcy for the United States district court.

The marriage of Mr. Worden was celebrated in 1871, in Auburn, New York, when Miss Mary S. Carpenter became his wife. She, too, is a native of that city, and she and her husband were schoolmates in their youth. They have three daughters, Mrs. Clara W. Hall, Emily B. and Mary T. Mr. Worden is a member of the Episcopal church.

BRADFORD L. HILL.

Bradford L. Hill, the leading Olympia druggist, is a descendant of a New England family which came to this country two hundred and seventy-five years ago, and have accordingly been among the makers of history of this country. The original progenitor of the family in America was Reuben Hill. Bradford, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont, in 1805, and when seven years old was taken by his parents to Genesee county, New York, where he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade and engaged in contracting and building. In 1836 he embarked his wife and three children in a "prairie schooner" and drove across the country to Galena, Illinois; at that time it was thought that

this city would be the metropolis of Illinois. From here he removed to LaPorte, Indiana, but because of sickness in his family he took them to Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, settling there in 1842, on a farm nine miles from the nearest neighbor; here he remained for nineteen years, engaged in farming. His next move was to Dodge county, Minnesota, and in 1868 he came to Iowa, where he built a grist mill at Lime Spring, Howard county. His long and eventful life was ended in death in 1885, and his wife passed away four years later, at the age of seventy-six; they had lived in conformity with the teachings of the Universalist faith.

Henry Reuben Hill, the father of Bradford L., was born on his father's farm in Wisconsin, January 2, 1843, and passed his early life in the labor of the farm and in attendance of the country schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the army for service in the Civil war, but was removed by his father. In the fall of 1862, however, he enlisted in the First Regiment, Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and served with Pope against the Indians in Minnesota and Dakota; he was in all the battles of Sibley's campaigns and received an honorable discharge in December, 1863. He then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was on the picket line at Memphis when General Forest made his attack on August 20, 1864. He was discharged September 25, 1864, and in the spring of the next year again enlisted, but was rejected on account of disability received in the service. Since the war he has engaged in farming, painting, merchandising, and in the drug business for a number of years, spending a large part of the time in Jewell, Washington and Republic counties, Kansas. In 1890 he came to Olympia, where he has been engaged in painting and oystering, but is now retired from active pursuits. He is independent in politics, but has great admiration for President Roosevelt. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is past commander of his post; he is secretary of Olympia Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and has been a Knight of Pythias for the past twenty-two years. On December 12, 1867, he was married to Miss Amanda M. Loring, and a son and a daughter have been born, the latter being now a successful teacher in the Tacoma public schools.

The son, Bradford L. Hill, claims Iowa as the state of his nativity, being born there in the town of Lime Spring, on the 11th of September, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and received his technical training in the pharmacy department of the University of Kansas. He has been in the drug business all his life, in Nebraska and other states. He came to Washington in 1890, and for eight years was clerk in the store of Sawyer & Filley, but in 1900 organized the B. L. Hill Drug Company, of which F. R. Brown was the president. Under his energetic and capable management the business has increased until the firm takes front rank among the drug houses of the city. The store is in the center of the business district and has a large stock of pure drugs and all articles making up a first-class establishment. The firm manufactures large quantities of baking powder and its own corn, headache and similar remedies. Mr. Hill is a member of the Pharmacy Alumni Association of the University of Kansas. In politics he is a Democrat, and belongs to Olympia lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., the Woodmen of the World, and Olympia

lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. He is in every way a representative business man of Olympia and deserves especial mention in this volume.

DOUGLAS T. WINNE.

Douglas Thompson Winne, a practitioner at the bar of Whatcom, was born in Waterloo, Iowa, October 6, 1869, and on both the paternal and maternal side comes of ancestry honorable and distinguished. His father, John L. Winne, a native of New York, was descended from the second burgomaster of New York. He was of English and Scotch descent, and early in the seventeenth century located at what was then Fort Orange, but is now Albany, New York. The father of our subject became an extensive stock-raiser. Removing to the west, he became the owner of large ranches in Iowa and Nebraska, on which he herded many hundred head of cattle, doing a profitable business. He died in 1877. His wife, Mrs. Clarissa J. Winne, was a native of New York and bore the maiden name of Thompson. She was descended from English ancestry who came to America in early colonial times, the family being founded here in 1630, when representatives of the name located at Salem, Massachusetts. Mrs. Winne numbers among her ancestors Count Rumford, an American scientist of note; General De Witt Clinton, who was governor of New York, and also Governor Bradford of Massachusetts and Colonel Eben Francis Thompson, of that state. Mrs. Winne belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution by virtue of the service which her ancestors rendered the patriot army in the struggle for independence. She was regarded as one of the best read women in Wisconsin during her residence in that state, and she is now held in the highest regard in Whatcom, where she is living with her son. Mrs. Winne has during the last fifteen years been active in church and temperance work, has contributed various literary and other articles to different magazines and newspapers for publication.

Douglas T. Winne acquired his early education in the public schools and supplemented it by study in Lawrence University, of Wisconsin, where he pursued the ancient classical course, and was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a post-graduate course in the same institution and won the degree of Master of Arts. Desiring to make the practice of law his life work, he prepared for the profession as a student in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1894. Biographical mention of the Winne family may be found in the "Bench and Bar of Wisconsin," published in 1883; in the "History of the University of Wisconsin"; and also in "The Men of Progress of Wisconsin." While in law school our subject made a reply which became noted. He was asked by the dean of the department how he would advise a client on a given proposition of law, and, being unable to answer, said to the dean that he would advise the client to consult a lawyer. This reply has been published in frequent editions of the Annual of the University.

Leaving college Mr. Winne began the active practice of law in Appleton, Wisconsin, where he remained until the fall of 1899, when he started westward. He traveled for a number of months for the benefit of his mother's health, and then settled in Whatcom, in June, 1900, where he opened his office and has since built up a fine practice, which is rapidly increasing. He

now has a distinctively representative clientage, and his legal learning and careful analysis of cases have made him a forceful member of the bar. He has also been connected with some important industrial companies of Whatcom, and has represented a number of corporations as attorney.

Mr. Winne belongs to the Congregational church, and socially is connected with several secret societies. In politics an earnest Republican, he is active in the ranks of the party, and while in Appleton, Wisconsin, he served as city attorney in 1896, and during '98 and '99 was attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. He attended different state conventions there, and was also delegate from Wisconsin to national conventions of his party. He does not seek office as a reward for party fealty, content to do his duty without this recognition of his service.

WILLIAM COLUMBUS COX.

During the years which marked the period of the professional career of Dr. Cox, he has met with gratifying success, and, though his connection with the medical fraternity here dates back for only a comparatively brief period, he has won the patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of Everett. He also has the good will of the public. A close and discriminating student, he endeavors to keep abreast with the times in everything relating to discoveries in the medical science, being a reader of the leading journals devoted to the discussion of the "ills to which flesh is heir" and the treatment thereof. Progressive in his ideas and favoring modern methods as a whole, he yet does not dispense with the true and tried systems which have stood the test of years.

Dr. Cox was born on the 20th of September, 1858, in Flint Branch, Mitchell county, North Carolina, and is the eldest son and second child of Samuel W. and Cynthia (Blalock) Cox. The father was born in North Carolina of an old American family of English and German lineage. He was a farmer by occupation, and in the year 1873 left the Atlantic coast to find a home upon the Pacific seaboard. He made his way to Walla Walla, Washington, and after twenty years spent in this section of the country died in January, 1893, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife was also a native of North Carolina, and belonged to a family that was early established in the new world. She, too, was of English and German descent, and she was a sister of Dr. N. G. Blalock, who has been for many years a distinguished physician of the northwest, was graduated in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1861, and for thirty years has been a medical practitioner of Walla Walla, prominent in his profession and having a very large patronage, which was accorded him in reward of his marked capability. The mother of our subject passed away while the family was still living in North Carolina, her death occurring in 1867, when she was only twenty-nine years of age. Four daughters and two sons were born of her marriage: Addie, who is now the wife of George Rasmus, a resident of Walla Walla; William C.; Hulda, who is the wife of S. S. Parris, who is living near Athena, Oregon; Nelson D., who makes his home at Prosser, Washington; Ura, who is the wife of Dr. J. P. Price, of Nez Perce, Idaho; and Vieta, who is the wife of Thomas Yoe, of Dayton, Washington.



McCox

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William Columbus Cox was a youth of fifteen when he accompanied his father to Walla Walla in 1873. He there continued his education in the public schools, pursuing his studies until nineteen years of age. He afterward worked upon his uncle's farm until 1882, and in the fall of the same year, having determined to devote his life to professional work, he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated on the completion of a thorough course, on the 2d of April, 1885, winning the degree of M. D. Well equipped for his chosen profession, he then returned to Walla Walla, where he took up the practice of medicine in connection with his uncle, the distinguished Dr. Blalock. This relation was maintained until April, 1886, at which time Dr. Cox removed to Genesee, Idaho, where he remained in the active practice of medicine for five years. On the 6th of July, 1891, he came to Everett, where he again opened an office and where he has continued in practice up to the present time, covering a period of twelve years. His knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and exact, and in his application of his learning to the needs of suffering humanity he displayed marked skill, his labors being attended with a high degree of success. Owing to this he has secured a large patronage, and thereby has a good annual income. He is now serving as local surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company, for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Everett Railway & Electric Company.

Prominent and influential, Dr. Cox has been elected to various positions of public trust. In 1890 he was chosen mayor of Genesee, Idaho, serving for one year, and in 1894 he was elected councilman of Everett, but when he had filled that position for four months he resigned. In 1895 he was nominated and elected mayor of Everett, and served through the succeeding year. In 1900 he was a member of the state board of medical examiners, and has acted in that position up to the present time, being at this writing, in 1903, the vice-president of that body. His political support has ever been given to the Democracy, and in positions of public trust he has been found most loyal to his duty and the trust reposed in him.

Dr. Cox has been twice married. On the 4th of March, 1888, he wedded Miss Grace Jain, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Louis and Adelia Jain, of Genesee, Idaho. She died on the 10th of October, 1891, after a happy married life of a little more than three years. On the 1st of November, 1894, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Hattie G. McFarland, a native of Maine and a daughter of Captain R. and Georgia B. McFarland, of Everett. Fraternally Dr. Cox is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also holds membership with various organizations tending to promote medical knowledge and the efficiency of practitioners. He is now the president of the Snohomish County Medical Society, and belongs to the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons and the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. Professionally and socially Dr. Cox is prominent, standing to-day as one of the leading and representative men of Everett. His unflinching courtesy, genial nature and ready sympathy have gained him many

friends among those whom he has met outside of professional duties. He is also very popular with his patients, and in a profession where promotion depends upon merit he has gained a position of distinction.

HARRY G. ROWLAND.

Harry G. Rowland makes his home in Puyallup, but engages in the practice of law in Tacoma, where he has gained distinction as an active, forceful and learned member of the bar. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred in Potter county in 1865, his parents being the Rev. Henry and Harriet (Knapp) Rowland. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a prominent and honored resident of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and at one time served as the treasurer of that county. He is now deceased, but his widow still survives and is now living with her son, Dix H. Rowland, in Tacoma. She is a lineal descendant of Halsey Kelly, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Harry G. Rowland was provided with good educational privileges. After obtaining his preliminary education in the public schools of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and from thence he entered the Syracuse University at Syracuse, New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. During his college course and for some time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work on the *Syracuse Journal*. Returning to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the firm of Elliott & Watrous. The senior partner, Mortimer F. Elliott, is a very distinguished lawyer, now serving as chief counsel of the Standard Oil Company in New York city. Early in the year 1890 Mr. Rowland was admitted to the bar in the court of common pleas at Wellsboro, and immediately after followed the advice of Horace Greeley and came to the west. This rapidly developing country seemed to him to offer a splendid field of labor, and he resolved to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. On reaching Puget Sound he located at Puyallup in Pierce county, about nine miles from Tacoma. He is a member of the Washington supreme court and of the United States district and circuit court. He has won distinction in his profession because of his broad legal learning, his analytical mind and his careful preparation of cases. He has earned for himself distinction as a lawyer of broad learning and one who is most careful in the presentation of his cases before judge or jury. Thus he has gained a distinctively representative clientage that has connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He is also a director of the Citizens' State Bank of Puyallup. In February, 1903, in connection with his brother, Dix H. Rowland, he opened a law office on the third floor of the Fidelity building in Tacoma in order to meet the enlarged demands of their practice. The other brother of the family is the Rev. Frank S. Rowland, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, one of the leading churches in Buffalo, New York.

On the 27th of June, 1899, Mr. Rowland was united in marriage, in Tacoma, to Miss Annette E. Clark, a daughter of Dr. D. C. Clark. At the time of her marriage and previous thereto she was a teacher of English history

and literature in the Tacoma high school. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland now have one son, De Witt Clark. In his political views Mr. Rowland is a stalwart Republican, and in 1896 was nominated on the ticket of that party for the office of prosecuting attorney of Pierce county. That, however, was a Populist year in this section of the county, and the entire Republican ticket was defeated, but Mr. Rowland, nevertheless, ran from three to four hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He has been three times elected city attorney of Puyallup.

DR. ALEXANDER DE SOTO.

Dr. Alexander DeSoto, of Seattle, Washington, is a native of the Caroline Islands, the date of his birth being July 28, 1840. His father, Fernando DeSoto, was born in 1793, on the DeSoto estate near Barcelona, and was in diplomatic service all his life until he was past eighty years of age, when he retired. He was governor of the Caroline Islands and also was lieutenant governor of Puerto Rico. Dr. DeSoto's mother was Hedwig Leonora DeSoto. She was of Austrian birth, a member of the old Hoffman family, and died in 1862.

Alexander DeSoto in his early life had excellent educational advantages. In the University of Spain, at Madrid, he received the degree of M. D.; at Heidelberg, Germany, the degree of LL. D., and he concluded his regular course of studies in Upsala, Sweden, in 1870. Then for two years he was demonstrator of surgery in Upsala. In 1862 he came to this country, to Washington, D. C., as a member of the Spanish legation, for the purpose of studying American naval tactics. He returned to Spain in 1868 and was one of the leaders in the Carlist movement, and it was during that time that he was compelled to leave and go to Sweden. He was in France a short time, and in 1872 returned to America. After remaining here a short time he went to South America, and for about two years practiced medicine and engaged in mining in Argentine Republic, Chili and Peru. He went to Boston in 1875, where he had previously established a home, and while maintaining that as his headquarters he took trips all over the world, and was in the Chilean war as an army surgeon, 1879-80. In 1880 he went to London, England, and after a short stay there returned to this country and located in New York city, where he remained for a number of years.

During the year 1867 Dr. DeSoto "rounded the Horn" in the schooner Albatrose, and came to Seattle, when the Queen City's industrial interests were measured by the output from a single sawmill. He returned to Seattle in 1897, and, as people were returning from Alaska in a sick and destitute condition, he saw the need of a free hospital and established the present Wayside Mission Hospital. He is spending his spare time and his money in lightening the burdens of the sick poor. During the past six years he has cared for no less than nine thousand people in this hospital. In addition to his present charities he proposes to build at the foot of Jackson street, in Seattle, a Wayside Hospital, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, and this structure is now in course of construction. He will also build in Seattle a free American Medical College, on which it is the intention to commence active work next year.

Dr. DeSoto is largely interested in mining and railroad enterprises, which he personally manages, and in which he has been very successful. He is operating the Wayside gold mine at Granite Falls, and this mine he has dedicated to charity, to the building of colleges and hospitals. This mine, it is estimated, will produce millions, and is said to be one of the most marvelous in the country in that it carries values in something comparatively new in mining—telluride of copper. He owns the controlling interest in the Philadelphia Crude Ore Company on Unalaska Island, across from Dutch Harbor. This is said to be the largest sulphur deposit known. Also he owns the controlling interest in and is president of the Alaska Iron Company, owning properties which have fifty million tons of iron in sight, near Haynes Mission, just over the boundary line in British Columbia. He is vice president and general manager of the DeSoto Placer Mining Company, which owns much valuable mining property in Council City, Alaska, in one place having forty-five million cubic yards of pay gravel, averaging three dollars per yard. It is said to be the largest in the world. They own twelve miles on the Nechuck river, Alaska; thirty-seven claims on Ophir creek, one of the richest creeks in Alaska; twenty-seven claims on Warm creek, which runs parallel to Ophir creek. On the first of last June the DeSoto Placer Mining Company took to Alaska the largest dredgers and steam shovels in the world, in all, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth of machinery and supplies; seventy-four men accompanied the machinery and the expedition has proved a great success.

Dr. DeSoto has organized the Everett & Snohomish Rapid Transit Company, and after constructing the road between Everett and Snohomish, a distance of eight miles, will build seventy-six miles leading into Seattle. The power will be supplied from the Sultan river falls. The Doctor is president of the Behring Sea & Council City Railway, which will run from Nome to Council City, a distance of eighty miles. The surveys were completed last year, and the construction will be commenced this year, five years being required to complete it. The cost of the road will be two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and it will tap a country rich in various resources. Dr. DeSoto is the owner of the DeSoto Transportation Company, owning and operating the river steamer Aurum and barges between Golovin Bay and Council City, a distance of sixty miles. All these enterprises above named receive the doctor's personal attention. His broad enterprise, his public spirit and his great work along charity lines place Dr. DeSoto among the leading men of the northwest.

HENRY C. DAVIS.

The Davis family has been for half a century intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of Lewis county, its members have filled many of the public offices of the county and state, and they may now be found in the various walks of life not only bringing credit to themselves but reflecting honor upon their community. If ancestry counts for anything in the success of men, the mingling of the Welsh and German stocks in this family is certainly an excellent heritage.



H. C. Davis

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The oldest member of the family who was connected with the history of this state was Lewis H. Davis, the father of Henry C. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1794, and while in the east he married Susan Clinger, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage two daughters and five sons were born, who are now identified with the interests of the state of Washington. With this family Mr. Davis crossed the plains to Oregon in 1851, six months being consumed in the journey which now takes less than a week. They remained one year in Portland, Oregon, which was then but a village in the midst of the forest. They next came into Lewis county and settled at a place called Drew's Mill, near Cowlitz. But Mr. Davis, not liking the location, went to Olympia, where he found no suitable place, and then returned to where Chehalis now stands, where he met a Mr. Sanders, who informed him of a spot which would probably suit him. They set out on an Indian trail and reached a beautiful little prairie, shut in by strips of green woodland and with the white peaks of three mountains towering aloft, Mount Tahoma (Mount Rainier), Mount Adams and Mount Hood; here the charm of the scene and the fertility of the soil induced Mr. Davis to locate, and he entered three hundred and twenty acres, while his eldest son, Levi Adrian Davis, took an adjoining half section. After erecting a sawmill and later a grist mill he proposed to the county to build and donate the courthouse if the county seat should be established in this locality. This proposition was accepted, and the courthouse was constructed at the cost of one thousand dollars. Upon one corner of the lot was placed a tall, supple flag-staff, the largest ever raised in the state, the upper section of which was arranged to be lowered at need, and the subject of this sketch and his sister Caroline still recall the fact that they solicited donations with which to buy a flag. Here Mr. Davis laid out the town of Claquato, built a cozy church and school and constructed many miles of road leading through the forests to the town, now called Centralia, formerly called Kookumchuch, and south to where the town of Napavine stands. In every way he sought to make it the center of trade and to develop a city of importance in the state. But some time after, when the Columbia and Puget Sound road was built, the courthouse was removed to Chehalis, and the place for which he had worked so hard was deserted, and now only the delightful home of our subject marks the spot, surrounded by the trees which the old pioneers planted, and the little church is also standing as a monument to the zeal and enterprise of its builder.

Mr. Davis had been a captain in the war of 1812 and in the Black Hawk war, and when the Indian war of 1855-56 threatened he was foremost in building a fort for protection: it was constructed one hundred feet square, and on the palisade of closely set posts were placed cone-shaped structures from which the sides of the fort could be raked by the guns. One night Mr. Davis and one of his sons were sent to Olympia to secure ammunition, and they made the trip safely. He used his influence in keeping the settlers in the fort during the war and in inspiring them with confidence, and he was thus an important factor in the war. By order of Governor Stevens he also conducted a block-house at Centralia. General McLellan, Governor Stevens, Halleck, Sheridan, Grant, and all the young military officers often stopped

and enjoyed Mr. Davis' generous hospitality, and he was much esteemed for his integrity and bravery. He continued to operate his mill until his death, and he passed away in the seventieth year of his life, in 1864; his wife died in her seventy-second year. Before detailing the life of the immediate subject of this sketch a short account of the other children would be interesting.

The eldest son, Levi Adrian, and his brothers, were engaged in milling and ran a stage from Olympia to Monticello. He assisted his father in all his pioneer enterprises and shared in much of the credit due to those undertakings. He resided in Claquato until 1888 and afterward for some years at Cora, near Mount Tacoma; he conducted the postoffice there and named the town in honor of his niece, Cora Ferguson. On March 8, 1854, he married Mary Jane King and they had four sons and two daughters. He died October 1, 1901, aged sixty years, and, like his father, was one of the esteemed men of the state. He had been elected to the state legislature and was a member of the Republican national convention which met at Indianapolis and nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. He was also county commissioner for several terms.

The daughter, Melinda Browning, has also passed away. The second son, Austin Davis, was a farmer and was connected with his father in the pioneer work, being the first postmaster of Claquato and filling the office of treasurer of the county; he died June 16, 1892, in his fifty-fifth year, and he left a wife, three sons and a daughter. The third son, who was named William Henry Harrison Davis because of his father's admiration for General Harrison, was a farmer and died May 6, 1901. The daughter, Caroline E., became the wife of Javen Hall. The youngest son, Luther Tower Davis, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1848, crossed the plains when three years old and was reared and educated in Lewis county; he is married and has one child and resides in South Tacoma.

Henry C. Davis, who is the son of Lewis H. Davis, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 12, 1845, and was only five years old when his parents made their long trip across the plains. He was educated in the public schools of Lewis county, and the scenes of pioneer life made a vivid impression upon his young mind. When old enough to work he assisted in the farm work, and after his father's death followed various occupations until 1878, when he removed to Tacoma and engaged in the drug business in partnership with Dr. H. C. Bostwick. They suffered severe losses by fire, being burned out three times, and Mr. Davis then quit the business. He built the first three-story brick block in Tacoma, and he still owns this property, which pays him handsome profits in rent. He was elected treasurer of Tacoma and served for three years. In 1888 he returned to his farm at Claquato. For many years Mr. Davis has been interested in the anthracite coal mines at the head waters of the Cowlitz river, where are situated the purest veins of anthracite coal in the state or in the west, and this is destined to develop into a very valuable property. Mr. Davis donated five acres of land at Claquato to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery. This land was worth one hundred dollars per acre.

In 1889 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Ida Scott, a native of the state of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of President Harri-

son, was her father's cousin. Two children were born to them on the old homestead at Claquato, Ethel Lillian and Donald Jerome. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Presbyterian church and very deservedly rank among the foremost citizens of the county, where Mr. Davis has been reared and has spent his entire life in the active prosecution of many private and public enterprises.

JAMES KNOX.

On the list of federal officers in the state of Washington appears the name of James Knox, who is now serving as United States shipping commissioner for the Puget Sound district. The country would be fortunate if all of its public offices were filled by men of such known ability, patriotism and practical business sense. All three qualities are essential to the officer of worth, and in none of these is Mr. Knox lacking.

A native of Peoria, Illinois, he was born April 2, 1855, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Johnston) Knox, both of whom were natives of New York. The father went to Illinois in 1835, locating in the town of Knox in Knox county. That name was bestowed in honor of his uncle, Hon. James Knox, who was at one time a member of Congress from Illinois in the early days. The maternal grandfather and grandmother of our subject were born in Ireland and Mr. Knox's father was also of Irish descent. The father was a successful man, who prospered in his undertakings and left to his family a moderate estate. He died before the birth of our subject, and the mother is still living and now makes her home in San Jose, California.

James Knox obtained his education in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and in Racine College, of Wisconsin. When he had finished his school life he engaged in the stock business in Knox county, where he remained for a year and a half. He was then married to Miss Bessie Fuller, of New London, Connecticut, and the young couple started for the west. They located in Eldorado, Butler county, Kansas, where Mr. Knox became extensively engaged in dealing in fine stock. He was the first man to introduce pedigreed Durham cattle and Poland China hogs into that county, and in his operations he was very successful. After a four years' residence in Eldorado, however, he came to the Puget Sound country in 1879, locating in Puyallup, Pierce county. At that time the development of the trans-continental railroad had just begun at this end of the land, and Mr. Knox's first enterprise was to secure the contract for supplying meats for the railroad contractors and their men. He was engaged in this business on a large scale, and from that time until 1895 was extensively interested in live-stock and irrigation and other development enterprises of this section of the state. He also served as mayor of the town of Puyallup, and his public service and private endeavors proved of much benefit to the place in which he made his home.

In 1895 Mr. Knox removed to Tacoma, where he became connected with the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company as an outside man. For three years he occupied that position, and in 1899 received the appointment of United States shipping commissioner under the treasury department for the Puget Sound district. His jurisdiction extends over the shipping ports of Puget Sound and Gray's harbor, and he has a deputy stationed at each port.

The duties of this office are of a responsible and complex nature. That Mr. Knox has been expert in his work and is thoroughly familiar with the many important details of the position goes to show how quickly the average western man adapts himself to different occupations and duties.

When Mr. Knox has been interested in political affairs and a factor in political circles he has always met with the same success as has attended him in his business ventures. In the senatorial contest of 1899 his labors were largely effective in bringing about the election of Addison G. Foster, vice president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, with which our subject has been connected. He is a large man of almost limitless energy, is liberal, broad-minded and of a free and easy disposition. He has a nice home in Tacoma at 1902 South J street. To him and his wife have been born four children: James Ward, Elizabeth Miller, Jane Anne and Sara E.

Mr. Knox is an excellent type of an American citizen. Manliness, patriotism, sincerity and friendship are instinctively associated with his name. The common testimony of him is that he is a man of remarkable sagacity, a quality in the human mind that we can scarcely overestimate, in business and in many relations of life. Washington has profited by his efforts in her behalf, and in public office he is now proving a capable and reliable official.

ARTHUR J. WEISBACH.

During the revolutions and political disturbances in Germany in 1848, when the conditions imposed upon the private citizen were almost intolerable and freedom of conscience seemed almost impossible, thousands of native Germans left their fatherland and sought relief in other lands, principally America. These emigrants consisted of the very flower of the population, and were men of sturdy character and noble purposes, entirely free from the taint which adheres to a later class of emigrants, and were destined to amalgamate and form one of the very best parts of American citizenship.

One of these was Jacob Weisbach, who, on his arrival in this country, came to what was then an almost wild and unknown country, eastern Kansas. He became a merchant in Marysville, and obtained his goods by means of the old freight and express conveyances of the day. He was very prosperous and became prominent not only in his own community but in the state at large, being a member of the legislature and the incumbent of other important positions. During the Indian outbreaks of the sixties he joined a home company, and thus had experience as a frontier soldier. He remained in Marysville for a number of years, but in 1881 he determined to keep on the advancing wave of civilization by going to the extreme west. Tacoma was then only a small village and almost unheard of in the outer world, but Mr. Weisbach, after disposing of his interests in Kansas, established a mercantile business here, and repeated his former success. He soon took a prominent part in the affairs of the city, was elected a member of the city council and in 1883 was made mayor. In November of that year he was chairman of the committee of fifteen which was organized to cope with the Chinese riots and exclude these undesirables from the city. Mr. Weisbach's splendid executive ability in that crisis is a lasting record in the history of the city, and is still spoken of by the "old-timers." But in 1887 he retired

from his long and active career, and two years later he died, leaving behind a beautiful memorial of a useful and honorable public and private life.

Of the different members of Hon. Jacob Weisbach's family, mention should be made of Professor Robert Weisbach, a foremost musician of Tacoma, and of his sister, Mrs. O. J. H. Swift, wife of the Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner at Tacoma.

The remaining child is Captain Arthur J. Weisbach, who was born in Marysville, Kansas, in 1867. He received his education in his native place, and in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he lived for about ten years of his youth. He was an independent lad and never relied on his father's success for help, but made his way by his own efforts. When he was twenty years old he decided to come out to the country where his father had located, and arrived here in the spring of 1887. He was engaged in various occupations until 1897, when he secured a position as clerk in the land department of the Northern Pacific Railway at Tacoma, and in March, 1901, was promoted to his present responsible position, that of chief clerk of the department. He took an active interest in the organization of the Washington militia, and is now the captain of Company A, First Infantry, of the Washington National Guard. He is also a very popular man in both business and social circles.

SAMUEL C. SLAUGHTER.

Samuel C. Slaughter, who is engaged in the real estate business in Tacoma, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1848, and comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished in the south. His parents were Dr. Philip C. and Mary (McDowell) Slaughter, the latter of Scotch ancestry. The paternal ancestry was represented by valiant soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Philip C. Slaughter was born in Virginia and there spent his entire life, his death occurring in Culpeper county. His family was a very old one in that region, and was of Welsh origin, the progenitors of the Slaughters in America having taken up their abode in the Old Dominion in 1620. Dr. Slaughter served as a surgeon in the Confederate army in the Civil war, and was made chief surgeon at Camp Lee during the presidency of Jefferson Davis. His cousin, General James E. Slaughter, was a classmate of General Grant at West Point and was in command of the Confederate forces on the Rio Grande river in the Civil war. General H. G. Wright of the Sixth Army Corps was a relative of Dr. Slaughter, as was also General Bradford, while General McDowell, prominent at the battle of Bull Run, and General Ord were relatives of Mrs. Slaughter, the mother of our subject.

In taking up the personal history of Samuel C. Slaughter we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Tacoma. He was reared in Culpeper county and there obtained his education. After attaining his majority he went to New York city, where he entered business life, and remained for more than fifteen years as a member of the well known banking firm of Norton, Slaughter & Company, which did business at 41 Broad street. For the past twenty years Mr. Slaughter has been a prominent resident of Tacoma, and has here engaged in real estate operations. Since coming to Washington in 1882 he has been one of the

most progressive and enterprising citizens of this portion of the state, closely identified with its development, upbuilding and material progress. He is now one of the few remaining pioneer real estate men of the state of Washington. What is now known as the central addition to Tacoma, bounded by South Ninth, K and M streets, and Sixth avenue, was at the time of his arrival covered with the forest trees of gigantic growth which sheltered the Indians ere the advent of the white men into this section of the country. Now this district is covered with some of the handsome homes of civilization. One of the first lots that Mr. Slaughter sold at that early date is situated on Pacific avenue at the corner of Eleventh street, known as the Pincus & Packsher property, and is now one of the most prominent business corners in Tacoma. It was sold to Colonel Harbine, of Nebraska, the father-in-law of Judge Snell, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and upon it is located the Pacific National Bank. This property was recently purchased by Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, for one hundred thousand dollars. After the financial depression of 1883-4-5 local realty was again very low, and Mr. Slaughter recalls that another lot on Pacific avenue was sold by Dr. H. C. Bostwick to Dickson Brothers as a location for their clothing store for the sum of six thousand dollars. Many now well known landmarks passed through Mr. Slaughter's hands in those days, and few real estate agents of the city have handled so much property or negotiated so many important realty transfers. He is still in the business under the firm name of S. C. Slaughter & Company, at 109 South Ninth street, where he is always ready to welcome his own friends and customers. He has as firm faith in the future of the city as he always had, and his belief in Tacoma has been well founded, for its advancement has been marked and its growth continuous.

Mr. Slaughter was united in marriage in San Francisco, in 1889, to Miss Julia C. Widgery, and for a number of years she has been a most prominent factor in social circles and in public interests in Tacoma and the northwest. She was born in Essex, Devonshire, England, the daughter of a well known artist. She represented Washington as a member of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. She also organized and was the president of the Washington State Co-operative Society, the purpose of which is to encourage the patronage of home industries, and was the means of doing a great deal of good in that respect. She is now a member of the board of trustees of the Ferry Museum, Tacoma's most notable public institution, and is the only woman on that board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter enjoy the high respect and warm friendship of the most prominent people of Tacoma and this section of the state, and are regarded as valued additions to the social functions here held. That Mr. Slaughter is personally popular and enjoys the high regard of his fellow-townsmen is indicated by the fact that he was elected by popular suffrage in April, 1892, to the position of city comptroller, and was the only successful Democrat on the ticket. Public-spirited and progressive, since coming to the northwest he has co-operated in every measure for the general good, and his influence and labors have been a marked factor in the improvement and progress of the city.

ALBERT H. KUHN.

Mr. Kuhn is the superintendent of the Hoquiam Lumber and Shingle Company, and the history of his family connections and of his business career will form an interesting chapter in the annals of Puget Sound. His father was Henry Kuhn, a native of Switzerland, and of French and German origin. At the age of fourteen he left home, and after living in France for a time came to the United States, finally taking up his permanent residence in Wisconsin. He was a prosperous farmer of that state till his death, which occurred at his home near Oshkosh in 1900. After he had come to Wisconsin, Henry Kuhn married Soloma Wellauer, who was also of German ancestry and a native of Switzerland, coming to this country when a young lady. She was a sister of Jacob Wellauer, of Milwaukee, a wealthy and prominent citizen of that place, and at one time owner of nearly one-half the land of the city. Mrs. Kuhn died at Oshkosh in 1902.

Albert H. Kuhn was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1860, but when an infant was taken by his parents to a farm near Oshkosh, where he grew to manhood and received a good education. After finishing at the State Normal School at Oshkosh he taught for a year at Dale. In the meantime he had learned telegraphy, and when his school year was over he went to Chicago and secured a position as operator with the Western Union. He was next a railroad operator and was appointed agent at Fridley, Minnesota, for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, afterward the Great Northern. In 1881 he became agent for the Northern Pacific at Medora, Dakota, and was there during the trouble between the Marquis de Mores and the cattle men, being the chief witness for the state in the murder trial of the Marquis. Roosevelt was there on his ranch during the summer.

In 1883 Mr. Kuhn came to the Pacific coast, and made one trip from San Francisco to Australia as a sailor, but in 1884 he came to Hoquiam, Washington, where he has made his home ever since. He became engaged in lumbering, and for eighteen years was foreman of the logging and all outside work of the Northwestern Lumber Company. He was an interested party in the formation of the Hoquiam Lumber and Shingle Company, and early in 1902 he designed and built for that company a shingle mill which is pronounced by experts to be the finest mill of the kind in the northwest, as it cuts more and better shingles and more cheaply than any other mill in this region. Mr. Kuhn is superintendent of this plant, and is now engaged in building for the same company a large lumber mill which he will also operate. These interests now form Mr. Kuhn's principal business.

In 1900 Mr. Kuhn was married to Mrs. Ida Soule Howes, of Hoquiam. Mrs. Kuhn organized and is regent of the Robert Gray Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Society of Mayflower descendants. From these connections it will be inferred that Mrs. Kuhn has a line of famous ancestors, and the following paragraphs will be devoted to them.

This branch of the Soule family traces its authenticated ancestry without a single break through Constant Southworth back to Childric, King of the Franks, born in 458. The line comes down through Charlemagne; his descendant, Louis IV. of France called "D'Outremer"; his descendant, Robert

de Bellomont, who was associated with William the Conqueror in the invasion of England, and was created the first Earl of Leicester. He was descended on his mother's side from Alfred the Great of England. There were many succeeding Earls of Leicester in the Bellomont name whose wives were of the ducal houses of Pembroke, Hertford, Gloucester, Winchester, Norfolk, March, Salisbury, etc. The line then comes down through females to Lady Isabell de Dutton, who married Sir Christopher Southworth, of Salmesbury, in 1465. From them was descended Constant Southworth, whose granddaughter Mercy Southworth married Moses Soule, grandson of George Soule, a passenger on the Mayflower, and thirty-fifth signer of the famous "Compact." Mercy Southworth was also a great-granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. Seven of the Southworth ancestors were signers of the Magna Charta, four were among the founders of the Order of the Garter, and one, William Marshal, third Earl of Pembroke, was Lord Protector of the Realm during the minority of King Henry III. of England. Another ancestor, Ralph de Stanley, second Baron Stafford, had a principal command at Cressy.

Barnabas Soule, grandson of Moses and Mercy, founded the Soule shipyards at Freeport, Maine, one of the oldest in the country and in active operation up to a few years ago, twelve of the Soule ships being now in commission on the Pacific coast. Nearly all the descendants of Barnabas have been engaged either in shipbuilding or in seafaring life. His son Thomas was captain of their privateer *Fairplay* in the war of 1812, and was captured by the British and confined in Dartmoor prison. Joseph, the son of Thomas Soule, was born in Freeport, Maine, and was descended, through his mother, Sallie Follansbee, from David and Daniel Currier, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, father and son, who were patriots in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Soule continued in the shipbuilding business for many years. He made a trip to California in one of the family ships in 1852, and a few years later moved from Maine to Illinois, where he engaged extensively in the manufacturing of farm machinery, which he continued until 1879, when he located in California. In 1885 he removed with his family to Hoquiam on Gray's Harbor, but again returned to the east and died in New York in 1900. His family all reside in Hoquiam.

Joseph Soule married Miss Frances Fensley, now living at Hoquiam, who is a fine, intellectual and well preserved woman. She is a direct descendant of General Schuyler of Revolutionary fame; of John Folsom of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, another patriot and an ancestor also of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and, on her mother's side, from Sir Robbie Murray of Stirling, Scotland, and Timothy Pickering, Washington's secretary of state.

In the collateral branches of the Soule family are some interesting characters, among them being the despotic Rev. John Wheelwright, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, and the founder during his enforced exile from Massachusetts colony of Wells, Maine, and Essex, New Hampshire; the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the saintly founder of Concord, Massachusetts; Major Robert Pike, the famous lawyer and Indian fighter, who saved many an old woman accused of witchcraft from the gallows, and who was one of the founders of Salisbury, Massachusetts; and the above mentioned Constant Southworth, stepson of Governor Bradford, who came to the country in 1628. During

his long life he held many important offices in Plymouth colony, being deputy governor for twenty-two years, treasurer for sixteen years and commissary general during King Philip's war.

Mrs. Kuhn is one of the children of Joseph and Frances Soule, the others being John Fensley Soule, secretary of the Northwestern Lumber Company; Mrs. Sarah Soule McMillan, Captain Thomas Soule and Mrs. Josiah Onslow Stearns, all of Hoquiam.

ZACHARY T. WILSON.

James Harvey Wilson was a native of Ohio, and by occupation was a farmer and also a railroad contractor. About 1874 he removed with his family to northwestern Missouri, locating near St. Joseph, where he died in 1875. He married Henrietta Melick, who has survived him and resides in Dekalb county, Missouri.

Before this worthy couple had left their home at Lancaster, Ohio, their son Zachary T. was born to them, in 1850. A part of his boyhood was spent on a farm, where he grew up strong and vigorous. He was large for his age, and, taking advantage of this fact, during the last year of the Civil war, he tried three times to enlist, and would have succeeded in spite of his age, had his father not taken him out. But the soldier instinct was so strong in him, that, failing to gain permission to enlist in the regular army, he joined the artillery branch of the Ohio Home Guards, and had charge of a gun at Camp Chase for three months. While in performance of duties connected with this position he yielded to one of the powerful impulses of boys and chipped his name on the gun, which will remain as a lasting memorial of his "soldiering," since this now antiquated piece of artillery is preserved on the grounds of the state arsenal at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Wilson afterward finished his education at Union Academy at Fairfield, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1870.

On leaving home he became an employe of a large grain firm at Winchester, Ohio. He later taught school in Fairfield county, and when he removed with the family to Missouri he became principal of a school in that section. But in 1881 he gave up school teaching and set out for the territory of Washington. For the following ten years he was in the mercantile business at Walla Walla, and then came to the Gray's Harbor district, locating first at the town of Gray's Harbor, which, however, was a place of mushroom growth and soon withered out of existence. In 1892 he established his residence at Hoquiam, where he has remained ever since. For the six years following his location here he was connected with the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, a part of which time he had charge of their general store. Since leaving the lumber company he has been employed in various capacities, generally as a bookkeeper, until December, 1901, when he was elected city clerk of Hoquiam, and was re-elected a year later. Besides attending to the faithful discharge of the duties of this office, he conducts a real estate business and is meeting with increasing success.

Mr. Wilson has four children by his two marriages. His first wife was Helen Perry, to whom he was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1878; she

was a native of northwestern Pennsylvania and was a member of the Commodore Perry branch of the family of that name. The three children of this union are Fannie M., Chester A. and Agnes. Mr. Wilson's present wife is Beatrice (Hamilton) Wilson, to whom he was married at Hoquiam. They have a son by the name of Winfield D. Mr. Wilson is a firm believer in Republican principles and policies, and it was on the ticket of that party that he was elected to his present position.

MARK H. DRAHAM.

The above named gentleman, who occupies a very prominent position in connection with the lumber interests of Washington, has been engaged in this line of business all his life. From earliest boyhood he has been familiar with the sights and scenes of logging camps, the stubborn oxen pulling their lumber loads, the resounding blows of the ax, the busy whirr of the saw, the shouts and oaths of the drivers, the loud explosions that shake the earth when some monarch of the forest topples to the earth with a tremendous crash. He understands this vast industry in every detail, from the first stroke of the ax or saw at the base of the tree to the business of financing a great corporation with an enormous capital to manufacture and handle lumber on a vast scale. It has been his fortune to be engaged in this business in many states and in widely different sections of the Union, from the upper Atlantic coast to the magnificent forests that border on Puget Sound. Mr. Draham first smelled the odors of pine in the woods of Maine, but his ancestors, who were of Irish origin, had previously settled in Massachusetts.

Lawrence Draham, who was born in the last mentioned state, was a man of bold spirit and adventurous disposition. He joined the "forty-niners" in the middle of the century and went to California in the wild rush for gold. Ten years later he joined the Union army and served with courage and fidelity until the close of hostilities. This veteran, now no more, was married in early manhood to Mary Plunket and had a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living, and three are residents of Washington. Mrs. Dell Rogers, one of the daughters, resides at Omaha.

Mark H. Draham, one of the sons who came to Washington, was born in Maine in 1858, and remained there until early manhood. At the age of fourteen he was compelled to make his own living, and the stimulus of poverty, connected with energy and industry, enabled him in a comparatively short period to rise several rungs on the ladder of success. With his boyish experiences in the pineries of Maine as practically his only capital he came to Washington in 1877, and soon he became active in the lumber industry of that state. Locating at Shelton, he took stock in the Mason County Logging Company, but later disposed of this interest for the purpose of organizing the company with which he has since been so conspicuously identified. This organization, known as the Western Washington Logging Company, is one of the most important of its kind in the state. It controls nearly all the timbered lands along the line of the Shelton & Southwestern Railway, a distance of over twenty miles, owns five thousand acres of timber, employs eighty men, and their annual output is over twenty-five million feet of lumber.



W. H. Deabam

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All the logs are shipped to the bay and towed to the different mills on the Sound. Mr. Draham is president of the company, and his brother, G. W. Draham, is the secretary, while W. H. Kneeland, the vice president and treasurer, is also owner of the railroad above mentioned. The officials and owners are all men of fine business ability and high standing in financial circles and thoroughly experienced concerning everything connected with lumber industry. This is especially true of Dr. Draham himself, whose life-long training, united with broad business views, makes him a very valuable man for the company of which he is the executive head.

Mr. Draham's social relations are in keeping with his business qualifications and make him, both as man and citizen, one of the favorites among the people with whom he has cast his lot. He accepted election to the Shelton city council for the purpose of being able to push forward improvements and bring about repairs that would make the capital of Mason county one of the model towns of the Puget Sound country. In 1890 Mr. Draham was married to Miss Margaret Marshall, a lady of Canadian birth and English ancestry, by whom he has a daughter named Margery. Mr. Draham acts politically with the Republican party, and holds fraternal relations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HON. CHARLES E. COON.

Hon. Charles E. Coon, president of the Port Townsend Mercantile Company, mayor and president of the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend, was born at Friendship, Allegany county, New York, in 1842, and is a son of Arthur A. and Emeline (Evarts) Coon, the latter of whom was a granddaughter of Brigadier General Gideon Brownson, commander of a brigade of "Green Mountain Boys" in the Revolutionary war. Hon. William M. Evarts belonged to the same family. The maternal ancestry is English, while the paternal is Scotch.

Charles E. Coon, whose services as a statesman have distinguished him, received only a common school education. On April 24, 1861, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac until 1863, when he became chief clerk and deputy provost marshal of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district (his own) in New York. In 1864, on coming out of the army, he was given a position in the office of the United States treasurer, at Washington, and from thence, for a long number of years, his life was a story of promotions and success in the government service, until he became assistant secretary of the treasury, under President Arthur. He served in different capacities in the treasurer's office and was finally transferred to the office of the secretary.

In 1871 Mr. Coon was selected as one of the staff of Hon. William A. Richardson, assistant secretary of the treasury, on a mission the purpose of which was to refund the United States bonded debt. He was engaged in this work almost continuously for ten years, making ten trips back and forth between the two countries. At first he was assistant funding agent, but later became agent in charge. It has been computed that, during all this time, the money and securities passing through his hands amounted to one thousand million dollars.

Mr. Coon was in the office of the secretary of the treasury when Secretary John Sherman brought about the resumption of specie payments. By Mr. Sherman's direction he prepared an exhaustive report to Congress, which was published under the title of "Refunding and Resumption of Specie Payments." The last notable service performed by Mr. Coon was at the outset of the Garfield administration, when a disturbance of the balance of trade was threatened by the return from abroad of a large amount of United States bonds, about to fall due. He proffered his services to Secretary Windom and expressed the opinion that he could exchange these bonds in Europe for long-term bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. He was given authority to show what he could do in this line, and accordingly he went to London, with one clerk, mainly at his own expense, and through his acquaintance with financiers over there, both in England and on the continent, succeeded in refunding seventy-five million dollars of these bond-holdings into four per cent. bonds. The saving in interest was enormous, and Congress reimbursed him for all expenses incurred.

In April, 1884, Mr. Coon was selected by President Arthur to be assistant secretary of the treasury, and he was immediately confirmed by the senate, a promotion that was very gratifying to Mr. Coon, as a suitable recognition of his abilities and long service. After Charles J. Folger's death, and until his successor was appointed, he was designated as acting secretary. When the Cleveland administration took hold in 1885, Mr. Coon, although a Republican, was requested to remain, and served under President Cleveland for nine months, when he resigned. His continuous service in the treasury department lasted from Salmon P. Chase, in 1864, to Daniel Manning, in 1885. He was widely known as an authority on matters in connection with fiscal operations of the government, and the newspapers in those days made constant use of him as a source of information and as an authority on government finance. Although a strong Republican, it should be stated that Colonel Coon won his promotions solely on merit, and on account of his hard work, knowledge and ability. After coming out of the treasury department, in 1888, he was nominated for Congress from the tenth congressional district of New York, which was hopelessly Democratic. Although defeated by General Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. Coon ran one thousand votes ahead of Benjamin Harrison, the presidential candidate.

Mr. Coon continued to live in New York until 1895, when he came on a visit to his niece at Tacoma, and was so favorably impressed with the Puget Sound country that he decided to remain here and go into business. In 1897 he located permanently at Port Townsend, establishing the Port Townsend Mercantile Company, of which he is president. This is a wholesale and retail grocery and ship supply house, and does a large business. He is president of the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend, having been re-elected to that position four times. In December, 1901, he was elected mayor, and in December, 1902, he was again elected, for another year, receiving all the votes cast.

Mr. Coon was one of the first members of the Grand Army of the Republic when it was organized at Washington, and was a member of Burnside Post in that city until 1901, when he transferred his membership to the Port Townsend post. He also belongs to the Society of the Army of the Potomac

and to the Union Soldiers' Alliance, is a prominent Mason and is a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Washington city. His membership is also a prominent and valued one in local Elk circles and in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in New York city. He is locally known as Colonel Coon.

WILLIAM A. FAIRWEATHER.

When the present site of the city of Tacoma was largely covered with forest trees that stood in their primeval strength, William A. Fairweather made his way to this section of the country, and through the intervening years he has watched with interest the progress and development here, and has contributed in no small degree to the growth and improvement of this section of the state. He is now serving as deputy collector of United States customs in charge of the port of Tacoma, and all who are at all familiar with his life know that in the discharge of his duties he will ever prove faithful, prompt and reliable.

Mr. Fairweather was born at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1853, a son of Peter and Elizabeth Fairweather. The father belonged to an old New Brunswick family of Scotch descent and was born in Essex county, New York, where the family was residing at that time. Later, however, the parents returned to New Brunswick, where Peter Fairweather spent his remaining days. H. W. Fairweather, a brother of our subject, is a prominent citizen of Spokane, where for a number of years he has been engaged in the banking business. He came to the northwest in 1871 as a representative of railroad interests, and was finally made auditor and general freight and passenger agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company at Portland, filling that position until he resigned in order to engage in banking east of the mountains.

William A. Fairweather spent the first sixteen years of his life in his parents' home, and then left New Brunswick, going to Nashua, New Hampshire, in order to finish his education. On putting aside his text-books he became connected with the Underhill Edge Tool Company of Nashua, and was thus employed for a number of years. In 1873, however, he left the old Granite state and came to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Eventually he arrived at San Francisco and there he took passage on the old steamer John L. Stevens bound for Portland. On reaching his destination he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which had just completed its line from Portland north to Tacoma. For a time he was located at Kalama, but in 1875 he came to Tacoma, becoming one of the first settlers here. The future city was yet in its infancy and gave little promise of speedy development or rapid growth. Where are now seen fine business blocks stood forest trees, and the most far-sighted could scarcely have dreamed of the marvelous changes which were soon to occur. Mr. Fairweather remained at Tacoma for about four years, and in 1879 crossed the Cascade mountains and established the first store in the new town of Ainsworth on the Snake river. Subsequently he engaged in general merchandising at Sprague, and, thus connected with different business enterprises, his absence from Tacoma covered ten years. In 1886 he served as mayor of Sprague and was elected to other local offices in that place.

On returning to Tacoma Mr. Fairweather became an active factor in business and political circles here. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of clerk of Pierce county for a term of two years, and in May, 1899, he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the Puget Sound district in charge of the port of Tacoma. This is an important office, for the import business at Tacoma has already assumed vast proportions and the work requires the services of a number of collectors and inspectors, who discharge their duties under the guidance of Mr. Fairweather. He has the business of the office well in hand, and is prompt and faithful in the execution of every duty which devolves upon him.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of William A. Fairweather and Miss Annie Myers, the wedding taking place in Oregon City, Oregon. The lady is a daughter of the Hon. John Myers, who was a member of the Oregon legislature for twelve years and served as United States marshal under President Cleveland's administration. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather has been blessed with four children: Eva, Allen M., John and Frances. They reside at 3110 North Twenty-fourth street. Mr. Fairweather is a prominent Mason and for five years served as master of the lodge at Sprague. He is a past grand master of the state of Washington and also a past grand priest of the Royal Arch chapter of the state. His knowledge of Masonry is broad and comprehensive, and his life has been in harmony with the teachings and the benevolent spirit of the craft. In politics he has also been long and deeply interested, and he takes an active and effective part in promoting the growth and welfare of the Republican party. He has served as chairman of campaign committees, and his labors have been so directed as to produce good results. As a pioneer settler of the northwest Mr. Fairweather certainly deserves representation in this volume, and, moreover, he is entitled to honorable mention because of his activity in business affairs, his patriotic devotion to the principles in which he believes, and his earnest efforts for the welfare and progress of Tacoma and the state of Washington.

ARTHUR NEEDHAM.

In all heavily wooded countries where lumbering is an important industry there is a class of men known as cruisers, who are factors of moment. The business of the cruiser, or estimator, is to go through the forests, carefully inspect the growing timber and be able to report as to the quantity as well as quality, the amount growing on a specified area of acres and other information to be used by purchasers. It takes a man of long experience and natural ability to do this work with the accuracy required, while it is of the utmost importance to those intending to buy large quantities of timber that they should be able to form some estimate of what it is worth. One of these experts can tell at a glance all about a tree—its probable age, its soundness or unsoundness, the particular botanical group to which it belongs, its height and size, and everything else that a man about to buy would be desirous of knowing before purchasing. Thus the work of these experts becomes a regular business, or perhaps profession would be a better name for it, as it requires educated skill of a high order. This subject is mentioned here because Mr. Needham, of whom this biography treats, was once

in this business of "spying" out the forests and reporting to his employers as to their timber supply. He was formerly in the employment of the corporation now known as the Peninsular Railroad Company, and after five years' service he was made superintendent of building and operating. Subsequent to this he was engaged to do the work which has been sufficiently described above.

Arthur Needham is of English nativity, his birth having occurred at Sheffield, February 5, 1859. In 1868, when he was nine years old, the boy was brought to America and placed in charge of friends at Saginaw, Michigan, to be educated. He grew to manhood in this city, and, as it was the center of a large lumbering industry, his attention was naturally turned in that direction as he grew toward manhood. When, in 1883, he removed to Washington he found himself in another lumber state with enormous capital and scores of thousands of men employed in the various branches of the business. Mr. Needham, as stated, became connected with the industry, and was regarded as an expert in his line. He received good wages, and being careful with his money soon had capital sufficient to go into the mercantile business. He opened his store in 1894, and was the pioneer haberdasher of Shelton. He is also the only one in this line of business at the county seat, and enjoys a thriving trade, supplying the surrounding country with hats, caps, shoes and all kinds of gents' furnishing goods. Adjoining his general store he keeps an establishment devoted to millinery, which is in charge of his wife. As Mr. and Mrs. Needham are attentive to business, honorable in their methods and courteous to customers, they have built up an excellent business, while acquiring along with it many friends and well wishers.

In 1888 Mr. Needham married Miss Ida Day, by whom he has five children: Arthur N., Ida M., Maurice H., Elva Rovena and Earl. Mr. Needham is fond of the sociabilities and material benefit which comes from joining the fraternities, and holds membership in a number of the most prominent secret societies. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Eagles, Yeomen, Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his family he lives in a comfortable home at Shelton and enjoys general respect as a good neighbor, a good citizen and an enterprising business man.

CYRUS VADER DUNBAR.

Cyrus V. Dunbar is the pioneer druggist of Shelton. He arrived in this city in 1888, when it was a village of but few inhabitants, and in December of the same year he opened his drug store, in which he has since kept pace with the needs of the town and has met with gratifying success in his chosen vocation. A native of the state of Michigan, he was born at Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, on the 15th of June, 1856, and is of Scotch descent, but his ancestors have resided in America since an early day. His father, Charles S. Dunbar, was born in New York in 1831, was there educated and learned the blacksmith trade, and also engaged in the hotel business and farming. He married Miss Orphia S. Norton, and seven children were born of the union, of whom five are living on the Pacific coast: William H., an expert accountant of Seattle; Hiram N., a blacksmith of Shelton; Mrs. Knight, superintendent of the Mason county schools; and E. Prentis, who

is engaged in the paint and wall paper business in Bremerton, Washington. Charles S. Dunbar loyally served in the Union army during the dark days of the rebellion.

Cyrus V. Dunbar was educated in the schools of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and in his native city he also learned the drug business. Going to Portland, Oregon, in 1882, he was there engaged at his chosen vocation until 1888, when he came to Shelton and has since been recognized as the leading druggist of the place. On Christmas day of 1877 Mr. Dunbar was happily married to Miss Sarah Ann Laverock, a native of New York and of English ancestry. One daughter has been born to brighten and bless the home of our subject and wife, Cecil Veva, and she is a graduate of the pharmacy department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Dunbar exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and has served with efficiency as a justice of the peace and as town clerk. His fraternal relations connect him with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, being a valued and active worker in both orders. He is a great lover of music and plays the cornet in the Shelton band, of which three of his brothers are also members. Since coming to the Evergreen state Mr. Dunbar has achieved excellent success, and is now numbered among the substantial citizens of Shelton.

THOMAS BORDEAUX.

In this age of marked enterprise and intellectual energy the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persistence and courage lead them into large undertakings, and who assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance, yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rigidly defined lines of labor. It has certainly been in this way that Thomas Bordeaux has gained the position which he now occupies in the business world, a position which makes him a leader in industrial and commercial circles in his part of the state. He is the president of the Mason County Logging Company and makes his home in Shelton, from which place he directs his business, which has become the most extensive in its line in this part of the state.

Mr. Bordeaux was born in Canada, just across the St. Lawrence river from Montreal, on the 10th of June, 1852, and is of French ancestry. His grandfather, Jeremie Bordeaux, was born in France and became a pioneer settler of Canada, where Theofield Bordeaux, the father of our subject, was born and reared. The early French settlers in the Dominion had to contend with many difficulties and hardships, and often times had to face dangers which demanded the utmost personal courage, for the Indians frequently attacked the white men, who had to defend themselves with pitchforks or any weapons which they could procure. Theofield Bordeaux married Miss Lucile Bazinette, and they became the parents of four sons, three of whom are in Washington, namely, Joseph, Gilbert and Thomas. The mother died,



Thomas Bordeaux

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and the father has since married twice. He is now living in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Thomas Bordeaux had very little opportunity to acquire an education, merely attending a French school until he had learned to read and write the French language, but in the school of experience he has found the opportunity of broadening his knowledge and is now a well informed gentleman, of strong mentality and keen discrimination. He came to the United States in 1872, when he was in his twentieth year, and spent some time in prospecting for gold in Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington, but without success, and in 1885 he became connected with the lumber industry, beginning business alone on a small scale, hauling logs with oxen and employing only eight or ten men in his logging camp. He superintended the camp, the purchase of the timber and his sales, and as time passed his business grew in extent and importance until he became a recognized factor in the lumber business and a leader in his line. He continued operations until 1890, when the Mason County Logging Company was incorporated, and he has been its president and manager continuously since. This company has become one of the foremost representatives of the lumber industry of Washington, and owns much timber lands in Mason and other counties, while in its large logging camps three hundred men are employed. In connection with the business there is also operated a large shingle mill in the Black Hills, in Thurston county, in which two hundred and fifty thousand shingles are manufactured daily. The company owns large logging engines, which haul the logs from where the trees are felled to the log-ways, where they are loaded on the cars, which carry them to the bay, and thence they are towed in large rafts to the mills, where they are converted into lumber and timbers of all lengths and dimensions. One of the largest logs hauled by them was converted into twenty-two thousand feet of lumber, and this also indicates the ability of the company to handle timber of any size, even that which forms the great and wonderful forests of Washington. In addition to Mr. Bordeaux the other officers of the company are his brother, Joseph Bordeaux, who is the treasurer, while A. H. Anderson is the secretary and Fred Stabenfeldt is bookkeeper. All are men of marked business ability and interested in other important enterprises, all of which contribute to the upbuilding and prosperity of the city. The company owns over fifteen thousand acres of timber lands, and logs amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand feet are daily unloaded at the bay. The company also owns forty-five acres of tide lands in Olympia harbor, of which six acres are in oyster beds, and their products also return a very satisfactory income. Mr. Bordeaux is likewise a stockholder in the State Bank of Shelton and also in the Lumber Mercantile Company, which owns a store thirty by one hundred and forty feet, containing a stock of merchandise valued at fifty thousand dollars, while annually they handle goods to the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bordeaux and Miss Mary Ritner, and two children bless this union: Ray and Russell. Mrs. Bordeaux died in 1898, and in 1900 our subject married Miss Essie Webb, a daughter of Thomas Webb, one of Mason county's best known and most prominent pioneers. They have a son, Theofield K. In his political views Mr. Bor-

deaux is a Republican, and belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., of Shelton, and to the commandery. He and his family have a very attractive home in Shelton and are numbered among the leading people of the city. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the state, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. For years he has been an important factor in the development of the natural resources of the state, in the upbuilding and in the promotion of its enterprises, which add not alone to his individual prosperity, but also advance the general welfare and prosperity of the city in which he makes his home.

HENRY FAUBERT.

Henry Faubert is the popular and hospitable proprietor of Hotel Webb, the leading hotel of Shelton, Washington. This building was erected in 1890, and is a three-story, frame structure, with sixty-six bedrooms, a magnificent ladies' reception room and parlor, a large office, a commodious dining room, and a kitchen filled with the latest conveniences of the culinary art, and a laundry; it is lighted throughout with electricity, and is, in short, just such a hotel as the business man or the luxurious traveler would seek for the enjoyment of all the conveniences of home life, and the genial landlord is ever eager to provide for the comfort of his guests. A free bus is run to and from the hotel, and it is the center for all the traveling men who visit Shelton.

For the ancestry of Mr. Faubert we must look back to that fascinating and early period concerned with the settlement of the pioneers of France in the new world, and he springs from a French nobleman who resided in Canada three hundred years ago and whose descendants have ever since taken part in the development of that country. His father, Jacques Faubert, was born in Canada and married Miss Josephine Daigneault, who was also of an old French Canadian family. He died in his thirty-fourth year, leaving a family of five children, but his wife, now in her seventy-eighth year, resides in the old home at Valleyfield, Canada. The only members of the family in Washington are our subject and his brother Joseph, both in Shelton.

Henry Faubert was born in Valleyfield, Canada, August 18, 1858, and received his education in his native country up to his twelfth year, when he went to Glens Falls, New York, where he remained five years; he then came west to Bodie, California, where he engaged in mining; in 1880 he was in Butte, Montana, in the lumber business, and from Butte he made the trip on horseback to Spokane, Washington, thus having an excellent opportunity to view the country. Coming to Skagit, Washington, he was employed in a logging camp, but in 1890 built a hotel at Hood's Canal; after conducting this for a year he rented it and then became the proprietor of Hotel Webb, which he has since managed with most gratifying success and in such a way as to reflect credit upon the town.

In 1891 Mr. Faubert was united in marriage to Miss Virginia A. Bordeaux, a lady of French ancestry and a sister of Thomas, Joseph and Gilbert

Bordeaux, respected business men of Shelton. Five children have been born to them, Stella, Corine, Edward Henry, Alice and Florentine. They reside in a nice home a block from the hotel, and there they enjoy the company of many friends. Mr. Faubert is a Royal Arch Mason and an Elk, in politics is a Republican and is awake to the best interests of the town. He owns stock in the Skookum Oyster Company, and has property both in and out of the city, being everywhere rated as one of the prominent business men of the state.

JEAN F. RILEY.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Shelton who occupies a more enviable position in financial and commercial circles in this place than does Jean F. Riley, the founder and cashier of the State Bank. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity, and his enterprise and progressive spirit have brought him a high degree of success and made him a valued citizen of his adopted county.

A native of the state of New York, he was born in Orleans county, April 26, 1866, a son of James and Frances (Fleming) Riley, the former born in the west of Ireland, the latter in the southern district of the Emerald Isle. They were married in Orleans county, New York, in 1855, and then took up their abode in the state of Nebraska in 1879, after having lived for many years in New York. In early life the father learned the stonemason's trade, and later gave his attention to farming, being an industrious, reliable man of genuine worth. He departed this life in Nebraska, in 1886, and his widow, still surviving him, now resides in Shelton with her son Jean, at the age of seventy-four years.

Jean F. Riley is the only surviving member of a family of six children. He pursued his education in New York and in Nebraska, attending the public schools until appointed a naval cadet in 1883, but after two years of study he put aside his text books to enter the business world, and joined his brother, John D. Riley, who was engaged in the mortgage loan business in Hastings, Nebraska. This was in 1887, and in 1890 the brother went to Seattle, Washington, where Jean F. Riley joined him in 1893. There they engaged in handling municipal bonds, Mr. Jean Riley going to New York to superintend their business affairs in that city; but they foresaw the financial panic of 1893 and sold out. Removing to Shelton in that year they here opened the State Bank in the month of April, and it soon became established as a flourishing and reliable financial concern. A general banking business has been carried on with ever increasing success, and among the patrons are numbered the leading business concerns of this city and vicinity. In 1895 Mr. Riley organized the Lumberman's Mercantile Company, which entered upon a prosperous career and is to-day controlling the leading mercantile enterprise in the state outside of the large cities, the annual sales amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars. Since leaving school Mr. Riley had been associated in business with his brother, but the latter's health began to fail, and, hoping to be benefited by travel, he visited California, Colorado and

Mexico, returning in June, 1898. The trip, however, did not accomplish the result so much desired, and on the 5th of September, following his return home, John Riley passed away. He had hosts of friends and was very highly esteemed both as a business man and citizen, so that his loss has been deeply felt throughout the community as well as by his brother and mother.

Jean F. Riley is still continuing his connection with the banking and the mercantile enterprises, both of which are leading business concerns of this part of the state and owe their successful conduct in large measure to his efforts, his keen foresight and marked capability. In matters pertaining to the welfare of the city he has also been potent, has served on the city council, has acted as mayor and has effectively favored many measures which have proved of marked benefit to Shelton. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, with the Woodmen of the World and with the Knights of Maccabees. In these organizations as well as in other walks of life he has gained many warm friends.

CHARLES H. WELLS, M. D.

In the extensive lumber industry about Puget Sound, with all the dangers incident to logging, there is especial need of the skilled surgeon and physician, who often comes like the angel of mercy to the hardy men who pass their time in the depths of the forests deprived of the comforts which alleviate to some degree the sufferings of more fortunate mortals. In the camps about the city of Shelton in Mason county Dr. Wells is a familiar figure to the lumbermen, and in the ten years that he has resided here he has taken rank as the leading physician and surgeon of Shelton and the country adjacent.

His father, William H. Wells, was a native of Ohio, and when the country called for his services during the Civil war he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and died of typhoid fever at Jefferson City, Missouri. He had married Miss Jennie Webb, a native of Potsdam, New York, and, like himself, of old English ancestry. She now resides in southern Michigan at the age of sixty-three, and her daughter is now Mrs. Gale of Toledo, Ohio.

The son born of this marriage was Charles H. Wells, and his birth occurred in Pecatonica, Illinois, June 20, 1861. He received a good education in the public schools and then studied medicine in the Michigan Medical College at Detroit, where he was graduated in 1892; since this time he has taken three post-graduate courses in New York, and keeps fully abreast of the times by extensive reading and study. With his diploma as a guarantee of his preparation, he began his practice in Detroit and Toledo, Ohio, but was fortunate in having the courage to seek a better field far from home, and in 1893 he came to Shelton, where he soon procured the patronage and confidence of the best citizens and became known as a master hand in the treatment of disease and surgical cases, taking especial pride in the latter branch of his work.

But Dr. Wells has also taken an interest in affairs outside of his regular calling and has done much for the advancement of the permanent good of Shelton. He is a Republican in politics, and on the ticket of that party was elected to the post of mayor. In 1886 he was married to Miss Lucy Brown,

a native of Blissfield, Lenawee county, Michigan, and a daughter of Alonzo Brown, of that state. Dr. Wells is a prominent Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery, and a Shriner.

HON. EDWARD P. KINGSBURY.

In the early history of this country no profession was more necessary than that of surveying. One can hardly realize the great labor and courage required and dangers overcome in classifying and laying out sections, townships and ranges in the vast areas of this country, and it is one of the oldest and most venerable professions. In modern times it is also required to clearly define boundaries of property. In this profession, to which the father of our country also belonged, the Hon. Edward P. Kingsbury, now United States surveyor general of Washington, occupies a prominent place.

The old English ancestors of this family came to Massachusetts at an early day, and in that state all of the descendants lived and died except our immediate subject. Elijah Kingsbury, the father of Edward P., was born in 1802, was a carpenter and farmer and lived and died in his native place. His wife was Joanna W. Phipps, and was a daughter of Eli Phipps and traced her ancestry back to Godfrey Phipps, who was governor of Massachusetts in the early colonial days. Mr. Kingsbury was a worthy citizen and held various offices of trust in his township. He passed away in November, 1888, in his eighty-sixth year, and his good wife died in 1877, at the age of sixty-six years. Of their six children only two are living, the eldest son of whom, W. A., is an eminent attorney and a judge of the district court at South Framingham, Massachusetts.

Edward P. Kingsbury, the son of the above, was born September 25, 1855, in Holliston, Massachusetts. He received his rudimentary education in his native town and later attended Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1879. For several years after graduation he engaged in teaching, and was superintendent of the schools of his town. He first arrived in Washington in June, 1889, settling at Centralia, where he engaged in the hardware and grocery business. Mr. Kingsbury has always been prominent in politics, has served in the city council and was elected mayor. In 1898 he was chosen a member of the state legislature, and in the following year President McKinley appointed him United States surveyor general for the state of Washington, an office which he at the present time is most creditably filling. Socially he is a member of the Seattle Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Wholesouled and popular among his townsmen, he lives a life of honorable activity and one of benefit to his city and state.

THOMAS NEWTON HENRY.

There are many worthy and honorable occupations in life, and one's success is not measured by the pursuit he follows. But surely none should receive more honor for their life work than the patient, enthusiastic teacher, who has so much to do with the formative period of youthful character. Among these leaders of youth Professor Henry, superintendent of schools of Thurston county, stands prominent.

His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather and grandfather both bore the name of George Henry. In 1836 his grandfather moved from middle Tennessee to northwest Arkansas, settled on land there and was a sturdy pioneer of that state. He and his wife lived to a great age on their old home in Madison county, and both died in 1894, aged respectively eighty-five and eighty-four years. They were Baptists in religion, and their lives were long and useful.

Superintendent Henry's father was Rev. Jasper Jay Henry, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and now a resident of San Francisco, California, having spent a long and useful life in the ministry. During the Civil war he was in the First Arkansas Cavalry, under Colonel Harrison, and in the battle of Prairie Grove, in Arkansas, he received a shot in the leg, which incapacitated him for service and made him a cripple for life. After receiving an honorable discharge he devoted himself to the study of theology and has since been in the ministry. He chose for his wife Emily Adair, a lady of Scotch ancestry, who was born in northwest Arkansas, in Kingston, which was also his own town; she was the daughter of Benjamin Adair, whose ancestors were from North Carolina and Alabama. Nine children were born to them, and three sons reside in the state of Washington, two in Seattle.

Thomas Newton Henry records his birth as occurring in the city of Sedalia, Missouri, on the 10th of August, 1865. In Exeter Normal Academy, in the same state, his special training was received, and after graduating there in 1887 he taught one year in that vicinity. The following year he came to Olympia and served continuously as teacher in the schools until 1894; in this year he was elected county superintendent of schools, and has most ably fulfilled the duties of that position until now, except that for two years he was principal of one of the public schools of Olympia. It is by his efficient systems introduced into the management of the county school system that Superintendent Henry is best known. The schools have been brought to a very high state of efficiency, and the interests of the people in the vital question of education has been increased. One method which has been especially successful is the publication of all the written reports of the various schools, copies of which are distributed to all the teachers and school officers; by this means the work of all the schools is brought into closer relationship. He also publishes a twenty-four-page local school paper, called the *Thurston County School Bulletin*; in this are published matters of educational interest, small pictures and a brief history of all pupils graduating from the grammar schools of the county. By means of advertising matter the magazine has been made self-supporting, and has proved to be a valuable auxiliary in advancing the public schools. Through such methods and the capable management of Superintendent Henry, the schools of Thurston county are now well known for their high standard and effective work. A thinker as well as an enthusiastic educator, Superintendent Henry well deserves the success he has earned and may take just pride in the results of his efforts. Superintendent Henry, having been for a number of years a member of the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association, and by reason of his residence at the capital, has had much to do with school legislation. He was the author of the union high school law passed in 1899; the law creating county boards

of grammar school examiners passed in 1901, and the compulsory education bill passed 1903.

Superintendent Henry was happily married in 1896 to Margaret E. Griffith, born in Lewis county, this state, and the daughter of Richard Griffith, who was a native of Wales and came to the Pacific coast in 1849 and to Lewis county in 1853. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry only one survives, Vivian Adair Henry. They are both members of the First Presbyterian church of Olympia. Mr. Henry is a member of Olympia Lodge No. 1, of the Masonic fraternity, the oldest Masonic lodge in the state. But the entire interest of his active life is absorbed in the great cause of education.

WILLIAM H. MOCK.

William H. Mock, who is now engaged in the undertaking business in Whatcom, has resided here only since May, 1902, but has made his home in Washington for more than twelve years. He has been connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and has also devoted much time to the work of the ministry, for through much of his life he has been engaged in preaching the gospel, never neglecting the higher, holier duties of man toward his fellow-men and his Creator. Well worthy of mention as a representative citizen of Washington, we take pleasure in presenting to our readers this record of the life of Rev. William H. Mock.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, he was born on the 13th of March, 1848, a son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Keys) Mock, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and their respective ancestors had lived for many years in this country. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and also rendered valiant service to the government in the war with Mexico. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mock were born five sons: William H., Michael F., George W., Orlando and Lafayette. The family was well represented in the Civil war, and in fact loyalty and patriotism have ever been among the characteristics of those who bear the name of Mock. Four of the brothers fought for the Union cause, and George was killed in the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, in 1863, thus laying down his life on the altar of his country. He was a member of the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Michael was a member of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George also served with the Ninety-fifth Infantry Regiment from Ohio, and William was with the boys in blue first of the Forty-sixth Regiment and afterward with the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

William H. Mock attended the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, until thirteen years of age, and then put aside his text-books, for the patriotic spirit of the boy was aroused and he resolved to aid in the defense of the Union. Accordingly he volunteered, becoming a member of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, in 1861. Later he again joined the army, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Ohio troops, with which he fought for the nation's starry banner, serving almost four years.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Mock returned home with a most creditable military record, for though but a boy his valor and loyalty were equal to that of many a soldier of twice or thrice his years. He then resumed his

school life, and in 1867 entered Carleton Academy of Carleton, Illinois, where he remained until 1868, after which he returned to Columbus. In that city he was appointed a junior preacher on the Maxville circuit and began his labors near Logan, Ohio. He traveled for several years or until the fall of 1872, delivering the gospel message and putting forth every effort in his power to advance the cause of the church. In 1872, after casting his first presidential vote for General Grant, he removed to Minnesota, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, a soldier's homestead claim. He also continued his ministerial work, and was assigned to different circuits there until 1876. In the previous year he had been ordained in Red Wing, Minnesota, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1876 his health failed and he was compelled to rest from further labor until the fall of 1877. At that time he removed to Kansas, where he engaged in the real estate business and farming. He also served as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Anthony, Harper county, Kansas, remaining there until 1891. In 1888 he was a lay delegate from the Southwestern Kansas Methodist conference to the general conference held in New York city. In the same year he was ordained as an elder at the annual conference of the Methodist church, at Wichita, Kansas.

In April, 1891, Rev. Mock came to Washington and settled on a fruit farm near Seattle, devoting his attention for some time to horticultural pursuits. He was also appointed to fill out the unexpired pastorate of the church at Vashon, on Vashon Island. In 1896 he removed to Port Angeles, where he engaged in the undertaking business until May, 1902, when he came to Whatcom and established business in the same line at 1202-6 Elk street, being now the senior member of the firm of W. H. Mock & Son. He is the only licensed embalmer in the county. He carries a complete line of undertaker's goods, including caskets and robes, and in connection with his place he has a fine chapel, elegantly fitted up and comfortably arranged with a seating capacity of about one hundred.

Since coming to Washington Mr. Mock has also taken an active part in political affairs, and was nominated on the Republican ticket for representative to the state legislature. He made a very strong race, being defeated by only thirty-six votes, in a year and in a district which gave a very large Populist majority. The vote which he received was certainly a testimonial to his personal worth and an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Mock is a member of several civic societies, belonging to the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Lions, and the Masonic fraternity. He is also a prominent and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now serving for the third term as department chaplain of Washington and Alaska, having filled the position since 1900.

In March, 1869, Mr. Mock was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Margaret R. Smith, a native of Ohio, who died in Kansas in 1880. They were the parents of five children: Lewis W., who died at the age of twenty-one years; John W., now thirty years of age; George W., aged twenty-eight; Mary J., the wife of George Sykes, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Charles W., a young man of twenty-two. In June, 1881, Mr. Mock was again married, his second union being with Susan L. Fawcett, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and they have three children: Jessie W., who died at

the age of seventeen years; and Harrison Morton and Carrie H., twins, fifteen years of age, and who were named for President Harrison and his wife.

Mr. Mock has exerted a wide influence on public feeling, thought and action, in the various communities in which he has made his home. He has labored earnestly for the cause he has believed to be right in political and public affairs, and his efforts in behalf of the church have been far-reaching. He is inflexible in his adherence to his principles, and yet is not aggressive, and accords to others the right of private opinion and belief. His genuine worth has made him much respected, and well does he deserve mention among the leading citizens of his adopted county.

HON. JAMES B. REAVIS.

The administration of justice from the higher courts of the land requires great discrimination, remarkable talent and wisdom, and he sits high in honor who serves successfully in this capacity. Upon such men depends not only the welfare of individuals but the good of whole communities. It is with pleasure that we record the history of one who has been so prominent as a citizen and jurist in the state of Washington and has done so much to advance the welfare of his state.

Hon. James Bradly Reavis comes from a long line of Scotch ancestors who emigrated from England under the auspices of Ashley Cooper and settled in Virginia in the Roanoke valley, later removing to North Carolina. The great-grandfather of our subject, Isham Reavis, was a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war and among other engagements he participated in the expedition to King Mountain, where the British were so signally defeated. His birth occurred in 1748, in Virginia, and later he was a resident of North Carolina. In 1800 he removed to the growing country of Kentucky, settling in Warren county, and later, in 1817, he took up his residence in Saline county, Missouri, where he was a large landowner and planter. The family were communicants of the Baptist church, and he was one of the pillars of that denomination. His death occurred when he was eighty-five years of age. His wife was a Miss Jones and was a lady of Welsh ancestry. Among their sons was Marcus Reavis, who was born in Virginia in 1772 and came west with his father to Warren county, Kentucky, and then to Missouri. He died in 1835, aged sixty-three years. He was married in North Carolina to Lucy Bradly, who was a descendant of a prominent South Carolina family. They were for many years valued members of the Baptist church. Their family consisted of six sons and four daughters, and of the former was John Newton Reavis, our subject's father. His birth occurred in Warren county, Kentucky, on the 21st of October, 1817, but he later removed with his father to Missouri. He there married Elizabeth Preston, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and a daughter of John Preston, a prominent and early settler of that state. Mr. Reavis has long been a prominent stock farmer and is now a resident of Monroe county, Missouri, in his eighty-fifth year. His good wife died in 1889, aged seventy-three years. They were always devoted members of the Christian church.

Of their six children, Judge Reavis was the third child and the only

member of the family living in the state of Washington. He was born on the 27th of May, 1848, in Boone county, Missouri, and was reared on his father's farm until his eighteenth year, learning there many valuable lessons to help him in his after life. His education was received in the public schools and in a private academy, and he also spent three years in the Kentucky University at Lexington. He then read law at Hannibal, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He practiced there until 1875 and then went west to the city of Chico, California. His law practice was continued there until 1880, at which time he settled in Washington territory, at Goldendale, and entered into partnership with Judge Dunbar. They practiced together for several years, having an office in Yakima and Klickitat counties and they did a large and profitable general law business. In 1884 Judge Reavis was elected a member of the territorial council, his district including the counties of Yakima, Klickitat, Lincoln, Douglas, Spokane and Stevens. He was active in the passage of the law making important changes in the method of taxing railroads and also introduced the bill providing for the building of a school for defective youth of the territory at Vancouver. He was also regent of the state university from 1888 until the state was admitted in 1889. At the first state election, in 1889, Judge Reavis was a candidate of his party, the Democratic, for judge of the supreme court, being nominated by acclamation, but during the election he was defeated. In 1896 he was elected to the supreme bench, and because of the seniority of his commission became chief justice, and since that time has been one of the most able members of the supreme bench, having had the settlement of many important cases of great value to the state and its people.

Mr. Reavis was married in 1891 to Miss M. Freeman, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and a daughter of Smith and Martha (Butler) Freeman, of English ancestry and early settlers of New Jersey. The Butlers were of French origin and went to Virginia at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Reavis are the parents of two children, Smith Freeman and Ann Preston. Judge Reavis and wife are prominent members of the Christian church, of which he is an officer. He has also passed all the chairs in both branches of Odd Fellowship. As a citizen and business man he has taken an active interest in the prosperity of his city, acting as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Yakima, and therein using all his ability and influence to advance every worthy enterprise.

GENERAL ROBERT HOUSTON MILROY.

One of the famous men who during his life reflected honor upon Olympia by his residence there, was General Milroy. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestors, men who played a prominent part in the history of the old country as well as in America. His great-grandfather was Henry McElroy, Earl of Annandale, born in Scotland and a descendant of Sir Robert Bruce: he was engaged in a revolution in 1774, and, being defeated by the Duke of Carlisle in the battle of Culloden, he was obliged to flee, taking his wife with him to Ireland; where he changed his name to Milroy, and as soon as he could get passage came to America, settling in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

General Samuel Milroy, the grandson of the above, was born in Kisha-



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coquillas Valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1780, was one of the first to come to the state of Indiana, where he founded the town of Delphi and engaged in wars with the Indians, and was a man of great influence in that part of the country. His wife was a second cousin of General Sam Houston, of Texas fame.

Robert Houston Milroy, one of their children, came into the world in Washington county, Indiana, on the 11th of June, 1816. His education was received in the Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, where he graduated in 1843, Master of Arts, of Law, and of Civil Engineering and Military Science, being valedictorian of his class. In 1850 he received a diploma from the law school of Bloomington, Indiana, conferring on him the degree of B. L. In 1845 he had gone to Texas, taken the oath of allegiance and became a citizen of that flourishing young republic, when he was called home by the death of his father. He remained to settle the estate, and at the earnest entreaty of his mother did not return to Texas. He practiced law only a short time when he was called to take part in the war with Mexico, in which he rendered gallant service as captain of the First Indiana Regiment. After the war, in 1852, he was commissioned by the governor of Indiana presiding judge of the eighth judicial district. In 1854 he removed to Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, where he engaged in successful law practice until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was then commissioned colonel of the Ninth Indiana Volunteers on April 26, 1861, serving under General McClellan in western Virginia, and taking part in the battles of Grafton, Philippi, Laurel Hill and Garrick's Ford. His three months' service having then expired, he was mustered out on July 30, 1861, but re-entered the service on the following September 5, and on the next December attacked the Confederates in front of Cheat Mountain pass. On the 6th of February, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general to rank from September 5, 1861. He then assumed command of the Mountain department and put an effective stop to the guerrilla warfare in western Virginia; he issued the order that if the property of a loyal citizen was destroyed or the citizen killed, an appraisalment of the property was to be taken and a list of those killed to be made by federal officers, and if the amount was not paid over to the widow or heirs within twenty-four hours, the rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood were to be shot, and their property confiscated. President Jefferson Davis applied through General Lee to General Halleck for a rescinding of this order, but General Milroy refused to do so and was upheld by President Lincoln. President Davis afterwards made this order the subject of a special message to the legislature and that body offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for General Milroy, dead or alive. He and General Butler were the only Union generals who were thus honored by the southern congress.

He was attacked by the forces of General Jackson at McDowell and held his ground until re-enforced by General Schenk, who assumed command, and there, on May 8, 1862, the battle of McDowell was fought, after which the Union forces retired to Franklin, and Jackson to Richmond. General Milroy's brigade was then attached to General Sigel's corps of the Army of Virginia and took part in the second battle of Bull Run on November 29,

1862. He was then made major general of the second division of the Eighth Army Corps, nine thousand strong, and with McReynold's brigade occupied Winchester June 11, 1863. On being asked if it would not be advisable to evacuate and join Kelly at Harper's Ferry, he replied that he could hold the place against any force then in the valley; but he was unaware that at that moment Lee was marching toward him to carry the war into the north. The divisions of Ewell, Early and Johnson attacked him on two sides on June 15, and after three days of hard fighting he was compelled to destroy his artillery and baggage trains and retire to Harper's Ferry, losing thereby a portion of his forces, but having delayed the advance of Lee and thus given Meade an opportunity to collect his forces at Gettysburg. He was, nevertheless, placed under arrest for evacuating Winchester without receiving orders from General Schenk, his superior in command, but was afterward reinstated and ordered to Nashville. There he fought his last battle of the war against Generals Forrest and Bates on the field of Murfreesboro, and defeated their combined forces. He resigned his command July 26, 1865, after having served valiantly in the great struggle for the upholding of the Union.

After the war General Milroy was appointed trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company. Later he became superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington territory and served in that capacity from 1869 till 1874; he was Indian agent in Washington from 1875 to 1885, when a change in the administration displaced him.

General Milroy was married in 1849 to Mary Jane Armitage, daughter of Valerius Armitage of Delphi, Indiana. There were seven children born to them, of whom only three are now living. General Milroy departed this life in Olympia on the 29th day of March, 1890, aged seventy-four years, and in this death not only the family lost one who was above all dear to them, but the whole country had lost a patriot, brave warrior, and public-spirited citizen. His devoted wife still survives at the age of seventy-eight, respected and loved, the sweetness of her disposition increasing with the advance of the years. She resides with her son, Valerius A.

Valerius A., the son of General Milroy, who has kindly furnished the material for the above sketch, is now one of the well known and respected men of Olympia. He was born in Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, August 17, 1855, received his education in the public schools of his native county, in Olympia and in a business college in Portland, Oregon. When he was eighteen years of age he came to Washington territory and acted as clerk in his father's office while that one had charge of the Indian affairs; for some time he engaged in surveying, was employed at the printer's trade, and for four years was in the livery business with Mr. O'Connor. Until 1889 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, at which time he received the appointment of postmaster of Olympia by President Harrison. In this he showed great business ability; under his capable management the office was raised from one of the third class to second class; the receipts were increased from four thousand dollars annually to twelve thousand; and a free delivery system was inaugurated. His term expired in 1904, and 1901 he was elected city clerk of Olympia, which place he is at present filling most satisfactorily. His

politics are Republican, and he is connected with all movements with the welfare of his city and county in view.

WILLIAM WILEY DICKERSON.

There are in common use in the language of this country many terms expressive of a combination of qualities which is the characteristic of a certain class of men, and terms which, when applied to an individual, need no other commentary, for they are at once indicative of his standing in the business, social, or whatever place he may occupy before the world. The word "hustler" is one of these expressive epithets, and the man so designated is known to be one of those wide-awake, energetic and persevering Americans who is successful in his undertakings and never knows when he is defeated. And as a hustler may we speak of William Wiley Dickerson, who is one of the leading produce and grocery men of the city of Centralia, Washington, and has been engaged in that line of business since 1892.

For the immediate ancestors of this gentleman we must go to the state of North Carolina, and going still further he is found to be of good old English stock. Grandfather Wiley Dickerson was one of the first settlers of North Carolina, was an industrious and well-to-do farmer, and lived to be ninety years of age. His son, James Dickerson, was born in North Carolina in 1820, and he took for his wife Sarah Stout, a native of his own state; his wife died in 1873 at the age of fifty-five, but he survived many years and died when seventy-four years old, in 1894. They had ten children; eight of them are now living, but William Wiley is the only one in Washington.

William Wiley Dickerson was born in North Carolina, March 24, 1848, and was there reared to years of maturity. He early took to merchandising as a career, and for a number of years followed that pursuit in Texas. In 1889 he decided to try new scenes, and, as Washington had just been admitted to the sisterhood of states, he came here, and in 1892 located in Centralia; he at once opened his grocery, and has paid such close attention to business and has been so honorable in his dealings with his customers that his trade has not been confined to the limits of the city but extends in a radius of nearly forty miles around the city.

In 1878 Mr. Dickerson was united in marriage to Miss Lela Cordelia Fleming, who is a native of his own state and a daughter of Franklin Fleming; three daughters have been born of this union, Nora Ethel, Vera and Viola, twins. The family are members of the Methodist church and reside in a nice home in the north part of Centralia. Mr. Dickerson belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he has the honor of being the treasurer of the last named order, and also of his blue lodge.

FRANK T. McNITT.

The city of Centralia contains no more enterprising and successful business man than Frank T. McNitt. From a small beginning he has developed his hardware store until he now owns one of the most complete stocks to be found in any city of the size in the state. This gentleman is a descendant of

worthy Scotch forefathers; at an early date in the history of this country four brothers are said to have come from Scotland to Pennsylvania and founded the family whose members are now in different parts of the Union. Thomas Brown McNitt, the father, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and when a young man removed to Montgomery county, Illinois, where he was one of the early settlers of that agricultural region; he was one of the founders and was active in promoting the interests of the Lutheran church, which was founded in behalf of the many German inhabitants of that locality. His wife was Sarah Cress, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Jacob Cress. Mr. and Mrs. McNitt were farmers and resided near Hillsboro, Montgomery county, and he held a number of local offices and was an influential citizen and an excellent man in every respect. He died in 1859, aged fifty-one years, while his wife still resides on the old homestead and has reached the advanced age of eighty-three. They had eleven children, three daughters and one son surviving.

Frank T. McNitt is the only son and the only member of the family in Washington, Montgomery county, Illinois, is the place of his nativity, and he was born January 30, 1845. The farm of his father and the country schools were the scenes of his early preparation for life, and he followed farming until he was twenty-seven, when he engaged in dealing in live-stock and running a livery stable. About this time he suffered a bereavement in the loss of his first wife and he soon after removed to Colorado; he first located in Cañon City and then went to Rosita, where for five years he met with considerable success in conducting a grocery store. The next three years were spent in business in Silver Cliff, but in 1882 he sold out and removed to Los Angeles, California, where he bought an orange farm and devoted five years to the cultivation of that luscious fruit, finding it a profitable investment. After selling his farm he made his first venture in the hardware line and followed it for two years. The year 1889 is the date of his coming to Centralia. He opened a store in a small building which he had bought from Woodan and Sprague, and his enterprise proved so successful and expanded so rapidly that in 1897 he purchased his present commodious two-story structure, ninety by ninety feet, in which he occupies the middle store; he has a tin shop forty by fifty feet, an ell one hundred by thirty, and other warehouses to provide shelter for his extensive stock; these buildings are located in the heart of the business district. He carries fourteen thousand dollars' worth of stock, including all kinds of shelf and heavy hardware, farm machinery, wagons and carriages, sashes, doors and all kinds of housebuilding supplies, and has a large tin shop and does plumbing. He is also an extensive owner of real estate; he has a fine home in the residence part of the city and four hundred acres of timber land in the county. Mr. McNitt's success may be ascribed to his hard work more than any special genius, for in persistent, intelligent effort is found the key to nearly every portal of wealth and prosperity.

Before coming to the west Mr. McNitt was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary Mowbray, a native of Nova Scotia, and two children were born, of whom one survives, Mary, the wife of L. M. Anderson, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. McNitt died in 1873. He married his present wife at Colorado

Springs in 1875, his bride being Miss Lucy A. Pastor, the daughter of Adam Pastor, a Colorado pioneer from Indiana. They have three children: Evalene, now Mrs. Oscar Nielson, of Walla Walla; Pearl, at home; and Frank, Jr., who is helping his father in the mercantile business. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. McNitt is a trustee and one of its most earnest supporters. He is a Knight of Pythias of the uniform rank, and has been master of the exchequer for the past twelve years; he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of Centralia's best known and most respected citizens.

HON. ERNEST LISTER.

The subject of this brief biography is a native of England, and his ancestors were an old established family. His father was J. H. Lister, born and reared in his native land, and there married Ellen Hey, who became the mother of four children, all born in England: Arthur, Albert T., Alfred and Ernest. In 1881 the father emigrated to Philadelphia, his family following in 1884; he had been long engaged in the iron foundry trade, and his brother, David Lister, had preceded him to Tacoma, Washington, where he had started the pioneer foundry and iron works in that city, and here J. H. came with his family and has since resided. He carried on a flourishing business for a number of years, but is now retired from active life, having attained the age of seventy-three years; his wife passed away in 1893, at the age of sixty. They were members of the Methodist church, and people of great worth and character.

Ernest Lister was born on the 15th day of June, 1870, and was but fourteen years of age when he arrived in Tacoma. There he completed his education in the public schools and in the Tacoma Business College. After completing his education he learned the iron moulder's trade with his father, and later embarked in the real estate and insurance business, in which he had considerable success. He took an active interest in politics and in April, 1894, he was elected a member of the city council, in which he served very efficiently until 1896; in that year he was an able worker in the fusion campaign for the election of Governor Rogers. The large vote secured in the Tacoma district aided materially in the election, giving Mr. Rogers a large majority in the former Republican state, and the fusion party was greatly gratified by its success. As a reward for his services Governor Rogers appointed him a commissioner of public institutes under the first board of auditors. Soon after the legislature passed a bill providing for a state board of control which should have charge of the two hospitals for the insane, the state penitentiary, reform school, the school for defective youth, the state soldiers' home; it was to have the whole care of these institutions and to purchase all supplies. Mr. Lister was appointed chairman of this important board, and upon the succession of Lieutenant Governor McBride to the governorship he was retained in the office in recognition of his faithful services, being now the Democratic member on the board. In politics Mr. Lister has been a Populist, but in the fusion came over to the Democratic side.

Mr. Lister's marriage was celebrated on the 28th of February, 1892,

Alma Thornton, daughter of Samuel Thornton, of Tacoma, becoming his wife; her birthplace was at Salem, Oregon. They have a little daughter, Florence. In their pleasant home they entertain many friends, and their home life is ideal.

H. G. RICHARDSON.

The state of Washington is now one of the great centers of the lumber industry, and its immense timber areas are supplying many of the less favored prairie states with the material which is so necessary in this twentieth century civilization. Among these manufacturers is the subject of this article, the leading shingle-maker in Thurston county and a representative business man of Olympia. In the early history of the country three Richardson brothers came from England, and, landing in Massachusetts, one settled in New England, another went south and the third moved westward; and our Mr. Richardson is of the New England branch. David Richardson, the grandfather of H. G. Richardson, was born in New Hampshire and was a respected and influential farmer of that state.

David S. Richardson, the father of H. G., was born in Lisbon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the old homestead that for many generations had come down from father to son. Reared and educated in his native town, he became a millwright, building many of the mills in his county, and he also owned a farm. His wife, Julia H. Whiting, of the same state, became the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters, all living. When in his seventy third year the father died in 1899, but his good wife still remains, at the age of seventy three. He became a Republican when that party was organized in 1856, and ever bore a reputation as a valuable citizen.

H. G. Richardson, the son of the above and the only representative of the family in Washington, was born April 22, 1854, in Lisbon, New Hampshire, and secured his education in the public schools of his town and in the New Hampshire Institute. Like his father he learned the trade of millwright, and built and operated mills.

At the age of twenty three he bade adieu to his native home and went south to New Orleans, later spent five years in Florida, from there going to California, and finally came, in 1886, to this state, residing first at Tacoma.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Richardson came to Olympia and opened up his shingle factory. His east side mill at first had a daily capacity of only fifty five thousand a day, but in 1900 he bought the mill on the west side, and now from his two large mills there are daily produced two hundred and ninety five thousand red cedar star A shingles, for which there is a large demand throughout the middle west as well as in the local market. In the mill fifty three men are employed, and in cutting and bringing the material to the mills, one hundred men. He owns a large tract of timber land from which his supply is drawn. He is also president of the Six Eagle Mining Company. Mr. Richardson's marriage was celebrated in 1886, when he became the husband of Mary E. Knickmeyer, of Apalachicola, Florida, the daughter of Captain Robert Knickmeyer, a captain of the Confederate army.



H. G. Richardson

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Three daughters have been born to them: Hortense A., Louisa and Leonora. Their home is one of Olympia's beautiful residences.

In politics Mr. Richardson is a Republican. He serves in the city council, and is active and ready to advance the interests of Olympia. He is a member in the fraternity of the Royal Arch Masons, a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen and is identified with the Hoo Hoos, an extensive organization of lumbermen. His wife belongs to the Episcopal church, and the family is a well known one in the city.

GEORGE W. BELL.

George W. Bell, who is one of the representative farmers of Thurston county and one of its county commissioners, came to the territory of Washington in 1878. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born April 7, 1850, and is of Scotch ancestry. His parents, James and Mary (Roddick) Bell, were natives of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and were married in that country. Soon afterward they bade adieu to home and friends and sailed from the land of the heather to Nova Scotia, where the father followed his trade of milling, becoming the owner of a custom flour mill. Both he and his wife were Scotch Presbyterian people of the highest respectability and integrity, and upon the minds of their children they impressed lessons of industry and honesty. They had ten children, seven of whom are yet living, but George W. Bell is the only one who resides in Washington. The father died in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother is living, in the eighty-first year of her age.

Reared to manhood and educated in his native town, George W. Bell remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, and in 1873 went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he began life on his own account, following any pursuit that he could get that would yield him an honest living. He spent four years in Boston and then went to the Black Hills country, but lost money in his venture there and had to drive a freight team in order to get back again. He spent the winter of 1877-8 in Hutchinson, Colorado, and then came to Olympia, where he was employed in a sawmill for forty-five dollars per month. In the fall of 1879 he became engaged in the Indian service under General Milroy, and thus his time was passed until 1882, and then for seven years was in the Indian service with Agent Edwin Eels. He removed to a farm five miles northeast of Olympia. At first he purchased one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, and as he prospered he added to this tract until within the boundaries of his farm at the present time is a tract of three hundred acres of rich, arable and productive land. He has erected a good residence and other farm buildings, and is actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, his efforts being attended with good success.

In politics Mr. Bell has been a stalwart Republican since becoming an American citizen, and by his party he was nominated and elected to the office of county commissioner, which position he is filling most acceptably, discharging his duties conscientiously, promptly and earnestly, and working assiduously to benefit the county in its financial features and every way possible.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bell and Miss Georgiana F.

Thompson, a native of Prince Edward Island. They had one child, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Bell departed this life in 1895. Four years later, in 1899, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Mary A. Thompson, a sister of his first wife. She is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and both have a wide acquaintance and are very highly esteemed citizens of Thurston county.

JOSEPH F. KEARNEY.

Thomas Kearney, the father of the prosperous merchant whose name heads this brief biography, was born in Ireland in the town of Kildare, January 15, 1837. After being educated in his native country, in 1866 he decided to seek his fortunes in the new world, and accordingly emigrated and settled in Auburn, New York. Here he was married, and in 1874 came west to Washington, bringing his family with him. In the east he had worked as a quarryman and had managed to save a considerable sum of money; and with this he bought, on his arrival in the territory of Washington, one hundred and sixty acres of land and built a good home. He still owns the farm but has retired from active work, and the family live in a pleasant place in Olympia. They are devoted members of the Catholic church and are highly respected. While in New York Thomas Kearney married Miss Mary Byrne, born in Ireland in 1845, and she came to America in the same year that he did. Four children were born to them in New York: Margaret Ellen, the wife of James T. Twohey and residing near Olympia; William is in Olympia; Joseph F.; and Mary Ann, the wife of John O'Hara, of Aberdeen. Since coming to Washington three other children have been born, Thomas John, in the store with Joseph F.; Henry James and Elizabeth Agnes are at home with their parents.

The birth of Joseph F. Kearney occurred in the town of Auburn, New York, December 23, 1872. He enjoyed a good education, attending St. Mary's College in California and taking the commercial course in St. Martin's College, where he was graduated in 1886. He had learned the valuable lessons of industry and honest toil on his father's farm, and on the completion of his school days and his return to Olympia he began clerking in the store of his uncle, Hon. John Byrne. Fortified with this experience, in 1897 he opened up his present grocery establishment in Olympia, and almost from the start he enjoyed a flourishing trade, which he has carefully increased by his honorable business dealings until it is now conceded that he has the largest grocery trade in the city. He possesses a large and well kept store and supplies to the trade high-grade family groceries and produce, hay and grain; he does a cash business, keeps ten men in his employ, and his trade extends throughout Thurston and over a part of Mason county.

In 1898 Mr. Kearney became the husband of Miss Emma McMahan, and they now have two children, Harold and Beatrice Agnes. Mr. Kearney is independent in political belief and devotes his whole time and attention to his business, in which he has made so conspicuous a success, and, as he is now only thirty years of age, a long and prosperous future may be expected for him.

DAVID T. DREWRY.

In the life of every man who has made a success in business or other lines there are usually some predominating characteristics to which we may ascribe the larger share of his material prosperity, and in the case of the subject of this brief sketch we should say it was due to his persevering industry and his absolute self-reliance, for it is a matter of pride with him that he has always paddled his own canoe. And as a representative farmer and early pioneer of Thurston county, David T. Drewry here deserves prominent mention.

Silas O. and Elizabeth Drewry were both natives of the state of Kentucky, and the former was the owner of a grist mill and engaged in lumbering. While they were residing in Livingston county of that state, there was born to them on the 6th of November, 1836, the subject of this biography. Five years later he lost his father, and the following year his mother. After this sad event the boy David lived with his uncle in Nodaway, Missouri, where he worked on the farm and attended school. In 1853, when seventeen years of age, he crossed the plains in company with Colonel William Cook; they drove six yoke of oxen all the way, and, crossing the Missouri river on the 10th of May, they completed the trip in one hundred days, which was good traveling for those primitive times. With them was a man who had made the journey several times before, and they were thus able to take advantage of all the cut-offs, being also spared trouble with the Indians or the ravages of disease.

On arriving in the Willamette valley Mr. Drewry worked for a short time, and then coming to Olympia he assisted Colonel Cook in the building of the Pacific House, remaining in his service for two years. On the outbreak of the Indian war in 1855 he enlisted in the first company formed, called the Puget Sound Rangers, and continued on active duty until the insurrection was quelled; in the latter part of the service he was under Captain Shed. In this war each trooper was obliged to furnish his own horse and outfit. After the war David employed himself at different things in Olympia and in the country. In the year 1857 he was employed on the farm of Charles Weed, and there had what he has always considered the good fortune to fall in love with his employer's sister, Miss Emaline Weed, who was born in Connecticut in 1841 and came to Washington by way of the Isthmus in 1855; in 1858 they were happily married. For a time Mr. Drewry conducted a hotel in Olympia, and then bought the Gabriel Jones farm of three hundred and twenty acres. To this he has since added eighty acres, and now owns one of the finest farms in Thurston county, two hundred acres being improved, with wells, windmills, commodious barns and all the latest farm machinery. He raises good horses and cattle, and grains of all kinds, sometimes his land producing forty-five bushels of oats and thirty-five of wheat to the acre. He also carried on a dairy with success for a time, and was interested in a livery stable in Olympia. He now keeps twenty head of cattle on his ranch and raises his own horses of the Norman Percheron breed. As a careful, successful farmer he takes front rank in his county.

By his marriage Mr. Drewry had five children: Almon D. is married and lives near his father; Harvey O. is married and resides in Seattle; Ed-

ward V. and his wife are on the farm with his father; two of the children died in infancy. Mrs. Drewry is a member of the Christian church and is a representative of the pioneer women of Washington. Mr. Drewry has been a life-long Democrat, and has never joined any society, as he has been too deeply engrossed in his own affairs, wherein lies the secret of his prosperity.

FREDERICK HARRISON WHITWORTH.

Frederick Harrison Whitworth, of the firm of Cotterill, White & Whitworth, civil engineers, Seattle, Washington, was born in New Albany, Indiana, March 25, 1846, and comes of English ancestry on the paternal side and Scotch-Irish on the maternal. George F. Whitworth, his father, was born in Boston, England, in 1816; came to the United States in 1828, and has spent the greater part of his life in Washington, as a minister in the Presbyterian church; is now living retired, in Seattle. His wife, who before marriage was Mary Elizabeth Thomson, was a native of Kentucky. She died in 1882. The children of this worthy couple number five, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, the subject of this sketch and James Edward, are civil engineers, the latter in Columbia City, Washington; George F. Whitworth, Jr., is a physician of Berkeley, California; Clara is the wife of William York, superior judge in Los Angeles county, California; Etta B. is the wife of Clarence L. White, of Seattle.

When he was seven years of age, Frederick H. Whitworth came with his parents to the far west, their location being in Washington territory, where he received his early education in the public schools. Then he took a course in Brayton's Preparatory School in Oakland, California, and a collegiate course in the University of California, where he graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of A. B. Two years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He spent one year in post-graduate work in Princeton University.

Returning to Seattle in 1874, Mr. Whitworth accepted the position of acting president of the Territorial University of Washington, which he filled one year. At the end of that time he took up civil engineering, in which he has since been engaged, in Washington and Alaska, at the latter place in 1896-1898-1900. A part of the time he was occupied in the examination of mineral properties, and in 1868 put in the water works at Skagway. A large portion of his work in Washington has been in connection with coal and mining engineering. He was connected largely with the first opening up and subsequent work of the New Castle, Renton and Tallat coal mines, and as manager and engineer opened the Gilman coal mines, also the Leary mines. He was connected with the South Prairie and Wilkinson mines in Pierce county, and in a professional way has examined nearly all the other coal mines in the state of Washington. His first engineering work was the building of the steam road from the New Castle mines to Lake Washington, across the portage to Lake Union; and from Lake Union to Pike street in Seattle, where the coal was unloaded. That was in 1875-6. He was connected with the Seattle & Walla Railroad work, under T. B. Marsh, in 1875. It was the building of this road that united the people and was really the beginning of what is known as "the Seattle spirit," and it ultimately forced recognition

on the part of the Northern Pacific Railroad. When that road passed into Henry Villard's hands, Mr. Whitworth was still connected with it, and made the first preliminary surveys on which was constructed the line to Black Diamond and Franklin. He was the chief engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad in its inception. This line saved the city in its second fight against the Northern Pacific, which had gone into the hands of Wright, who had decided to eliminate Seattle from the railroad maps. In 1874 Mr. Whitworth was one of the organizers and was chief engineer and manager of the Washington Improvement Company, organized for the purpose of cutting a canal from Lake Washington through to tide water. The other members of the company were D. T. Denny, H. B. Bagley, J. J. McGilvra, B. F. Day and E. M. Smithers. This company finally succeeded in cutting a small canal between lakes Washington and Union, and opening the outlet to tidewater, on or near the line of the present proposed government canal. In 1876 he was a member of the firm of Eastwick, Morrison & Company, engineers, which by city authority was employed to establish the first city grades and locate and monument most of the street lines in the central part of Seattle. As a member of the firm of Cotterill, White & Whitworth, he is associated with George F. Cotterill and his brother-in-law, Clarence White.

Politically, Mr. Whitworth is a Republican. He has always taken an active interest in politics, has frequently represented his constituents in county and state conventions, and before the admission of Washington to statehood served on the county central committee. He was elected county surveyor of King county, and served most of the time for ten years, from 1876 to 1886, and for eight years, 1878 to 1886, was city engineer.

Mr. Whitworth is a man of family. April 28, 1881, he married Miss Ada J. Storey, a native of Machias, Maine, and a daughter of a prominent lumberman of that state. They have one son, Frederick H., Jr., who is assisting his father as engineer and preparing himself for an electrical engineer. Mr. Whitworth and his family attend worship at the First Presbyterian church, of which they are members.

JOHN SIMPSON.

John Simpson, farmer and prosperous resident of Everson, Washington, was born at Perth, Lanark county, Ontario, Canada, in 1860, and is a son of Peter and Jessie (McDonald) Simpson, the former of whom was born in Scotland and came to Canada when a young man. He learned the trade of miller when a young man and has followed that calling during the greater portion of his active life. He is still living, residing in Lanark county, as is the mother, who was also born in Scotland.

At the age of nineteen years John Simpson left home and came west, locating in British Columbia, where he lived from 1879 to 1883, working in the logging camps and where now stands the flourishing city of Vancouver. This city did not spring into prominence until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to that point.

In 1883 Mr. Simpson came to Washington, locating in Whatcom county, in the upper Nooksack valley, where Everson now stands, and was one of the

early settlers here. For six years he drove a freight team between Whatcom and the Everson settlement, the railroad not being completed here until the spring of 1891. In 1888 he married Mrs. Annette Harkness, who owned a general merchandise store at Nooksack Crossing, one-half mile down the river from where Everson now stands. She is of English extraction, and was born and reared in Australia. Two children have been born to this happy union, namely: Jessie, aged fourteen years, and Bertha, aged eight years.

In the meanwhile Mr. Simpson had bought land for a farm which was the beginning of his present fine ranch, adjoining the town of Everson. In 1900 he sold out his mercantile interests and has thenceforth devoted all his energies to building up and developing his farm, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of very rich land. Hay and barley are the principal crops. Upon this place he has built the finest residence in Everson, and he naturally takes a deep pride in the fact that he has made by his own energy a most excellent farm from a tract of land that until very recent years was all forest, and that he cleared it all himself.

On April 15, 1903, he helped to institute a lodge of Odd Fellows at Everson, of which he is vice grand. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church, and are prominent in the pleasant social life of the flourishing town. Mr. Simpson is one of the most prominent and substantial citizens here, and his prosperity is increasing with every year.

SAMUEL FOURTNER.

Samuel Fournier, one of the very prominent residents of Edmonds, Washington, was born February 27, 1851, in Hancock, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel Fournier, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. By occupation the latter was a mechanic, and died in 1888, having come of an old American family of German descent. The maiden name of the mother was Susana Sines, and she was also born in Hancock county, and her father participated in the war of 1812. The following family was born to the parents of our subject, namely: Henry J., feed and grist mill owner in Hazleton, Iowa; John P., a farmer and stockman of Nebraska; George, a farmer of Oklahoma; Andrew, a contractor of Oswego, Oregon; Franklin, a blacksmith of Nebraska; our subject; Mary, who married William Fisher, a farmer of Nebraska.

Samuel Fournier was educated in the public schools and normal of Independence, Iowa, graduating from the latter institution in 1874. He then opened up a little mercantile business at Hazleton, Iowa, and later went to Fairbury, Nebraska, and raised stock for six years. In December, 1885, he arrived in Seattle, and on January 5, 1886, went to Edmonds, Washington, where three families had established themselves, the men being engaged in logging and furnishing lumber and timber for a wharf. Samuel embarked in farming, taking up one hundred and sixty acres, one mile from the present site of Edmonds, and has continued on the farm ever since. This property has developed into a very fine farm and is held at a high figure.

In March, 1902, Mr. Fournier, with his son-in-law, L. C. Engel, and W. H. Ross, purchased a building on water front and established the ma-

chinery for manufacturing shingles. Later they intend to manufacture lumber. The company is incorporated under the name of the Keystone Mill Company, with a capacity of one hundred thousand shingles per day, and of it Mr. Fournier is president and general manager. He is a stockholder of the Edmonds Co-Operative Improvement Company, which owns and operates the only public wharves in Edmonds. In politics he is a Liberal. He was a school trustee and school clerk in Illinois, and a member of the city council for the past three years, but recently resigned. Mr. Fournier was in Nebraska during the grasshopper plague, and was appointed by the government to distribute aid, he being general distributor for the counties of Jefferson in Nebraska and Washington in Kansas.

On April 5, 1874, he was married in Makanda, Jackson county, Illinois, to Ellen Goodman, who was born there, a daughter of Calvin Goodman, a farmer of Makanda, who was killed in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, in the northern army. The Goodman family is an old one in America and comes of English descent. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fournier, namely: Frederick Arthur, assisting his father in the mill; Mary Zetta, who married L. C. Engel, of the Keystone Mill Company. Samuel Fournier and L. C. Engel were the original locators of the now famous Ethel copper mines of Index, Washington.

HON. HENRY McBRIDE.

There are few lives crowned with the honor and respect accorded to Henry McBride, the present governor of Washington. Through the years of his residence in the state his has been an unblemished character. He has displayed none of those dazzling, meteoric qualities which command world-wide, but transient, attention; but has been one of the world's workers, assisting materially in laying the foundation for the stability, progress and substantial growth of the commonwealth, and thus his name is enrolled high on the scroll of honored and representative men of his adopted state.

A native of Utah, Henry McBride was born in Farmington, in February, 1856, and, on the paternal side, comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandfather having emigrated from the old world to America when a young man and established his home in the state of New York. George McBride, the Governor's father, was born in western New York and, after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Ruth A. Miller, a native of the state of Indiana. Miss Miller was of English ancestry, the family having been founded in America several years before. In 1857 George McBride was killed by the Indians, in Idaho. His widow still survives, in the seventieth year of her age, and her mother is still living, at about the age of one hundred years, the family being noted for longevity.

Governor McBride attained his education in the east, and in 1880 went to California, where he remained two years. In 1882 he took up his abode in the Puget Sound country, and, after teaching school for a time in Island county, removed to Skagit county, where for three terms he was employed as the teacher of the Laconner school. During that time he read law, preparatory to taking up its practice as a life work, and, in the spring of 1884, having

largely mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar in Lacomber, by Judge Green, who was then on the bench. He entered at once upon the practice of his chosen profession, wherein he was destined to rise to an honorable and prominent position. The young lawyer, in his contests with older and experienced men, whose reputation and patronage were already assured, found it a hard school, but it afforded excellent training, and, as he measured his strength with the best, his mind was developed, his intellectual powers were quickened and strengthened, and he acquired a readiness in action, a fertility of resource, and a courage under stress, which have been essential factors in his successful career.

While still residing in Lacomber, Governor McBride was united in marriage to Miss Alice Garrett, a native of Island county, Washington, her father being a prominent pioneer of that county and of English ancestry. Mr. McBride continued to practice in Lacomber and became also a recognized leader in political circles there, being a pronounced Republican. He attended the conventions of the party, giving his aid and influence to promote its success, and his labors were not without results. In 1888 he received the nomination of his party and was elected prosecuting attorney of Skagit and Whatcom counties, serving one term in that office. Then Skagit and Island counties were given a superior judge, and Mr. McBride was appointed to that office, which trust he filled until 1892. In 1896 he was defeated at the polls, as were all the other candidates seeking election on the Republican ticket, owing to a fusion of Democrats and Populists. In 1898 he was a member of the county convention and was made chairman of the Republican county central committee, instituting a county campaign which was so capably planned and carried out that it resulted in a splendid victory for the entire Republican ticket. In 1900 he was honored with the nomination for lieutenant-governor of Washington and made a strong state canvass. He received the public endorsement through his election. Upon the death of Governor Rogers, December 20, 1901, by virtue of his office, he became the chief executive of his commonwealth. Governor McBride at once entered upon the duties of the office, and his administration evinces that he has superior executive ability. He is a painstaking and careful governor, and his whole energies are directed into the channels through which flows the greatest good to the greatest number. He is generous, courteous and agreeable, so that he wins friends easily, and his efforts in behalf of the state are sustained by the best element of Washington's citizenship, regardless of party affiliation. He is conservative yet progressive, and his work has been a force resultant for good.

Governor McBride is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious faith he and his wife are Episcopalians, and are exceedingly deserving of the very high esteem in which they are held throughout the state. The Governor is a conservative man, and must be regarded as a statesman, always striving to build up for the benefit of the people and to insure a continuous progress in the commonwealth, believing that states, like men, cannot stand still; they must go forward; they cannot go backward without decay. His mental characteristics are of the solid and practical, rather than of the ostentations and brilliant order, and he is essen-

tially strong in his intellect, and capable of reaching safe, prudent and reasonable conclusions. Such a man is well worthy to guide the ship of state.

FORBES P. HASKELL, JR.

Forbes P. Haskell, Jr., assistant cashier of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, was born at Oakland, California, on the 11th of May, 1873, and is a son of the Hon. Forbes P. and Emma (Howard) Haskell. His paternal grandfather, Henry Haskell, was a native of Essex county, Massachusetts, in which the famous city of Gloucester is situated, and there also were born the great and the great-great-grandfather of our subject, the family history being closely connected with that locality. Henry Haskell married Sarah Coffin Phelps, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Essex county. Her father, Dr. Phelps, was a medical graduate of Harvard University and was the first physician and apothecary in Gloucester, in the days when the local physician was obliged to have an apothecary shop of his own. Three Phelps brothers came to America from Great Britain in the seventeenth century, and Mrs. Haskell was a descendant of the one who located in Massachusetts. The first minister to locate in Gloucester was Parson Forbes Phelps. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have long since passed away.

Hon. Forbes P. Haskell was born near the historic old town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1844. In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted on the United States brig Kingfisher for naval service in the Civil war, serving throughout the entire struggle on that and other vessels, and sailing from the west coast of the Gulf to the Carolinas. His experience was dangerous and exciting, and he participated in both battles of Fort Fisher on the South Carolina coast. He enlisted for service as a boy, but was discharged as a master mate, his military career continuing until August, 1865. After the close of the struggle Mr. Haskell journeyed westward, being a member of one of the surveying parties sent out by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to locate the first railroad into Denver. He was next engaged in the preliminary survey over the old Atchison trail through New Mexico and Arizona for what has since become the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, that party having been among the first white people to traverse the region which they explored. Reaching Los Angeles, California, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Haskell went with others of his party from that city to Washington, D. C., by way of the Isthmus of Panama, for the purpose of procuring a subsidy from Congress to build a railroad, presenting their notes of the survey for that purpose, but the attempt proved unsuccessful. Failing in this venture, Mr. Haskell again came to the west and was engaged in railroad-building in Missouri and Kansas for the succeeding two or three years. Returning thence to the Golden state, he was in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for some time, but, wishing to take care of his parents in their declining years, he returned to the east, and for a period of nearly fifteen years resided in Gloucester, Massachusetts. While in that city he served as one of the customs officers, and on the Republican ticket was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, serving during the session of 1888-9. In the spring of the latter year he made a visit to the city of

Tacoma, and, being so favorably impressed with this section of country, he decided to make it the future place of his abode. When the Fidelity Trust Company was organized, in June, 1891, he was given charge of the safety deposit vaults, which position he has ever since continued to fill, a faithful and competent employe, enjoying to the utmost the confidence and esteem of the officers of the bank as well as the clients and public generally. He has long been recognized as an efficient worker for Republican principles, and his interest in the issues of the day that affect the national weal or woe has never abated. The marriage of Mr. Haskell was celebrated in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in March, 1870, when Miss Emma Howard became his wife, and they have four children, Fletcher O., Forbes Phelps, Charles Howard and Roy G.

Forbes Phelps Haskell, Jr., received his education in the old parental home of Gloucester, and when sixteen years of age came to the west, arriving here three months after his father's advent into Tacoma. During a period of three years he was employed in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's offices here, leaving their employ to accept a position with the same institution with which his father is connected, the Fidelity Trust Company. Starting in as an office boy and collector, he has made remarkable progress, passing successively through the positions of individual bookkeeper, general bookkeeper, receiving teller, paying teller, and at the annual meeting for 1902 was elected assistant cashier.

On the 26th of August, 1896, Mr. Haskell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lovell, of Tacoma, and a daughter of Major Don G. Lovell, a prominent old settler of this city. One child has been born to brighten and bless this home, Donald F., and the family reside in a pleasant residence at 807 North O street, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends. Mr. Haskell is treasurer of the Tacoma Baseball Club. He is a young man of exceptional attainments, and Washington numbers him among her honored sons.

LAFAYETTE WILLEY.

Captain Lafayette Willey was a well known figure in the Sound country, and the circle of his friends was an extensive one. He attained to prominence in business life, and his earnest and well directed labors were abundantly rewarded in well merited success that enabled him to spend his last four years in retirement from business and to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. He was actively identified with the promotion of the interests of his adopted city, where for almost a third of a century he resided. He was familiar with the history of the state from pioneer times to the present, and took no inconsequential part in the work of progress and improvement.

Captain Willey was born in Cherryfield, Maine, in 1854, and traced his ancestry back to Thomas Willey, who resided in New Hampshire as early as 1648, the tax roll of that year showing him to be a taxpayer there at that time. Samuel D. and Hannah (Conley) Willey, the grandparents of the Captain, were both natives of the Pine Tree state, and Samuel Willey,



L. Willey

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his father, was born in Cherryfield, Maine, on the 14th of April, 1826. He remained with his parents until he arrived at years of maturity, and was reared upon a farm, while later he engaged in lumbering. On the 2d of July, 1848, he married Miss Lydia Moss, and in 1859 he left his family in the east, going to California by way of the Isthmus route. He mined in Siskiyou county with fair success and afterward returned to his family, remaining with them until 1867, when he again went to California, where he continued until 1870, when he removed to Mason county, Washington. He then sent for his family to join him, and for some years he was engaged in logging. In 1880 he removed with his family to Olympia, where he built a nice residence, and with his sons was engaged in the steamboat business until his death, which occurred in 1897. He was an honorable, upright citizen, and with his sons had built up a large business, being the owner, in connection with his sons, of the steamers Multnomah and the City of Aberdeen, carrying passengers and freight between Olympia and Seattle.

Captain Lafayette Willey was sixteen years of age when he came with his two brothers and a sister to San Francisco, journeying overland to that place and thence going by steamer to Portland, by river boat to Olequa on the Cowlitz, and by stage to Olympia. They had not been long in Olympia before the brothers obtained the contract for carrying the mail between Olympia and Oakland, then the county seat of Mason county, located near the present city of Shelton. Thus the brothers began their seafaring life, carrying the mail twenty-five miles in a rowboat and taking it twelve miles by land along a dreary country road. For two years the mail was carried in this way, at the end of which time they purchased the little steamer Hornet and a little later bought the Susie, which was somewhat larger and which until lately has been plying on the Tacoma and North Bay River route. Afterward they sold the Susie and purchased the Willie, which was still larger, being sixty-five feet long. This they ran between Olympia and Shelton. In 1889 they purchased the Multnomah and put her on the river between Seattle and Olympia. She is a fast steamer, well fitted up, and does a large business. She is one hundred and fifty feet long, carries one hundred and fifty passengers and one hundred and fifty tons of freight. The business continued to increase, and the Willey brothers purchased the City of Aberdeen, which they put on the same run with the Multnomah. She is one hundred and thirty-five feet long and carries one hundred tons of freight. The brothers became the captains and managers of their own ships, did a very extensive business and were popular, not only with their many patrons, but also with all who knew them. The Multnomah is a very economical steamer for her size and very rapid, and when in competition has been found able to out-sail anything in her class.

Captain Lafayette Willey took just pride in owning and sailing this vessel. He served as the captain, and his brother George as the purser. When their father joined them the company was named in his honor the S. Willey Navigation Company. The volume of business done has become extensive, and thus the brothers by their energy, perseverance and skill had secured a large patronage and had become men of wealth. Captain P. L.

Willey now resides in San Francisco and George B. in Seattle. Their sister is now Mrs. Lecretia Leighton.

Captain Lafayette Willey was happily married November 1, 1874, to Miss Belle Yantis, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Alexander Yantis, who crossed the plains with an ox team in 1854, when Mrs. Willey was but three months old. They located in Thurston county, Washington, on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and Mr. Yantis improved his farm and lived upon it throughout the remainder of his life. He was married in Missouri to Miss Sarah Green, who departed this life in 1878, when sixty-six years of age, while his death occurred in 1884, when he was seventy-two years of age, for he was born in 1812. The Captain and Mrs. Willey became the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter: Samuel, Chester, George and Mrs. Ollie Shaw, the last named residing near her mother, while the three sons are at home. By reason of ill health Captain Willey had retired from active business four years before his demise. He was not only a worthy and highly esteemed citizen, but also a loving and devoted husband and father, and was a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Foresters. In his political views he was a Democrat. Coming to the west when a young man and noting the business possibilities which arose in this growing country, he took advantage of these and through the exercise of his sound judgment and his untiring labor won a place of prominence among the successful and honored men of his adopted state.

FRANK S. SPRAGUE.

Commercial travelers of to-day, who go from place to place in lordly style and span great distances in a few hours in magnificently appointed palace cars, will be interested to learn how these things were done in the formative period of the great northwest. In the biography of the gentleman whose name is given above they will be introduced to an era, now passed away forever, when the merchant's customers were few and far between and reached only under the greatest difficulties. At the time Mr. Sprague made his first essay as a distributor of goods, there were no railroads through Washington and adjacent territory, the only means of communication being by way of the streams and rude trails made here and there by the red men or their legitimate successors, the half-wild cowboys. Instead of ordering a lower berth and arranging for thousands of pounds of extra baggage, the traveling salesman inquired at the nearest Indian shack for a canoe or looked for a bronco on which to load his pack. He was glad to get across the river, or over the lake in any kind of extemporized boat to visit his lone customer, who, perhaps, was twenty miles away and by no means crowded with neighbors. Such were the rude beginnings and crude methods which preceded the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Oregon Short Line through the territory which now embraces the vigorous young commonwealth watered by the Columbia and its tributaries, with their busy commercial marts at Tacoma, Seattle and other thriving capitals.

In 1854 Henry Sprague and his wife, who had been Miss Margaret Foster, determined to leave their native state of New York and seek better fortunes in the rapidly developing state of Iowa, buying a large tract of land in Floyd county, where Floyd Center now stands, and engaging quite extensively in farming. During the Civil war he was in the employ of the government, as a builder of hospitals for the Union soldiers, but this occupation of course ceased with the return of peace. Mr. Sprague removed to the state of Michigan in 1867, but only remained a year and then returned to Iowa, and located in Cherokee, Cherokee county, where he engaged in farming, but worked mainly at his trade of constructing flouring mills. In 1875 he removed to Oregon, where he spent the remainder of his days, and closed his earthly career when about fifty-nine years old. Henry Sprague was a member of the Baptist church, strongly Republican in his politics, and a man of exemplary habits, as well as excellent business judgment, and these good qualities were not lost on his son, who became the successful merchant now under consideration. His wife and widow met her death in a railroad accident which occurred August 25, 1902, and at the time of this untoward event was in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Of their five children three are living, and two are residents of the state of Washington, James being a citizen of Kelso and Frank S. of Centralia.

Frank S. Sprague was born July 15, 1858, on his father's farm, during the first residence of his parents in Iowa in Floyd county. Until seventeen years old he attended the public schools and remained at home, deciding on plans of future employment. He was still a boy when he made his first business venture as an employe in a hardware store at San Francisco, and remained there long enough to master the details as well as some of the large features connected with this branch of the mercantile business. From California he came up to Portland, Oregon, and from that as headquarters traveled for years all over the Puget Sound country in search of trade for his house. A pleasant hour may be spent any time listening to Mr. Sprague's recital of his experiences in those days, as a pioneer salesman in this sparsely settled section. No locomotive whistle awakened the echoes, nor were there any comfortable hotels at easy stages to welcome the weary traveler. All was raw and wild and rude, and Mr. Sprague was glad to get from town to town in canoes rowed by the Indians, whom he utilized as guides in his peregrinations. His experiences, adventures and mishaps would furnish material for an interesting serial story, but they were such as have been rendered impossible of recurrence on account of the subsequent rapid development of the northwest. All this, however, proved a valuable training for the future merchant, and when Mr. Sprague engaged in the hardware business at Centralia, in 1888, it was not as a novice, but as an experienced hand. What he had learned concerning the inside of this business as well as the special needs in this line of the population to which he catered, enabled him to make a success of his first mercantile adventure on his own account. He "made money," as they say out west, in hardware, but eventually disposed of his interests to Frank T. McNitt for the purpose of dealing in real estate in Centralia. He prospered in this line also, but, as often happens in the speculative periods of new towns, he lost his accumulations in subsequent unfortunate adventures. Occurrences

of this kind, however, are looked upon as matters of course by these resourceful westerners, and soon we find Mr. Sprague challenging fate and fortune in an entirely new role. In 1894 he established at Centralia a dry-goods store, which he gave the name of "Up-to-date store," and any one who inspects its contents and observes the methods of the proprietor is apt to admit that the title is no misnomer. The establishment consists of a building thirty by ninety feet, two stories in height, and both floors are filled with well selected stock of ladies' dress and fancy goods, and dress furnishings of all kinds, both for men and women. Mr. Sprague thoroughly understands what is wanted or needed by his trade, and his long experience both as a buyer and seller enables him to take advantage of the market so as to obtain the most profitable results. It is not too much to say that he is the most enterprising, as he certainly is the most popular, of all the dry-goods merchants in or near Centralia, and his energetic methods and business skill have enabled him to score very satisfactory financial results. Certainly the Up-to-date Dry-goods Store, considering that it has been in operation only eight years, has achieved a standing in the commercial world quite complimentary to its founder and conductor.

Mr. Sprague, though voting the Republican ticket, has had little time for general politics, and his civic services have been confined to brief membership in the city council. He holds fraternal relations with the Masons and Woodmen of the World, and on the social side of life is regarded as one of the most pleasant companions to be found in the city. In 1886 Mr. Sprague was happily married to Miss Elvena, daughter of John Dunfee, an eastern man who gave his life to the Union while serving as a soldier during the Civil war. In 1902 was planned and built the dwelling house which they now occupy, and whose contents and general surroundings indicate more plainly than words that the inmates are people of taste and refinement. In this comfortable residence, one of the handsomest in Centralia, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are always "at home" to their friends, and here they entertain all visitors with cordial but unostentatious hospitality.

LUCIUS R. MANNING.

One of the representative business men of Tacoma and one who has been prominently identified with much of its financial and industrial activity is Lucius R. Manning, the subject of this brief review. In both business and social circles Mr. Manning occupies an enviable position, and certainly deserves recognition in this volume.

He comes from a long line of ancestors on his paternal side, and the records have been compiled in book form. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Gurdon G. Manning was a prominent business man of Tioga county, New York, where he was also born; he carried on merchandising at Owego and later at Waverly, but after a successful career he retired in 1890, and came out to Tacoma, where he died in 1893. His wife, Sarah Adams, was a native of Cortland county, New York, and died several years ago.

These excellent people were the parents of Lucius R., who was born at Owego, Tioga county, New York, July 15, 1856. The family moved to

Waverly when he was a young lad, and therefore he received most of his education in that city. His business training was gained in his father's store, which he entered at an early age. He later began working in a bank, and so rapidly did he learn that intricate business that he was soon promoted to the position of cashier. By 1885 he had acquired much ability as a business man and banker, and he came to the northwest to begin banking in the wide field that was there open to capital. In 1885 he and Charles P. Masterson, of Elmira, New York, organized the Pacific National Bank of Tacoma, and this is one of the very few banks established in those days which have survived the stormy seas of financial panics and are still riding on smooth and safe waters. Mr. Manning was made the vice-president and held some office in the bank until 1898, when he resigned to devote all his attention to his private financial enterprises, although he still retains some interest in that institution. Mr. Manning and his partner, Robert G. Walker, have offices at 402-403-404 Equitable building, and do a thriving business as real estate and investment brokers. In 1900 Mr. Manning, with Edward Cookingham and his associates in the Pacific National Bank, organized a company and built the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, which is now a valuable property. He is interested in other corporations, and is the treasurer of the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Lime Company, the most extensive manufacturers and wholesalers of lime on the Pacific coast.

Notwithstanding his close attention to business, Mr. Manning is a leading member of the principal clubs and societies and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is well liked for his genial and pleasant manners. His marriage took place at Columbia, Missouri, on October 10, 1888, when he became the husband of Miss Lucy Bass. On August 18, 1894, a son was born to them, who is the bearer of his father's name, Lucius.

LONDON & SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

In the days of barter and exchange, when men carried their produce around until they came to some one who happened to possess the article he was looking for and also a desire for the other man's goods, money was not needed, and therefore the mediums through which it passed and was stored for convenience of commerce, the bank, did not enter into the general scheme of the world's institutions. But to-day banks and the banking system are the means through which are transacted the complications of the world's trade, and it is one of the most stable as well as the most important of the elements of organized society. Some of these banking firms have become known to men engaged in business the world over, and have been important factors in financing many large enterprises, and it is of the branch of one of these that this article has to speak, the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, at Tacoma, Washington.

This bank was established at San Francisco the first day of January, 1864, and the American headquarters of the corporation are still in that city. The first president was Milton S. Latham, who is now deceased, and was in his day a very prominent California financier. It was mainly through his influence with London capitalists that he was enabled to found this banking

establishment, with houses in both cities and having the best backing in London and San Francisco. The present chairman of the board of directors in London is Henry Goschen, brother of the distinguished English statesman of that name, and the chairman of the board in San Francisco is N. D. Rideout, an eminent man of that city.

With the growth and development of the bank branches were established in different cities of the west. In 1880 one was put in operation at Portland, one at Tacoma in 1890, and another in Seattle in February, 1901. The bank at Tacoma is under the management of S. M. Jackson, whose connection with the corporation goes back twenty years. This bank is now located in the Luzon building, corner of Thirteenth street and Pacific avenue, and its beautiful quarters have been elegantly fitted up in a modern style.

The bank's eastern correspondent is J. P. Morgan & Company. Although it has unlimited backing the management is very conservative, and the field of its influence is constantly growing. So closely has this institution been identified with the growth and business life of the west that it is looked upon with feelings akin to affection by many of the older residents, and there is no doubt that its future is filled with promise of greater things than was its past.

HON. HENRY DRUM.

The name of Hon. Henry Drum is inseparably interwoven with the history of Washington, and an enumeration of the men who have conferred honor and dignity upon the state would be incomplete without definite reference to the subject of this review. Now a leading business man of Olympia, he has served as mayor of the city of Tacoma, and was a member of the state legislature during its first two sessions, at which time he was a co-operant factor in framing the laws of the state and shaping the destiny of this now great commonwealth of which he is a most worthy citizen.

Mr. Drum is a native of Illinois, born in Macoupin county, November 21, 1857, and is of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Silas Drum, was born in the state of North Carolina and removed to Illinois during the period of its early settlement, locating upon a farm in Macoupin county. There William Drum, the father of our subject, was born December 17, 1831, and he spent his entire life in his native county, becoming one of its successful merchants. He married Miss Sarah McConaughy, a lady of Scotch Irish ancestry, who died during the early childhood of her son Henry, after which the father contracted a second marriage. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and served as master of his lodge for many years.

Henry Drum was educated in the public schools of Illinois and in the State University, and after teaching school in his native state for two years removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in teaching for one year. In 1883 he went to Tacoma, Washington, and became interested in manufacturing and banking, being one of the organizers of the Merchants National Bank of that city. He served as its vice president and cashier, and con-



Henry Adams

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tinued his connection with the institution until 1893, having in the meantime also become interested in many other enterprises. He had become recognized as a leader in the ranks of the Democracy, and upon its ticket was elected mayor of the city. During his administration he instituted many improvements, and the city made rapid progress along many lines of material upbuilding. For three years he was the president of the school board of the city, during which time a number of Tacoma's fine school buildings were erected, and while serving as a park commissioner he labored effectively for the city in that direction.

In 1889, the state having been admitted to the Union, he served as a member of the first state senate, being the only Democrat in the upper house. He served on the revenue, taxation and educational committees, and was prominent in securing the passage of the special educational bill for the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and Spokane, which resulted in giving these larger cities power to inaugurate the present school system, under which they are enjoying superior educational facilities. His long business experience eminently fitted him for usefulness in formulating the first state legislation of the newly organized state. During three different campaigns he has been chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and has rendered his party much valuable service. During President Cleveland's second administration, in recognition of his value to the party, he was offered the position of collector of customs but declined it; after the great financial panic of 1893, however, in which he was forced to sustain very heavy losses, he accepted the deputy collectorship and acted in that capacity for two years. At the close of this service he received a letter from the collector of customs stating that he was the best posted collector in the state of Washington.

In 1898 Mr. Drum made a business trip to Alaska, and upon his return established his office in Spokane. Soon after he was appointed a member of the state board of control, and this necessitated his removal to Olympia, the state capital, but upon the death of Governor Rogers the political complexion of the board was changed and he resigned. In 1893-4 he received from Governor Ferry the appointment of World's Fair Commissioner and discharged his duties as a member of that commission in a manner highly conducive to the best interests of the state. He was appointed by Governor McGraw a member of the board of the state reform school, and in that work took much active interest, doing all in his power to forward the commendable aims of the institution. In recent years he has been actively engaged in the handling of real estate in Olympia, also is engaged in the insurance business, and is stockholder in large oyster bed enterprises, which are yielding very satisfactory returns.

In 1884 Mr. Drum was married to Miss Jessie M. Thompson, a native of Burlington, Wisconsin, and they have five children: William Howard, Laura, Barbara B., Dorothy F. and Rachael. The parents are members of the First Free church of Tacoma, and Mr. Drum is a York and Scottish Rite Mason. In the field of political life and business activity he has won distinction, and is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Washington. In the front rank of the columns which have advanced the

civilization of the northwest he has marched; he has been a student of the signs of the times and of existing conditions, and with clarity of view he has looked forward to the future and labored conscientiously and effectively for the conservation and promotion of the best interests of Washington. He has wielded and is wielding a wide influence in public affairs, and his abilities, both natural and acquired, make him a leader of men and molder of public opinion.

HON. HENRY PELEG BURDICK.

Tacoma is constantly receiving new additions to its population from the east,—in fact only a very small portion of its inhabitants can claim nativity here,—and one of the prominent men who have recently made this the abiding place of their home and fortunes is the Hon. Henry Peleg Burdick, a lawyer of much ability, who made his reputation as a man of business and political affairs in the state of Wisconsin.

His father, Peleg, was born in New York state, removed to Pennsylvania, and in 1854 came on to Wisconsin. His occupation was that of millwright and lumberman, and he died in Polk county, Wisconsin, in January, 1894. His wife, Lucretia Stocking, who was also a native of New York state, was killed in a terrible cyclone which devastated that part of the state in September, 1884, and tore their home all to pieces.

The birth of Henry Peleg Burdick occurred in Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1849. At the age of five he came with his parents to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, two years later removed to St. Croix county, the same state, where with the exception of a brief period spent in Minnesota he lived until 1877, when all the family went to Polk county. Henry attended the public school of the neighborhood, but when he was fifteen years old the war spirit became too strong for him to resist, and in November, 1864, he enlisted at St. Paul in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, doing garrison duty at Chattanooga and receiving an honorable discharge in October, 1865. He returned home and continued to assist his father in his lumber and sawmill business, and, as the latter had considerable legal business to transact, it occurred to young Burdick that if he had the requisite knowledge of the profession he might be of material service to his father, and subsequently find a means of livelihood for himself. This was the way he became a lawyer. He bought the necessary books, and during all his spare time was to be found immersed in what might have seemed to others very dry reading, which bore its fruit in his admission to the bar in Polk county, Wisconsin, in January, 1880. For the next twenty-two years he was one of the prominent practitioners of Osceola, Polk county, and during that time became known not only throughout the town but in the state as well. His record of public service begins from the time he was allowed to practice law, for in 1880 he entered upon a two years' term as a member of the board of county commissioners of Polk county. From 1884 to 1887, four years, he was district attorney for his county, and in 1892 was elected a member of the state assembly, receiving a reelection in 1894. Here he performed a leading part, being on the important apportionment committee and chairman of the judiciary committee. In the last

session, during the sickness of the speaker, George D. Burrows, he was made speaker pro tem. For seven or eight years the citizens of Osceola kept him in the office of president of the village, he was president of the school board for ten years, and was chairman of a board of special commissioners appointed to supervise the construction of the fifty thousand dollar courthouse for Polk county.

By his constant application to business Mr. Burdick had impaired his health, and this led him in the spring of 1902 to come with his family to Tacoma. On May 1 he opened his office in the Fidelity building and has since been establishing himself in the esteem of the business circles of the city, so that he already enjoys a fair practice; his specialty is corporation law. He has not given up his interest in political matters, and in the campaign of 1902 made several effective speeches for Republican candidates. He is fraternally connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and with the Masons and the Maccabees. He was married on February 14, 1876, in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, to Miss Angelia Gould, a native of Maine, and the four children who have been born to them bear the names: Lucile M., Marchia L., Harold Peleg and Thelma Ruth.

SIDNEY G. CRANDALL.

A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs, who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors; but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of hundreds of inventions, and the business of nations was revolutionized. When considering those facts we can in a measure determine the value to mankind of the mining interests. One who is connected with the rich mineral resources of the northwest is Mr. Crandall, now the president of the Cascade Copper Company of Tacoma.

A native of Binghamton, Broome county, New York, he was born in the year 1851, and is a son of Welch and Mary (Smith) Crandall. The father was a farmer in early life. He was born in Connecticut, but came of an old Rhode Island family, the Crandall ancestry being traced back in that state for two hundred and fifty years. When a young man Welch Crandall removed from New England to Chenango county, New York, settling upon a farm where he reared his family. In 1851, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made an overland trip to that state and was engaged in mining there for a while. He spent the last days of his life in Binghamton, where he died several years ago. His wife is also deceased.

Sidney G. Crandall obtained a good education, which he completed in the Binghamton high school, and at the age of twenty years started out in life on his own account, going to Milwaukee. There he found a good position as traveling salesman for a wholesale house, his territory being the Lake Superior country. Later he traveled from the same city, representing the

Milwaukee Lithographing Company. In 1876, however, he again started westward and this time located in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he began business on his own account, becoming a prominent real estate and financial agent there. It was in that city that he first became interested in the banking business, representing in Lincoln the New York banking firm of Austin Corbin & Son. In 1880 he removed to Grand Junction, Colorado, where he also engaged in banking as the representative of the Corbin house, and he erected the first frame building in Grand Junction. To the development and improvement of that portion of the state he contributed largely by his able efforts, and was very prominent in public affairs, serving at one time as treasurer of Mesa county. In 1883 Mr. Crandall left Colorado, and after visiting Portland and other points in Oregon and in Washington he located at Pomeroy, Washington, engaging in the banking business as a representative of the firm of Austin Corbin & Son. In 1888 he removed to Tacoma, where he has since lived, a prominent business man of this city. From that year until 1893 he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Reese, Crandall & Redman, owners of one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments at that time.

In 1893, however, Mr. Crandall retired from mercantile life and became engaged in mining, with which branch of industrial activity he is now prominently identified, and he has been an active figure in developing the great gold and other mineral interests of the northwestern coast, and is the president of the Cascade Copper Company, which owns and is developing rich and valuable copper and gold mines in the Cascade mountains. He is also the president of the Kalchess Mining Company, owning a gold property, and is financially interested in mines in Montana and other places. He is considered an authority on mining questions, and his investments have been judiciously made, so that he is now reaping a good financial reward for his labor. His office is located at 504 in the National Bank of Commerce building, and from this point he controls his various properties.

In Oregon, Mr. Crandall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kelsey, and they now have one daughter, Ruth, who is residing with them at their pleasant residence at 814 South Tenth street. This home is the abode of hospitality, and its many social functions are greatly enjoyed by the friends of the family. Through almost fifteen years Mr. Crandall has resided in Tacoma and is well known as a prominent and successful business man. His prosperity is the direct reward of his own labors, and results not a little from his ability to quickly recognize and improve an opportunity. He stands today a successful man, strong in his honor and his good name, and in the history of the Puget Sound country he well deserves mention.

MARSHALL KING SNELL.

Marshall King Snell, an attorney of Tacoma, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in January, 1862, and is a son of Dr. John Marshall King, having later received his surname from foster parents. His father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was a descendant on the maternal side of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the United States supreme court. Dr. King, having

located at Ottumwa, Iowa, at the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted as a surgeon in the Union army, and served until injured, when he returned to his home on the 1st of November, 1864, and died on the 3rd of the same month. The tragic chapter which witnessed the complete orphaning of the subject of this sketch was closed when, during the same month, his mother, sister and brother died from an epidemic of smallpox, leaving him the sole survivor of the family.

He was taken to the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, then located at Farmington, from which he was taken and adopted when seven years of age by William J. Snell and wife, of Primrose, Iowa. Soon afterwards he removed with his foster parents to Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Trempealeau, where his boyhood days were spent in farm work and in attendance at the district school in winter. At the age of fourteen his ambition reached beyond the narrow environment of his adopted home, and he left the farm to make his own way in the world. At eighteen he taught school, and devoted his evenings to the study of law. Finally, with money accumulated by work on farm, winter teaming and teaching, he was enabled to enter the Madison State University, Wisconsin, and graduated from the law department. He first located at Seymour, Wisconsin, and practiced law there until March, 1888, when he removed to Tacoma, Washington, where he has ever since continued in the active practice of his profession, his distinguishing qualities being energy, aggressiveness and precision, which have given him success as a trial lawyer. Though of late years making somewhat of a specialty of corporation law, he has had unusual success in the defense of criminal cases. He has a large law library, and has for thirteen years occupied the same fine suite of law offices in the Equitable building. He is well known as a sportsman; and is a member of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, one of the board of curators of the Washington State Historical Society, and is associated with many public enterprises and undertakings.

Coming to Washington ere the days of statehood, and casting in his fortunes with the city of Tacoma, Mr. Snell has prospered financially, and is the owner of considerable real estate, and has his home fronting the beautiful Wright park. His wife was formerly Bertha M. Denton, a cousin of the gallant Colonel Elmer Ellsworth of the Zouaves, and she is associated with him in the practice of law, being the first woman to actively engage in the practice of that profession in the state. Marshall K. Snell has one son, William Arthur Snell, by a former marriage.

FRANK S. BLATTNER.

Frank S. Blattner is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice, and his careful preparation of cases is supplemented by a power

of argument and forceful presentation of his points in the courtroom, so that he never fails to impress court or jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired.

Mr. Blattner is a native of Auburn, De Kalb county, Indiana, born in 1867, a son of E. R. and Margaret (Rhodenbaugh) Blattner. The father was born in Philadelphia, and about 1860 removed to Indiana, living at Auburn until 1892, when he came to Tacoma, where he now makes his home. During the greater part of his business career he was a commercial traveler. His wife is a native of Stark county, Ohio.

Having acquired a good education in the public school, Frank S. Blattner studied shorthand and became an expert stenographer, and from the time he was sixteen until he attained his majority he was official court stenographer for the thirty-fifth judicial circuit of Indiana, embracing the northeastern part of the state. His attention being thus called to the law, he resolved to become a member of the bar, and having studied for some time, he was admitted to the bar at Auburn, Indiana, in 1888, after which he became a partner of the Hon. W. L. Penfield, who is now solicitor for the department of state and has represented the United States in some important international disputes before the Hague conference, and is a distinguished lawyer.

After practicing law at Auburn for two years Mr. Blattner came to Tacoma, and for the first two months after his arrival was employed as a stenographer in a law office, and then, resuming practice, became associated, at different times, with partners of well known ability and reputation, including W. H. Doolittle, B. S. Grosseup, D. K. Stevens and others. For the past few years he has practiced alone, and the litigation with which he has been connected has been of an important character, involving large interests and calling for marked ability and broad legal learning.

At Auburn, in 1886, Mr. Blattner was united in marriage to Miss Dora Beck. He is now widely known in this city, for his social qualities have made him popular, while his skill and legal ability have gained him prominence in his profession. He is a student, earnest and discriminating, and this stands as one of the strong elements in his advancement at the bar.

HON. GEORGE C. BRITTON.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law, also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar of Tacoma is the Hon. George C. Britton, who for several years has practised here with constantly growing success and has also been prominent in public affairs.

Mr. Britton was born near Tipton in Cedar county, Iowa, and is the son of Thomas H. and Frances (Crawford) Britton, both of whom are now

deceased. At an early day his father removed from Virginia to Iowa, and his mother removed there from the state of Indiana when a child with her father. Upon their marriage they commenced life upon a farm in the state of Iowa, where upon the old homestead George C. Britton was reared. His literary education was completed in the Northern Indiana Normal Collage at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he was a student in the scholastic year of 1877-8. Subsequently he took up the study of law in the law department of the State University at Iowa City, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. He early displayed the elemental strength of his character in the methods by which he acquired his education. In order to secure advanced mental training he engaged in teaching school, thus winning the funds which enabled him to continue his own studies. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa City, Iowa, the 21st day of June, 1881, and practiced in Tipton, Iowa, for a year, after which he removed to Northville, Spink county, South Dakota, where he successfully practiced law for a number of years. He was also prominent in public affairs there, and served as a member of the constitutional convention which framed the organic law for the new state upon the division of the territory into North and South Dakota. In February, 1889, Mr. Britton located in Tacoma, where he has since engaged in practice.

His legislative career is equally noticeable with his service as a representative of the legal profession. In 1900 he was elected a member of the seventh general assembly of Washington, representing Pierce county. The most important work which he undertook in that session was the preparation and introduction of house bill No. 28, "An act to establish a code of probate law and procedure." This bill passed the house without a dissenting vote, but on account of the large amount of business before the senate that body was not able to act upon the measure before the adjournment of the legislature, although it was a measure that met with general indorsement.

In April, 1901, he was elected a member of the city council of Tacoma from the fifth ward and takes a very active part in the work of that body. This election came to him entirely unsought. He is now serving as chairman of the judiciary committee and is a member of the committee on finance, of the light and water committee and the salaries committee, and is exercising his official prerogatives in support of every movement calculated to advance reform and improvement in the city.

While residing in Dakota Mr. Britton was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Wheeler, who was to him a loved companion and helpmate on life's journey until 1894, when she was called to her final rest, leaving two daughters, Jasmine and Helen. The family home is at 4608 South J street, and Mr. Britton maintains his law office at 408-9 Berlin building. His law practice is of a general nature, although he makes somewhat of a specialty of probate matters. Admitted to the bar, he at once entered upon the practice and from the beginning has been unusually prosperous in every respect. The success which he has attained has been due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guarantee nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities he possesses to an eminent degree and is faithful to every interest committed to his charge. Throughout his whole life, whatsoever his hand finds to do, whether in his profession or in his official

duties, or in any other sphere, he does with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

EDWARD MEATH.

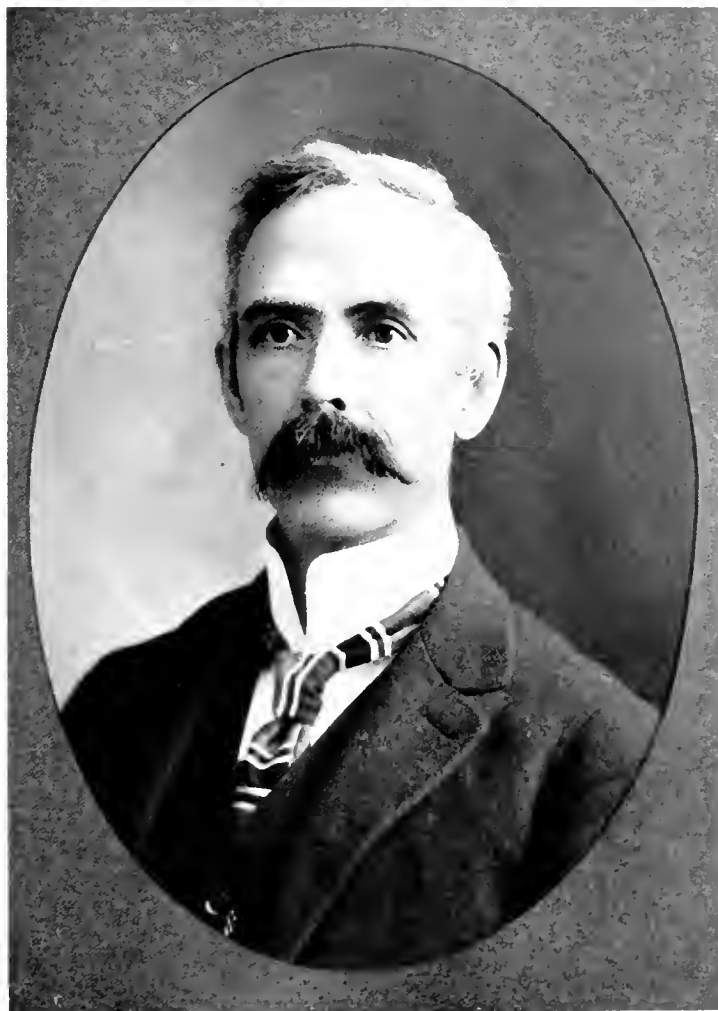
Edward Meath is one of the numerous young men of Tacoma who have taken the management of affairs largely into their hands, and to the restless spirit and energy of these is due much of the phenomenal development of this busy western city. For some years he has been identified with a large firm of Tacoma, and only recently has entered the field of public service, where he also shows marked ability. His father was Richard G. Meath, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, but when a young man came to the United States and took up his residence at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He became one of the successful merchants of that place, and was also engaged in the operation of a lumber mill. His experience in the latter capacity induced him in 1876 to come to Tacoma and take charge of the old Tacoma mill; he made this journey by rail to San Francisco and from there to Portland by the water route. He was thus one of the early settlers of the place, and has been here ever since. He was at one time a town trustee and later a city councilman. He is not now actively engaged in business, and has his home at the little place eight miles south of Tacoma called Larchmont. His wife was Margaret Miller, a native of Canada, and she died in Tacoma.

Edward Meath was born to these parents at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1871. As he came to Tacoma with the remainder of the family in 1877, his boyhood was passed in the eager scenes of a booming town of the coast, and he retains a clear memory of the development of the city from its incipient stages up to its present cosmopolitan aspect. However, as the town-fathers had provided well for education, young Meath did not lack for a good mental training. After leaving school he accepted a position with the Fidelity Security Abstract Company, which had just been organized, and his interest has been centered in this company ever since, with the exception that for the two years, 1895-96, when the hard times still grappled the throat of business, he held the position of bookkeeper in the county treasurer's office. Starting in as a clerk in this firm he made himself so useful that he now occupies the place of assistant secretary, and his long experience and ability have made him an expert in the abstract business.

In 1902 Mr. Meath received the Republican nomination for the office of assessor of Pierce county and was elected by a large majority, and this was an excellent tribute to his ability as a man who was only thirty years old. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Red Men and is president of the National Union in Tacoma. In 1896 he was married in Tacoma to Miss Edith Moorman, and their home has since been made happy by the advent of two children, George Moorman and Dorothy Gertrude.

JOHN C. RATHBUN.

John C. Rathbun was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 19, 1854. When at the age of two years his parents removed to Buffalo county,



JOHN C. RATHBUN.

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Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood on a farm. In the fall of 1872 he entered the State University of Wisconsin and graduated in the scientific department in June, 1877. In November of the same year he was elected county school superintendent of Buffalo county, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1882 he purchased the *Buffalo County Herald* at Mondovi, Wisconsin, which he published until 1885, when he removed to Midland, Texas, where he published the *Staked Plain* and practiced law until 1889. In that year he removed to Olympia, Washington, and engaged in newspaper work. He was justice of the peace and judge of the police court of Olympia from 1891 to 1895. He was member of the board of school directors of Olympia for six years, and president of the board in 1893 and again in 1897. During these years he published newspapers and practiced law, and also wrote a history of Thurston county, Washington. In the latter year he became connected with the *Seattle Times* as editorial writer. In 1902 he engaged in mining.

In June, 1878, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Goldenberger, of Madison, Wisconsin. His family consists of three sons, Chauncey B., John Charles and Vilas B.

WILLIAM H. WAPLES.

William H. Waples, owner of the Lynden Department Store of Lynden, Washington, was born at Milford, Delaware, in 1875. His parents are Magnus and Anna E. (Robinson) Waples, the former of whom was born in Delaware, but in 1880 removed with his family to Chicago and made that city his home until 1888. In 1889 he located in Washington, settling at Montesano in Chelalis county, and lived there until 1896, when he removed to Whatcom, where he still resides. The Waples have a long and somewhat noted ancestry on the paternal side. It was founded in this country by Peter Waples, an Englishman, in 1698, he having obtained a grant to some land from the King, on the Indian river in Delaware. The great-great-grandfather, Joseph Waples, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and other members were equally prominent.

William H. Waples was educated in the schools of Chicago and later attended school in Washington. From his first business venture, he has been in a mercantile line. After clerking for a few years, he decided to go into business for himself, and in 1897, with less than one hundred dollars, he came to Lynden and established a store. His success shows what enterprise and ability were possessed by this young man. The business house known as the Lynden Department Store is one of the show places of the town. Everything is sold here used in a home, farm or ranch, including dry-goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, hardware, groceries, farm and mill machinery, vehicles, etc., and employment is constantly furnished twelve people. In addition to this enterprise Mr. Waples owns the Lynden livery stables, and is now building near town a shingle mill with a capacity of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty thousand shingles a day. He also owns a large tract of timber land, and is certainly one of the most prosperous men of the locality.

In 1900 Mr. Waples was married at Whatcom to Miss Arvilla Cissna.

He is a Mason and a member of the Commercial Club. In his social and fraternal relations he is as energetic and popular as he is in business life, and considering his success that is saying a good deal.

HERMAN HOFERCAMP.

Few are the residents of Whatcom who can claim as long connection with the city as can Herman Hofercamp, for since 1867 he has resided here and has been identified with pioneer development as well as later-day progress and advancement. He is now conducting the store of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company, a position which he has occupied for some time. He is among the worthy citizens that the fatherland has furnished to the northwest, his birth having occurred in Germany, on the 28th of December, 1835. His parents, George and Wilhelmina Hofercamp, were also born in that country, and in the year 1870 they came to the United States, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where both died. Their daughter, Anna, died in Germany, and their son had preceded them to the new world.

Herman Hofercamp was educated in the schools of Hanover, continuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when he began clerking in a grocery store. Hearing much of the opportunities afforded to young men in the new world, he decided to try his fortune in this country, and in 1851 bade adieu to home, friends and fatherland. He crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel which dropped anchor in the harbor of New Orleans, and thence he proceeded northward, going first to St. Louis and afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 he went to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, where he was employed as a salesman in a general store for ten years. On the expiration of that decade he came direct to Whatcom, where he arrived in 1867. The place at that time, however, was called Sehome. Mr. Hofercamp accepted the position of storekeeper with the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, with which he remained until 1875, when he left that company and took up a homestead, on which he lived for seven years, cultivating the land and improving the property.

In 1881 he returned to Whatcom and again become storekeeper for the same company. He was also postmaster of Sehome. In 1887 after closing out the stock for that company he was appointed postmaster and gave his entire attention to the administration of the duties of the office until 1891, when he returned to the company, which in the meantime had been merged into the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company. He has continuously served as storekeeper from 1891 to the present. He has had long experience in this position, and his services give entire satisfaction to those whom he represents.

On the 10th of April, 1860, Mr. Hofercamp was united in marriage to Miss Jane Cecelia Francis, a native of Springfield, Illinois, who died in 1900, leaving three sons and two daughters: Francis, Cecelia, Hulda, Edward and Charles. The elder daughter, Cecelia, is the wife of Wadell Connell and is living in Whatcom. Mr. Hofercamp votes with the Republican party, to which he has given his support since becoming an American citizen.

JOHN J. LARSON.

John J. Larson, a prominent and successful business citizen of Whatcom, owning and operating the finest livery line in this city, was born in Yoss, Norway, January 27, 1864. He is a son of Lars and Ingeborg (Mar- ringa) Larson, the former of whom was born in 1817 and is a resident of Graue, Norway, where he was engaged in farming and logging. The mother is also a native and resident of Norway. Our subject has three brothers and two half-brothers, two half-sisters and two sisters: Anders, aged fifty-four years; Lars, aged fifty-two years; Neils, aged forty-three years; William B., of Whatcom; Mrs. Anna Heigeson, of Britt, Iowa; Bertha, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Sarah Larkin, of Chicago; and Mrs. Belle Olson, of Seattle.

John J. Larson attended school in his native country until the age of sixteen years and then worked on a farm for two years. He then took advantage of an opportunity to come to the United States, and landed in the city of New York, October 10, 1881. As he was a farmer by occupation, he started for the farm lands of the west, reaching Woodstock, Illinois, and in that locality he remained for five years. He then went to Minneapolis and worked there for three years in a mill, and it was in 1888 that he came to Whatcom, looking about for a suitable place for permanent settlement. He was soon employed by the Bellingham Bay Railroad Company, and continued with that company for eight years in the capacity of coachman and stableman, thus gaining a practical knowledge of a business in which he has been very successful. Mr. Larson took care of his money and later invested it in a small livery business at 1375 Elk street, and continued at that location until he moved into stables which he had erected on the corner of Elk and Magnolia streets. The building is a convenient and commodious one, a three-story brick structure, with the first floor taken up with offices, harness room, rigs; the second floor with stabling, with a capacity of eighty-six head of horses. The size of this modern and well appointed building is fifty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and cost Mr. Larson eighteen thousand dollars. He has now a fine equipment, including sixty-six head of stock, and all kinds of carriages and hacks, and he also conducts a general transfer and hauling business. This he has acquired since August, 1896, when he owned but two head of horses and two single buggies.

On October 1, 1892, Mr. Larson married Sophie Peterson, who was born in Sweden, and two children have been born to them: Ruth, aged seven years; and Elvin, aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Larson belong to the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican. He is an active member of these secret organizations: the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Woodmen of America, the Eagles, the Elks, Rebekah lodge of the order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Larson is one of the city's most progressive business men. He has built up his own business by energy and industry, and is interested in all the movements looking to making Whatcom one of the great commercial centers of the western coast.

ABRAHAM L. WALTERS.

Abraham L. Walters, superintendent of streets, sewers and parks, Seattle, Washington, was born October 3, 1861, in Muskingum county, near Zanesville, Ohio. The Walters family were Pennsylvania Dutch. They made settlement in this country previous to the Revolutionary period, and were represented in that war and also in the war of 1812. William Walters, the father of Abraham L., was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was a farmer in that county for a number of years. He died in 1881. During the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union army, but was refused admittance to the ranks on account of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Oatley, was a native of the same county in which he was born. Her father was born in this country, of Welsh descent, and he was at one time sheriff of Muskingum county. William Walters and his wife had two sons and six daughters, the daughters being: Miss Manuella C. Walters, a teacher in the public schools of Denver, Colorado; Mary Ida, wife of Milton Sperry, professor of languages, New Salem, Ohio; Anna Belle, wife of Gustave Steinke, a wheat grower of Walla Walla, Washington; and Laura Brown, Elizabeth, and Martha Olive, deceased. One son, James G., died February 10, 1887.

Abraham L. Walters was educated in the common and high schools of Somerset, Ohio, finishing his studies there in 1878, and that year going to Colorado, where he engaged in mining on Frying Pan river, and at Canyon City and Colorado Springs. He remained in Colorado until August, 1888, when he came to Seattle and clerked for James Park, the contractor for the Central and South schools. After two years spent with Mr. Park, he was engaged in the real estate business two years. In 1895 he went to work under Mayor Byron Phelps, as foreman of the street department, and continued thus occupied until December 10, 1902, when he was appointed street commissioner by Mayor T. J. Humes, which makes him a member of the board of public works.

Mr. Walters was married February 6, 1896, to Clara A. Smith, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of B. F. Smith, a carpenter of Seattle, Washington. Some of her ancestors also fought in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and her maternal grandfather, Rev. E. R. Pinney, was prominently associated with Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and others in the anti-slavery movement. She is of French and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have one son, Frank Oatley Walters, who was born October 22, 1900. Fraternally, Mr. Walters is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

NOAH B. COFFMAN.

The Coffman, Dobson and Company Bank at Chehalis, Washington, of which Mr. Coffman is the president and manager, is one of the leading financial institutions of Lewis county and was first organized on August 11, 1884. It was then a private bank under the name of Coffman and Allen, Charles H. Allen being the other partner; at the latter's death Mr. Coffman conducted the concern alone for a time, and in 1889 it was organized as the First National Bank, Mr. Coffman, John Dobson, Francis Donahoe, W. M. Uqhahart

and D. C. Millett being the principal holders of the fifty thousand dollars' stock. In 1896 the national bank charter was dropped, and since then it has been conducted as a private bank under the same stockholders, who are men of unquestioned financial reliability. The bank does a general banking business and is the oldest and largest bank in southwestern Washington, this success being due in a large measure to Mr. Coffman's liberal methods and able financiering; the institution has been of much service to the business of Lewis county and is a credit to its worthy and respected stockholders.

Noah B. Coffman is of good German ancestry, who took up their abode in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, at a very early day in the history of the country. His father, Noah B. Coffman, was a native of Virginia and married Miss Margaret Wimp, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1858 they removed to Champaign county, Illinois, and there was spent the major portion of their lives; late in life he retired from active business and came to Washington to spend his declining years with his children, where he passed away, honored and revered, at the age of eighty-three, in 1899. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, and was numbered among the liberty-loving citizens who have done so much to make the prosperity of the country. His good wife still survives him and resides in Chehalis. Their four living sons are all in business in this city. Their eldest son, William Henry Harrison, offered his services in the defense of the Union and lost his life in the Missouri campaign; he was a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

The birth of Noah B. Coffman occurred at Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 2d day of April, 1857. He graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of 1878, and on reaching man's estate came west to cast in his lot with the growing state of Washington, where he has since made excellent use of the opportunities offered him. In 1883, in the month of October, he married Miss Adaline Tighe, who was born in Cuba but was reared and educated in Boston. They have become the parents of two daughters and a son: Florence Adaline, Ethelin M. and Daniel Tighe; the daughters are graduates of the high school and are now in college. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Coffman is the clerk of the vestry; for some years he has been treasurer of the Episcopal jurisdiction of western Washington and was thrice elected a delegate to the church conventions of the United States. He also holds membership in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Coffman takes an active part in the affairs of the Republican party and served as a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. McKinley for the presidency, also being a member of the committee appointed to notify Mr. McKinley of his election.

JOHN WEST.

The native sons of Lewis county who are approaching the period of middle age are not very numerous, for the county is still young, and the greater part of its population is made up of men who have come from the east, seeking a share in the boundless opportunities here afforded to the enterprising and energetic. But we have an exception in the case of John West,

who has grown up in Lewis county and has become one of the successful business men of the city of Chehalis.

His father was William West and was a native born Englishman, his birth taking place in 1837. After he had reached manhood he came to the United States, and in 1854 settled in Illinois. He was married there, and soon afterward he and his wife and their first born set out for the west with a mule team. They took up their residence in Lewis county, and he has been a prominent farmer all his life. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and as the candidate of the Democratic party has been elected and has served two terms as treasurer of the county, and also as auditor. His first wife was Miss Hannah Dobson, a native of the state of Illinois. The girl, Dora, who came with them across the plains, is now deceased, and the five children born to them while in Washington are as follows: Robert, who died in his twenty first year; John was next in order of birth; Henry is a resident of Chehalis and the owner of the electric light plant; Thomas died in his sixteenth year; and William resides in Chehalis. The mother of these children died in 1875, and Mr. West chose for his second wife Hattie Scammond, a native of Maine, and the one daughter born to her has been named Hattie.

John West was born on his father's farm in this county, on June 24, 1868. The educational facilities of the country at that time were nothing remarkable, and consequently John got more training from the school of experience than from the house of learning, which he attended at irregular intervals. But in spite of these hindrances he has become a well informed man and has made a creditable record in business circles. The beginnings of his mercantile career were rather humble, for his first venture on his own account was a small candy store. But he was progressive, his enterprise flourished, and in 1891 he opened his large flour, feed, produce and grocery establishment. He has a double store, one twenty-four by one hundred feet and the other twenty four by fifty, and he has an extensive trade and enjoys the confidence of the people.

Mr. West is a Democrat and at the present time is serving his third term in the city council. He was married on September 17, 1893, to Miss Emma Berkshire, a native of Illinois, and her father, Israel Berkshire, is of English stock. Mr. and Mrs. West reside in a nice home in Chehalis and are much esteemed in social circles.

WILLIAM LA SALLE.

William La Salle is the capable superintendent of the Chehalis Fir Door Company, and also a stockholder and one of the organizers. The organization of this company was completed on February 15, 1902, and it has an entirely new plant, equipped with modern machinery and everything necessary to its operation. The mill is eighty by one hundred and fifty feet, the dry kiln is forty by eighty, the steam kiln forty by twenty-six, and the warehouse twenty-five by one hundred and eight. The grounds have an excellent location and railroad facilities near at hand, and the demand for the fir doors is constantly increasing. T. C. Rush is the president of the firm; E. A. Frost is vice

president; Joe A. Gabel, now the state librarian, is secretary; Dr. J. T. Coleman is treasurer; and Mr. La Salle is superintendent. All are gentlemen of means and reliability, and the success of the Chehalis Fir Door Company is assured, and it cannot but prove of great benefit to the owners and to the city.

The La Salle family originated in France, and some of its members came to America prior to the Revolution. Great-grandfather La Salle was a soldier on the side of the colonies in that war. His son, John P., was born in Vermont in 1801, and during the greater part of the ninety-one years of his life was actively engaged in tilling the soil, passing away in 1892. His son William was also a native of Vermont, and after his marriage removed to Wisconsin, but when the Civil war broke out he enlisted and served throughout the struggle as second lieutenant of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. At the close of the war he went west, but soon afterward died, leaving his widow and only son alone in the world. This estimable lady still survives in her fifty-eighth year, and makes her home in Portland, Oregon; her maiden name was Frances La Salle, and she was a second cousin of her husband.

William La Salle was the only son mentioned above, and his birth occurred in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on November 26, 1856. He received his education in the high school at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee. He followed the inclination which he had had from youth and learned the carpenter's trade, and for eight years followed the pursuit of contractor and builder in Wausau, Wisconsin; many of the best buildings in that city are the products of his skill. But, being attracted by the possibilities of the west, he came to Seattle on the first day of April, 1889. He first accepted the position of superintendent of a large lumber company, later held the superintendency of the concern of Wheeler, Osgood & Company, at Tacoma, for eight years, then spent a short time in Portland, Oregon, after which he came to Chehalis and brought about the organization of his present firm.

The marriage of Mr. La Salle took place in 1882, when Miss Marion Moss became his wife; she is a native of Massachusetts, and her father, Edward Moss, was a native of England. Their one son, Guy E., has almost reached manhood. Mr. and Mrs. La Salle attend the Presbyterian Church, while he is a good Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a practical mechanic, and it is owing to this faculty that he has made a success of his life work, and he now enjoys the esteem of the business and social circles of Chehalis.

ARTHUR CHARLES ST. JOHN.

Arthur Charles St. John has served two terms as county treasurer of Lewis county and is a member of the firm of Frank Everett & Company, which is the largest and most complete hardware establishment in the county. Chehalis is not an old town, as that term is used of a place in the east, but the enterprise and pioneer spirit of its inhabitants have caused to spring up within its limits business houses which have had a growth and prosperity

almost phenomenal and unknown in the east. Such is true of this firm, which has a large store and warehouse and carries an immense stock of heavy and shelf hardware of all descriptions, farm implements, and also a line of furniture. Mr. Everett is also the president of the Chehalis Furniture Manufacturing Company, and there is a branch of this concern in the store.

The French ancestors of Mr. St. John settled in this country about the time of the Revolution, and his father, Charles Oscar, was born in Ohio in 1837. He has spent his life in farming and merchandising and has resided in different parts of the country. He came to Chehalis in 1884 and settled on his present fine farm of four hundred acres, where he has been engaged on an extensive scale in raising Durham cattle and a high standard of horses; his place is situated on the Chehalis river, and is in many ways a model of its kind. He has always been Republican in his political sympathies, but has never desired office, and he is a good Presbyterian. He married Mary E. Aldrich, who was born in Ohio; she died in 1896 at the age of fifty-seven, and four children were born to her: Mrs. J. E. Stearns, residing in Lewis county; Mrs. David Urquhart, of Chehalis; and Miss Gertrude, at home.

Arthur Charles St. John is the second of this family in order of birth, and was born in Monterey county, California, October 9, 1869. He was educated in the schools of Lewis county and of his native state, and later in the Collegiate Institute at Olympia. His business career began when he took a position as a clerk in the land office in Olympia, and then for seven years he was employed as assistant cashier in the bank in Chehalis. He has been a popular member of the Republican party, and in 1898 was elected treasurer of Lewis county, and again in 1900. He purchased his interest in the above mentioned company on January 1, 1902, and while Mr. Everett is to take charge of the furniture manufactory, he will manage the hardware business.

Mr. St. John was married in September, 1892, to Miss Laura B. Marr, who is a native of the state of Kansas, and whose father, Robert Marr, is a leading druggist of Olympia. They are earnest members of the Presbyterian Church, and he enjoys the social connections of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The west abounds in wide-awake, vigorous young men, who are making fortunes from the great possibilities of the new country, and at the same time are assisting in the development of what will at some day be the most wonderful country in the world, and Mr. St. John may well be classed among these alert and bold workers of the west.

SAMUEL H. NICHOLS.

In the new states of the great west, which have only recently been brought forth from the primeval wilderness, success depends entirely upon courage and industry, and among those who have risen to prominence and fame through these qualities and are now enjoying the fruits of their long and successful careers, is the present secretary of the state of Washington. Back in the early history of the country the English ancestors of Mr. Nichols settled in Massachusetts, about the year 1632, and history records that his



Samuel A. Hoar

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great-grandfather, John Nichols, fought in the Revolutionary war. Lemuel Nichols, the father of our present subject, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, and there married Miss Lucy Lee Fesendon, of Lexington, Massachusetts, who came from an equally old American family, some of whose members also participated in the war for independence. Lemuel Nichols was for many years a sea captain. In 1855 he retired from the dangers and toils of the sea and removed to Minnesota, where with his two sons he cultivated and improved a large farm, the sons, George L. and Samuel H., carrying on the business of the farm and engaging principally in stock-raising.

Samuel H. Nichols, a son of Lemuel and Lucy (Fesendon) Nichols, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in the year 1835, and, as recorded above, removed with his father to Minnesota and assisted in running the farm. Mr. Nichols' first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has since been a very active Republican. At the time of the Indian outbreak and massacre of the settlers he was appointed, by Governor Ramsey of Minnesota, captain of a militia company, and at the head of his company he took an active part in the suppression of the reds and was engaged in various skirmishes. Later he also served in the office of the provost marshal at Rochester, Minnesota. He was clerk of the house of representatives of Minnesota three terms and was clerk of the supreme court eleven years. It was in 1891 that Mr. Nichols, becoming impressed with the possibilities of the Sound country, came directly to what is now the very prosperous and growing city of Everett. He was one of the very first men to assist in starting the town. He served as one of its first councilmen and filled all the town offices, assisting largely in the development of the city. He carried on an extensive business in real estate, and in 1896 was chairman of the Republican county central committee. Later he was elected to the office of chairman of the Republican county central committee. In 1899 Mr. Nichols received the nomination of secretary of state, made a strong campaign, and was easily elected to the place which he is now filling to the highest satisfaction of all his constituents, thus showing his eminent fitness for the office.

Mr. Nichols' marriage occurred in 1862, when Elizabeth S. Hurd, a native of the state of New Hampshire, became his wife. She was of old English ancestry and was a daughter of Asa Hurd, of New Hampshire. To this union have been born six children, as follows: William A., who was his father's chief clerk, and died in 1891, of typhoid fever. He was a young man of splendid capabilities and of high character, and his loss was very deeply felt. The remaining children are: Augustus S., who is in business at Everett; Edna M., the widow of George K. Kent; Lizzie, who is now Mrs. F. J. Riley; Mary E.; and Ethel L., who is now Mrs. W. C. Fowler. Mrs. Nichols is actively interested as a member of the Episcopal church, and the family are all residents of Everett and enjoy the high esteem of all the citizens of that place. Mr. Nichols is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and the Elks, and is much esteemed for his high character. His success is the result of honest effort, and his life may well serve as a model for the future generations.

DAVID STEWART.

The family to which Mr. David Stewart belongs has its origin far back in the history of Scotland, when clan fought clan, and the land was the scene of bloody strife with its would-be master, England. It is pleasant to contemplate the past of our ancestors, even if we should be led into the melancholy conclusion of Hamlet, for the present is ever the product of the past, and men inherit, to some degree at least, the good and bad of their forefathers. John Stewart, the father of David, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland. He married a lady of Scotch birth and ancestry, Elizabeth Ferguson, and in 1857 they emigrated to Canada, settling in what is now Petersboro, Ontario. He had been a customs official in Scotland, but took up farming when he arrived in America. The fact that they were Scotch Presbyterians is all one requires who is familiar with that worthy sect as evidence of their firm principles of moral conduct and noble character; for many years he was an elder in that church. His death occurred in 1860, when seventy-six years of age, and his wife died in 1871. They were the parents of ten children; four sons and four daughters reached maturity, and seven of these are living, two of them in Washington. Peter Stewart is in the hotel business in Tenino, Thurston county.

David Stewart, one of the prominent law firm of Reynolds and Stewart, and the present prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 19, 1848. As he was only nine years old when he was brought to America, most of his education was received in Canada. When he had decided to make the law a profession he went into the office of Hon. Judge Holland of Brainerd, Minnesota, who was afterwards a member of Congress. After a thorough course of study there, in which he gained much of the practical knowledge which proved of so much benefit when he began business for himself, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1875. The first field of his labors was in Bismarek, Dakota, and he continued there until 1880, when he came to Chehalis. For the first few months he practiced alone, but in the spring of 1860 the firm of Reynolds and Stewart was established, and it has since been one of the recognized leaders among the lawyers of the county.

Mr. Stewart has been prominent in politics as a member of the Republican party. While in Brainerd, Minnesota, he was elected city justice, and held the same position in Bismarek, Dakota. He is a man firm in his convictions of the right and imbued with public spirit which makes him an official of great value to a community. This was soon recognized in Chehalis, and on July 1, 1894, he was chosen mayor of the city, and was continually re-elected, so that he filled that position until July 1, 1901. During this period of seven years most of the important improvements which have made Chehalis almost a model municipality were accomplished, and much of the credit is due to the mayor. In 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. His fraternal connections are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he is in the Degree of Honor of that order.

HON. ALONZO E. RICE.

The present incumbent of the office of judge of the superior court of Lewis, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties, Washington, comes of good Welsh and Irish ancestry, and has, through his own efforts, raised himself above mediocrity and forged ahead into the class of those who "do things." His grandfather, Eleazer Rice, came to Ohio when that country was as sparsely settled as the western coast is at the present time; he made his home in Cuyahoga county, and it was there that his son Alonzo was born, in September, 1819. The latter came to Illinois and settled in Fayette county, where he married. When a young man he was in that characteristic and venturesome life of the Mississippi flat-boatman, in which he became acquainted with that roistering, reckless class, which has passed away with the onward advance of civilization. But retiring from this pursuit he purchased a farm in Fayette county, on which he resided during the latter part of his life. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and he was a worker in the Sunday-school, being noted for his integrity of character and worthy efforts for the benefit of his fellow men. He became acquainted with and remained a life-long friend of that great Illinoisian, Abraham Lincoln, and supported him during his wonderful career in politics. His wife was Estlier Owen, a native of the state of Ohio and a daughter of James Owen, who had served in the war of 1812. The elder Mr. Rice died January 3, 1898, aged seventy-eight years, but his wife still resides in Glenwood, Iowa, having also reached the age of seventy-eight. There were seven children in their family, and five sons and a daughter are still living.

Alonzo E. Rice is the only member of this family who has made his home on the western slope of the Rockies. He was born on May 6, 1857. After receiving a good general education in the Central University at Pella, Iowa, he earned his own living for a while by teaching school, but he had not yet reached the point where he felt he was prepared for life, and he began reading law in the office of a law firm in Knoxville, Iowa. His knowledge of this wide field was soon extensive enough so that he was admitted to the bar in 1883. In the meantime he had been allowed to practice in the courts of inferior jurisdiction, and in 1882 had removed to Nebraska, where he practiced until he came to Washington. In the fall of 1883 he was elected county surveyor, having been well grounded in the profession of civil engineering, and in the following year he was chosen to the lower house of the Nebraska legislature, where he served one term. In 1890 he came to Centralia, Washington, and this has since been his home and place of business. He had been here only two years when he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, and the record of his official duties in this capacity bears the marks of efficiency and ability. During his term a remarkable case occurred in which two physicians were tried for manslaughter, and he succeeded in convicting both. The paper which he drew against them in this case was so clear and forceful that it was incorporated in the American and English Encyclopedia of Forms as a model complaint. His election to the bench of the superior court came in 1900. Since he has been in this position his decisions have seldom been reversed by a higher court, his instructions to the jury have

been clear and concise—not a common characteristic of such documents—and he has gained the reputation of being an exceedingly competent trial judge.

When not on the bench the judge was very prominent in the councils of the Republican party, campaigning the state under the auspices of the state central Republican committee; in this way he performed some very valuable service for his party in the uncertain and troublous days of fusionism. He is a prominent member of the Masonic lodge, having served as grand orator of the grand lodge of the state, and is a past master of the lodge. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Red Men.

He married, February 12, 1903, Mrs. S. F. Rector, of Centralia, a daughter of N. L. Strange and Angeline (Dickey) Strange, both living in Whitman county. Mrs. Rice was in the drug business in Centralia, and is a competent court reporter and has always taken an active interest in public affairs.

B. H. RHODES.

The ancestry of the Rhodes family is Scotch and English, and the record is complete back into the eighteenth century. One of the incidents of the life of great-grandfather Rhodes recalls one of the favorite customs of England in recruiting her great sea power. While Mr. Rhodes was in Liverpool one of the cruisers lying in the harbor there sent their recruiting officers around, and, among others, impressed Mr. Rhodes into what was to him a distasteful service. He served faithfully, however, and was finally promoted to be sergeant. The Revolution was at this time in progress, and one day, as the vessel was at New York, Sergeant Rhodes was given shore liberty and availed himself of the opportunity to desert. He at once enlisted in the patriotic army and was a zealous defender of the cause until the end. He then located in New York and later in New Jersey, in which latter place he died.

His son was born while the father resided in New Jersey, lived there all his life and followed the trade of miller and millwright. The next one in the direct line of descent was Theodore B. Rhodes, who was born in the state of New Jersey in 1835. He is one of the Civil war veterans, having been in a Pennsylvania battery. He has resided in various portions of the Union, in the east, in Kansas, and later came to the Pacific coast. At present he is a retired citizen of Centralia, Lewis county, where he came in 1888. He married Elizabeth A. Long, a native of Pennsylvania, and the five children born of the union are all living. The mother died January 7, 1903. Three of the children are in Washington, one in Oregon and one in California. The son George E. is a prominent member of the Lewis county bar and makes his home in Centralia.

These prefatory paragraphs bring us to Mr. B. H. Rhodes, who is the son of the above named parents and the incumbent of one of the important offices of trust in the county. He was born during the residence of his parents in the city of Washington, on April 3, 1866. His father soon afterwards moved to the new state of Kansas, and the great part of his preliminary education was received in the schools of Marion. For the next seven years

he was employed as a pedagogue in the states of Kansas and Oregon, and so successful was he that he was chosen principal of the schools in Milwaukee of the latter state, which position he held during 1887. At the close of this work he came to Lewis county and engaged in the abstract business in Centralia. At the same time he was preparing himself for the profession of law by reading Blackstone and other commentaries in the office of his brother, with such success that he was admitted to the county bar on June 13, 1893, and in the following year to the bar of the supreme court. He at once began his practice in Centralia, which he continued up to April, 1898. He was one of the young men who volunteered their services at that time for the war against Spain, and as a member of the First Washington Volunteer Infantry was sent to the Philippines, being the first sergeant of Company M. He participated in all the battles during the time of his service, and on August 25, 1899, was made second lieutenant of his company, as a reward for meritorious conduct. With the remnant of his regiment he returned home, and received his honorable discharge in San Francisco on the 1st of November, 1899, and then returned to Centralia.

Mr. Rhodes has always been one of the stalwarts of the Republican party, and in November, 1900, he was elected county clerk of Lewis county; in connection with his duties in this office he was also clerk of the superior court of the county. He proved himself a very capable official in this position, and in 1902 was again nominated and elected to succeed himself.

In April, 1889, Mr. Rhodes became the husband of Miss Lillian M. Weatherston, who was born in the state of Oregon. Her father, Adam Weatherston, was one of the pioneers of that state, and the Oregon City mills and the Walla Walla mills are monuments to his constructive ability. One son was born of this union, Jay C., who is now attending school. In November, 1891, Mr. Rhodes lost his first wife, and on June 3, 1896, he married Miss Amanda E. Willard, a daughter of Alexander Willard, now a resident of Chehalis, and her native state was Kansas. Another son was born by this marriage, Horace B. Mr. Rhodes takes an active interest in various fraternal organizations; he was made a Mason in the Centerville Lodge No. 63, and is senior warden of the lodge; he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1890. He has a nice home in Centralia and is very popular in social circles.

ULYSSES EDGAR HARMON.

The Harmon family traces its ancestry back to an old English stock, some members of which emigrated to this country and settled in the states of Vermont and New York, where they bore an important part in the early development of the east. Asa Harmon was born in that city known to every loyal American, Bennington, Bennington county, Vermont, in 1827. In 1852 he married Lucy Snow, after which he removed to Ontario county, New York, but a few years later came farther west and took up his home in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was a minister of the Christian Church, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the spring of 1861 in the Union

army as chaplain of the Third Michigan Cavalry, serving to the end of the war. Returning to Michigan in 1865, he remained for a few years and then took his family to southern Illinois, where in connection with his ministry he cultivated a farm. In 1883 he made the last long move of his life, coming to Lewis county, Washington, where he purchased a farm in this fertile region and remained until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-three years old, in October, 1900. His wife still survives and makes her home with her son Ulysses, being now seventy-four years old.

Ulysses Edgar Harmon was born while his father made his home in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on October 26, 1864. He was educated in the schools of southern Illinois. He first engaged in teaching school, and after coming to Lewis county was elected superintendent of the county schools for two years and was re-elected for another term. He had already decided, however, that the life of the educator was not the best field of his endeavor, and while serving in this last mentioned office he was spending his leisure time in the reading of law, with such good results that he was admitted to the bar at the expiration of his term. He took his place among the active practitioners of Chehalis in 1893, and in November of that year formed a partnership with Mr. Millett, which is still in existence and is one of the most prosperous law firms of the city. Besides having their share of the general practice they make a specialty of probate business, and they have an excellent reputation in this branch of the profession.

In 1887 Mr. Harmon married Miss Ellen M. Roundtree, who has the distinction of being born in Lewis county, and her father, Martin, was a settler in the territory as far back as 1853, almost in the hazy period of the history of the Pacific coast. The names of the four children born of this union are Warren O., Eva S., Claude B. and Cora. The parents are both members of the Christian church, and he is an elder. He has passed all the chairs in the fraternal orders of the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and Masons; he has often been of service to these fraternities as a public speaker. He belongs to the Republican party, and, because of the deep interest he has taken in the affairs of the veterans of the Civil war, has been chosen an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. E. WILLIS.

Twenty three years ago Chehalis was a mere post-village, boasting of none of the cosmopolitan features which now make it one of the promising cities of the state. It was when the town was thus, as it were, in its infancy, that J. E. Willis came and established himself as an aspiring young attorney and ready to take charge of any legal transactions which his would-be clients might offer. He has thus grown up with the town, has become identified with many of the enterprises which have aided its development, and his place as the pioneer lawyer is an honorable one and a source of just pride and gratification.

His ancestral history goes almost as far back as the settlement of America by the English, for about 1630 a Puritan of English stock came to this coun-

try and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was a man of considerable distinction. Further along in the history of this country and of the Willis family, we find that great-grandfather Willis participated in the Revolutionary war. The latter's son, William T., was born on the Monongahela river, West Virginia, and later located in Canton, Georgia, where he was an eloquent minister of the Christian church, which had only shortly before come into existence. One of his children born during the period of his residence in Canton was William T., Jr., the year of whose birth was 1822. He followed the occupation of farming; he was a firm believer in the political principles advocated by the Whig party, but did not live long enough to see their triumphant outcome, for he died in his thirty-second year, in 1855. He married Mary Mulkey McCartney, a native of central Tennessee; her ancestors were Protestants from the north of Ireland, her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and members of her family, as well as that of the Willises, took part in the Civil war. She is now in the seventy-fourth year of her age and resides in Eureka, Kansas, which has been the home of the family for many years. The two children born of her marriage with Mr. Willis are still living; the daughter, Ellen J., is the wife of Frederick Shaw and resides in Eureka.

The other child of these parents was J. E. Willis, who claims Illinois as his native state, being born on October 19, 1850, during the residence of his parents in Pinckneyville, Perry county. The early death of his father had deprived the family of many of the comforts which he could have provided, and as soon as he became old enough he was compelled to shift largely for himself. He gained his education by his own efforts, and is thoroughly deserving of the title of a self-made man. His youth was passed in Illinois, but he removed to Kansas in 1870, and attended school at Emporia, and, finally settling at Eureka, Kansas, began reading law in the office of W. C. Huffman, of that place, and so much was his success that he was admitted to the bar in May, 1878. But he did not cease his efforts at this point, but has always been a thinking student of his profession, and also deeply interested in affairs of general importance, so that an acquaintance with him soon reveals the fact that he is a well rounded, practical gentleman, conversant with his business in all its details. He owns a good technical library and also a good selection of general works. On gaining admission to the bar Mr. Willis came at once to Chehalis, arriving here on the first of May, 1879. He has given special attention to real estate, commercial and municipal law, and has made a successful career mainly along these lines.

He married, before coming to this state, in 1877, Miss Jessie Enterkine, a lady of Scotch ancestry. They have one daughter, who is a student in the State University. Mr. Willis cast his first vote for General Grant, but since then has been most of the time on the Democratic side of the political fence, although he holds himself strictly independent in such matters and gives his vote to the party or men which come nearest to his ideals. He served for two years as postmaster of Chehalis. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and is a very popular citizen of the community.

C. H. SPRINGER.

One of the great industries in the state of Washington is the manufacture of lumber from the vast areas of timber which abound there. And one of these successful enterprises is the Olympia Door & Sash Factory, which was established in 1887 by Mr. C. H. Springer and his associates, and of this company Mr. Springer is now president. The business is large and flourishing, having a sawmill in connection, and all machinery necessary for the manufacture of doors, sashes, blinds and other such articles. The product is sold in Seattle, Portland and to the local trade. Under Mr. Springer's capable management the business has increased tenfold, now employing sixty-five men, and is not only profitable to its owners but to the whole community as well.

William H. Springer, the father of our subject, was a native of Germany. In his eighteenth year, in 1857, he came to California, being one of the many young men of his fatherland who have found the rigor of the German military system distasteful to their independent spirits; and in these men the United States has found many of its most progressive citizens. For a time he was in San Francisco, and in 1865 went to Portland, where he followed his business of lumberman. In Vancouver, Washington, he married Ellen Turnbull, who came to the northwest with her uncle, Captain Turnbull, a pioneer steamboat man of the Columbia river. The union was blessed with five sons and two daughters, and five are still living. The mother died in 1880, aged forty-two years, but the father still survives, in his seventy-first year. He belongs to the Republican party, and is a worthy, upright citizen.

Mr. C. H. Springer is a native of southern Oregon, born in Josephine county, January 10, 1861, is a graduate of the Portland high school, and has spent his whole business career in the manufacture of doors and sashes. In 1886 Anna Coulson, a native of Illinois, became his wife, and they have three sons and two daughters, William H., Mabel, Clarence, Morris and Claudine. He is identified with the Republican party and holds membership in the Woodmen of the World.

Besides his other interests Mr. Springer has a valuable mining property in the Squak district, which is being developed, and a large stamp mill is being erected. The ore, which is in great abundance, is high grade, and there is every prospect that it will pay large profits. He owns property in Olympia, Ballard and other places, and is everywhere regarded as a business man of great ability.

THE STATE BANK.

One of the important financial institutions of Centralia, Lewis county, Washington, is the State Bank. It was organized in November, 1894. Mr. Charles Galchrist was the chief promoter and is now its capable president; his son, Charles S., and Frank T. McNitt also helped in the enterprise, and the former is now the cashier and the latter a stockholder and director. The



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capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, and a general banking business is transacted. The bank has increased every year since its organization, and is recognized as a leading factor in the business circles of the county.

The life of Mr. Charles Gilchrist is an interesting one. He is a native of bonnie Scotland, and his ancestors were lowland Scotch. Born September 4, 1841, he was carefully reared and educated in his native land, and when nineteen years of age emigrated to America. For the first seven years he was engaged in farming in Ontario, Canada, after which he sold out and removed to Washoe county, Nevada, where for nineteen years he worked in the lumber industry of that state, finding a very profitable field for his endeavors. Disposing of his interests he next went to Bodie, California, where he engaged in the same occupation until 1884, which is the date of his coming to Centralia. He had become acquainted with every detail of the lumber industry, and he continued it here by buying a sawmill and operating it for six years. He then sold the mill property and established the Lewis County Bank, of which he was president. He later sold it to the First National Bank of Centralia, and during the financial panic of 1894 it failed. Mr. Gilchrist then effected the organization of the State Bank, and has been conducting it with marked success ever since.

In 1867 Mr. Gilchrist became the husband of Sarah Ann Van Scriber, a native of Canada, and they had two sons. James is now the manager of the Salzer Valley Sawmill Company, in which Mr. Gilchrist and his son are stockholders; and Charles S. is the cashier of the bank. The death of Mrs. Gilchrist occurred in 1877; she had been a most devoted wife and mother, and her loss was also felt outside of the family circle. In 1879 Mr. Gilchrist married Miss Mary Fulston, who was born in Carson City, Nevada; their one son, Harry, is now a clerk in his father's bank. They have one of the fine residences of the city and are held in high esteem in society. He is a member of the chapter and commandery of the Masonic blue lodge and received his sublime degree as a Master Mason in Carson City, Nevada, in 1867. He votes for the success of the Republican party, but he is not interested to the extent of desiring office, although he held the position of postmaster while living in California.

LAWRENCE BAR.

Lawrence Bar is one of the many German-born Americans who have found this country a land of opportunities and have been eminently successful; he has been a prosperous farmer, served his adopted country in the dark days of the Civil war, and now has a foremost place among the merchants of the city of Centralia, Washington. George and Maria Ann (Eugner) Bar, his parents, were born in Germany, were married there and later brought with them to America their four children. After residing in the state of New York for twelve years Mr. Bar came with his wife and three of his sons to Minnesota in 1856; in Fillmore county he and each of his sons took up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He improved this and on it spent the rest of his life. His wife died in 1876 at the age of seventy-nine, and he survived

until 1887, having attained the good old age of ninety-three years. They were members of the Lutheran church and people of industry and great reliability.

Lawrence Bar is proud to recall that he was born in the fatherland which has sent forth so many eminent men to the world; he is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born there in 1838, and is the only one of the family in the state of Washington. His early training was received in the schools of New York and Minnesota, and he was brought up to a farmer's life. When the first call for three hundred thousand troops for the Civil war went through the land he, with his two brothers, John and George, offered his services; he was enrolled in October, 1861, in Company C, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. While in Kentucky with his regiment he was taken with measles, and, as he had camped in the mud and wet, his life was despaired of, but after partial recovery he was sent home, and, not being strong enough for further duty, he received an honorable discharge in 1862. His brothers remained with their regiment till the close of the war. Mr. Bar's health had been so thoroughly undermined by the exposure of army life that he was not able to take up farm work again. He retained a general supervision of his farm, however, and in connection opened a store in Spring Valley, Minnesota, which he continued till 1891. This year is the date of his arrival in Centralia. His first venture here was a shoe store, but he kept adding to his stock until he now deals in clothing, hats, caps, shoes and all manner of men's furnishing goods. His store, forty-eight by forty-eight feet, had been found wholly inadequate to accommodate his business, and in 1902 he erected a two-story brick structure, thirty by one hundred feet, by far the finest business block in the city; it has heavy plate-glass windows, pressed brick front, and at the corner bears the name of the man who has so fully deserved this prosperity, Lawrence Bar; it is located in the center of the business district and is a credit to the city. Mr. Bar also owns other property in the city, and has six hundred acres of valuable timber land.

Mr. Bar's marriage occurred in 1878, when he became the husband of Mrs. Harriet H. Parsons, a native of Chautauqua county, New York; she had one daughter by her previous marriage, Hattie May, who is the wife of Dr. E. C. Truesdell. Mr. and Mrs. Bar have one son, William Lawrence Bar, who is a student in his junior year at Stanford University. Mr. Bar is interested in the success of the Republican party and takes an active part in local affairs as a member of the city council.

DR. JOHN H. DUMON.

While the physician undoubtedly occupies a foremost place among the learned professions, and the rewards for a successful career in this line are sufficient to attract an ever increasing number of the ambitious youth of the country, still the thorns are numerous among the roses and the successful practitioner has none of the ease which accompanies many of the professions, and no rewards are too great for the years of preparatory study, the perseverance required to get one into a good practice and the actual hardships

which are endured in journeying in cold and rain to the patients far and near. Dr. Dumon, who is the pioneer M. D. of Centralia, has not only put himself to the front in his profession, but ranks among the capable business men of the city.

The ancestry of this gentleman must be designated as French-American, for his father, John Francis, was born in France and emigrated to Canada, where he was married to Sarah Rice, who came of a family long resident in the new world. Coming to Smyrna, Michigan, in 1840, he purchased and improved a farm, making that his home until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-nine years old, in 1884. He had always borne the reputation of an honorable man, and had been a worthy member of the Baptist church. His wife survived him for many years and was seventy-five years old when she died in 1899. There were seven children in this family, four sons and three daughters, five of whom are living; but the only one living in the state of Washington is the Doctor.

Although the future of man is uncertain, and the wisest of present-day seers could not have foretold the life of the little infant as he lay in his mother's arms, there was much rejoicing in the home in Smyrna, Michigan, when the baby John came into the world on the 26th of September, 1850. He spent the intervening years of childhood at his father's home and was carefully reared and educated, attending the graded schools and later the high school in Ionia, Michigan. When it became fixed that he should study medicine for a career he went to the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in the medical department, March 28, 1877. For the next twelve years he was engaged in practice at Crystal, Montcalm county, Michigan, during which time he was successful and laid the foundation for future work. In 1889 Dr. Dumon came out to Centralia for the purpose of investing in some of the vast timber lands of the vicinity, and so pleased was he with all the environments that he decided to make this his permanent location; so it was by almost accident that he became one of the prominent citizens of this city. He bought timber land in both Oregon and in the vicinity of Centralia, and at the present time holds about one thousand four hundred acres. He soon built up a good practice in the city, and has acquired quite a reputation as a first-class surgeon and physician. But he has also been interested in the growth of his adopted city and has built several houses in the place, being the owner of the building in the center of the business part in which his office is located. Many of his profession have come and gone since he first came to Centralia, but he has remained with his choice and become prosperous.

When Mr. Dumon became old enough he cast his first vote for the Republican candidate, General Grant, and has ever since been a zealous supporter of that party. He is a member of the state board of medical examiners, having been appointed by Governor McGraw and reappointed by Governor Rogers. He is also surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad in his section. In the same year that he came to Washington he married Miss Alice Jackson, who is Canadian born, her birthplace being Sarnia, Ontario. They have one daughter, whom they have named Alice May.

HON. OLIVER VINTON LINN.

Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813 ushered into the world a young man destined to become the father of one of Thurston county's prominent lay and clerical pastors. There James Linn was born of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and had been among the early settlers of the state of Pennsylvania. He was educated in his native county, and married Eliza Donaldson, who was of old Irish stock, and they were the parents of eleven children. He was a successful and well-to-do farmer, a member and elder of the United Brethren church for many years, and a zealous Republican, Mr. Linn passed a long and happy life and died in 1879, at the age of sixty-six. His only surviving son followed him for fourteen years and passed away at a ripe age in 1893. Of the large family five are living; one of the sons, Rev. A. E. Linn, is a Presbyterian minister and has a charge in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Oliver Vinton Linn, who is the only member of the family living in Washington, was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of November, 1857, and was educated in Westminster College at Western, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1880. He then read law in the office of Strickland and Mehard in Mercer. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, practiced his profession there for two years, and then went to Atchison, Kansas, where he followed his profession from 1884 to 1889. This latter year is the date of his arrival in Washington, where for two years he was in Mercer county, Oklaholis county, and then came to Olympia; there he carried on the private general law practice until 1898, at which time he was elected to the position of judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Ayer, who had died. Upon the expiration of that term he was chosen to succeed himself, and is now occupying this high judicial position with credit and to the satisfaction of all.

Judge Linn was happily married in 1883 to Maggie A. Taggart, of East Liberty, Ohio, and the daughter of John Taggart. They are the parents of one son, Robert Donaldson. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Pythias. He owns a beautiful home in Olympia and has considerable property interests in the county. His active support and interest are always afforded to the highest good of his community, and his life is one that commands the respect of all.

ROBERT FROST.

There are many men yet living in this country whose adventures would fill a volume. The dangers and hardships of the early pioneers cannot be highly enough appreciated by the present generation, for it is to them that we owe the phenomenal growth and expansion of the great west, which is, from a historical point of view, the most remarkable event of the century that has just passed. It is a pleasure to hear the recital of the many incidents of the life of Mr. Robert Frost, and we shall here record briefly the long career of this very respected and worthy citizen of Olympia.

Robert Frost was born at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, on the

25th of October, 1835, his family belonging to old and sturdy stock. He was educated in London, and, having early formed a taste for seafaring life, in his seventeenth year he ran away from home and for three years was a sailor before the mast, visiting every part of the known world except the East Indies. In August of 1855 he landed in San Francisco, and for a time sailed between that city and Sacramento; he then went out to sea again on the old brig Susan Abigail, and on January 1, 1856, leaving her at Portland, took up the business of plastering. Portland was at that time only a small village and he also worked at Oregon City and at The Dalles, in the latter place being in the employ of the United States government.

At the breaking out of the mining excitement on the Frazer river in 1858, Mr. Frost joined a party of one hundred men under the command of Dave McLaughlin, a son of the good Dr. McLaughlin of northwest fame. Their journey was fraught with much danger from hostile Indians, who frequently attacked them; they fought their way through at last, six of their number being killed and many wounded, and the last battle, which occurred about thirty miles south of the British line, was called McLaughlin canyon, near the Okanagon river. On their arrival at Frazer river the party separated, Mr. Frost going up the river to Foster's bar, where he had considerable success in mining, but, being compelled to pay a dollar a pound for food, he soon gave up the undertaking. With his companions he went down stream to Boston bar, thence footed it over the mountains, took the boat to Victoria, and from there arrived in Olympia without a cent. For three years he worked in a printing office, then returned to his trade, working at five dollars a day until he was again on a sound financial basis. In 1870 he purchased an interest in a hardware store, which was then known as Hoffman and Frost, carrying this on successfully for three years, when they divided the stock, and Mr. Frost located at 418 Main street and carried on a prosperous trade.

Mr. Frost has always been ready to embark in any enterprise that would aid in the prosperity of his city, and has been connected with successful undertakings. He was one of the original stockholders and builders of the electric light and power plant of Olympia, being vice president of the company. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Capital National Bank; he owned a half interest in the lower falls at Tumwater, a valuable property. He is treasurer and one of the owners of the Six Eagles mine in the Okanagon district; the property is a valuable one and large returns are expected. Mr. Frost had charge of the development for some time; a shaft two hundred and ten feet deep has been sunk, and a tunnel is now almost completed, which will drain the mine and allow the ore to be taken out on an incline. During the great panic of 1893 Mr. Frost, not through any fault of his, suffered some reverses, but he is still one of the prosperous men of the city and retains his remarkable mental activity and his business push, which have made him so successful.

At Olympia in 1862 Mr. Frost became the husband of Louisa Holmes, a native of Wisconsin, and she bore him four daughters, all born in Olympia: Nellie and Carrie, who are keeping house for their father; Florence, the wife of Charles E. Garfield, who is engaged in mining in Alaska; and Anna, who

is secretary of the Ellensburg Normal School. The beloved mother of this happy family died in 1887; she was a lady of great refinement and intelligence, and thus the father and children were deprived of one whose influence and care had always been employed to ennoble and uplift those around her. Mr. Frost now lives in his handsome cottage with his two daughters, faithful to the memory of his deceased wife.

Mr. Frost is a prominent Mason, was one of the early members of Olympic Lodge No. 1, has passed all the degrees in the Scottish Rite, including the thirty second, and is now senior warden of the Lodge of Perfection. He has been a life-long Democrat and served as city treasurer for four years, during which time he was so popular with his fellow citizens in this Republican city that he received a re-election. His beautiful home is situated on a tract of four and a half acres overlooking the bay, and covered with a great variety of fruit trees, so that it is a veritable paradise, where he may spend his remaining days in peace and quiet.

JAMES McELROY HARRIS.

The subject of this review is one of Tacoma's leading lawyers. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 16th day of June, 1861, and is of Scotch-Irish and Welsh ancestry. His paternal ancestors came from England with Penn's colonists and settled in Pennsylvania. There Warren Harris, the grandfather of our subject, was born. Upon arriving at manhood's estate Warren Harris married Miss Clarisa Williams. They subsequently removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where George Harris, the father of James McElroy, was born. While George was yet a small boy his father removed with his family to Morgan county in the same state. He was the eldest of several children and was reared and educated in Morgan county, and there learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for several years, but later in life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. George Harris married Miss Deborah McElroy, a lady of Scotch Irish ancestry, and in 1876 they removed to Westport, locating in Vernon county, where they remained until 1884, and in that year took up their abode in Iowa, first going to Palo Alto county and later to Pocahontas county. There they purchased a farm and spent the remainder of their lives, Mr. Harris passing to his final rest in 1898, his wife having preceded him to the grave about three years. They were Quakers to their religious belief, and were people of the highest respectability and worth. Five children were born of their union, but only four of the number grew to years of maturity.

James McElroy Harris, the only representative of the family in Washington, received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Wisconsin. He taught school for a time, and subsequently attended the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa. Graduating from there he came direct to this city, locating at Tacoma in August, 1889. While holding the position of school teacher he began reading law in the office of N. C. Richards, and later in the office of George H. Walker, being admitted to the bar in 1894, and for a few succeeding years remained with the firm of Walker & Fitch. Practising alone from that time until January, 1900, the firm of Fitch & Harris

was then formed, and these enterprising gentlemen are now enjoying a very large and remunerative law patronage. In the early part of 1901 Mr. Harris was appointed a member of the city council of Tacoma to fill out the unexpired term of John Hartman, who was elected sheriff of the county, and after completing the term he was elected to that position, during which time he served as chairman of the committee on privileges, franchises and corporations. His political support is given to the Republican party, and he is a member of the State Bar Association, as well as of the Bar Association of Pierce county, he being at present the secretary of the latter association.

In December, 1891, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Laura Arntson. She is a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Judge A. C. Arntson, now of Tacoma. Four children have come to brighten and bless this home, all of whom were born in Tacoma, and in order of birth they are named as follows: Evangeline, Marian Deborah, Richard Leighton and James Norton. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Episcopal church, while our subject is a birth-right Quaker. His name is a familiar one in political and professional circles throughout this section of the state, and by reason of marked intellectual activity and superior ability he has risen to his present high position in the legal fraternity of Pierce county.

GEORGE SPEIRS.

George Speirs, one of the prominent residents and business men of Whatcom, Washington, was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, December 1, 1855, and is a son of George Speirs and Anne (McLaughlin) Speirs, the former of whom was a shoe manufacturer as well as native of the same locality, who died at the age of sixty-six years, while the latter, also a native of Scotland, died in 1881. Seven children were born to these parents, namely: John, of Glasgow, a house agent; Archibald, also of Glasgow and a house agent; James, a clergyman in British Guiana; Mrs. Christina, wife of Alfred Butler, a dairyman of Montreal; Mrs. Mary, wife of Joseph St. Quintin, a painter of Montreal; Mrs. Anne, wife of John McLaughlin, a mechanic of Winnipeg, and George, our subject.

George Speirs received his early education in the common and high schools of Kilmarnock, and left school at the age of fifteen, after which he entered the school of life, and learned the printer's trade in the city of Glasgow. After ten years in all, during which he was working as a printer in Glasgow, he emigrated in 1879 to Winnipeg, and was employed on the *Free Press*. However, in 1889, he made another change, and came to Whatcom, where he embarked in business for himself. At that time the town had a population of twenty-five hundred, and there was a good opening for his business, which has been a healthy one from the start. Mr. Speirs printed the first daily paper ever published on Bellingham bay, *The Bulletin*, of which he was editor, proprietor and publisher. In 1890 he disposed of the paper to Austin & Rogers, and it was the parent of the present *Blade*, one of the leading newspapers of Whatcom. He was one of the organizers of the Bellingham Oyster Company in 1902, with Henry White as president and Speirs as vice president, and this corporation has had a most successful career.

He is a Republican in politics, and has represented the party in both state and county conventions. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and Elks. On July 13, 1877, he was married to Robina Wright, a daughter of Robert Wright, a lithographic printer of Glasgow, and a member of an old and highly respected Scotch family. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Speirs, namely: Euphemia Stirling, twenty-two years of age, who is the wife of John Albertson Graham, a dealer in agricultural implements at Whatcom.

BENNETT W. JOHNS.

The pioneer history of Washington is familiar to Bennett W. Johns from active connection with the experiences of frontier life in this portion of the state. His history forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the enterprising present, for as early as 1853 he took up his abode in Seattle. He was born at Dixon Spring, Smith county, Tennessee, on the 15th of February, 1838, and is of Welsh and English ancestry. His grandfather, Elias Johns, nobly served his country in the war of 1812. He was of the F. F. V., was one of the wealthy planters and slaveowners of Tennessee, being the owner of an extensive farm and a beautiful home. In his religious affiliations he was a devout Baptist, and was one of the pillars of his church. His son, Bennett Lewis Johns, was also a native of the state of Tennessee, where he was born in the year 1802. For his wife he chose Miss Elizabeth Suttles, who was born near the birthplace of her husband, and in 1853 the family, consisting of the parents and ten children, started on the long and tedious journey to the Pacific coast. Near Soda Springs, Idaho, the wife and mother died of mountain fever, and the eldest daughter, Frances, who had become the wife of Alexander Barnes in the east, passed away of the same disease soon after the death of her mother, and both lie buried near the place of their death. This was a sad bereavement to the remainder of the family, but such was the lot of many of the brave pioneers. When they reached the Cascade mountains the snow became so deep that they were obliged to leave the wagons and much of their outfit, and later they engaged pack horses and took over what they could, and later food became so scarce that they would all have perished had not help reached them by a portion of Seattle's best citizens, who had been sent out to relieve the weary travelers. The children who accompanied them on this journey are here named in the order of their birth: W. F. Johns, who is now a resident of Ocheltree, Kansas; Elizabeth, who became the wife of T. G. Grow, and died in the fifty sixth year of her age in California; Bennett W., the subject of this review; Sarah, who died in King county, Washington, when fifteen years of age; Martha F., the deceased wife of W. H. Mitchell, whose history will be found in another portion of this work; Mary B., who married R. H. Chase and resides in Everett, Washington; Martin R., of Olympia; Belle, who became the wife of Martin Gilver and has also passed away; and Nora, the deceased wife of Captain Hill.

The journey to the state of Washington was begun on the 1st of May, 1853, and they arrived in Seattle on the 4th of November, 1853, the latter



W. M. Johns

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part of the trip having been made in canoes down the White river. On reaching his destination the father took up a donation claim in King county, nine miles southeast of Seattle, on the Duwamish river, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Two years after their arrival here the Indian war broke out, and the family were obliged to seek protection in Seattle. The father and two older boys were volunteers in the war, serving three months in the First and six months in the Second Regiment, and were in the fight at Seattle in 1856 when the Indians attacked the city. While the family were at breakfast they were driven from their home in the suburbs, and during that night the house was ransacked of all that the Indians thought worth taking. But their worst misfortune was the stealing of the winter's supply of flour. The father and the boys had raised the wheat on their own land, the former sowing in the morning as much as the boys could dig into the ground and cover during the rest of the day. Later on this was harvested in the primitive fashion of the time and was threshed with a flail and winnowed in the wind. Then the precious grain was taken by Mr. Johns and Mr. John Collins and others, in a flatbottomed scow to Olympia, where it was ground, and the flour was then brought to Seattle and placed in A. A. Denny's store, where it remained until the night of the Indian ravage.

With characteristic energy, however, Mr. Johns set about the task of retrieving his lost possessions, and after residing on his farm for several years he rented it and removed to Seattle, where he lived until within a few months of his death, and then went to Olympia, where he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William H. Mitchell, until his death, in 1879, when he had reached the seventy-seventh milestone on the journey of life.

Bennett W. Johns, the second son of this worthy old pioneer, was but fourteen years of age when he accompanied the family on the long and perilous journey to the Evergreen state. He made the trip on horseback and drove their loose cattle, and, although they were frequently harassed by the Indians, who drove off their stock, they always succeeded in recapturing the most of them. The education which he had begun in his native state was completed in Seattle, Washington, and he remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age, after which he obtained employment in a sawmill, having been able during the first three months to send his father sixty dollars. Going from there to Fort Hope, British Columbia, he engaged in mining at Puget Sound Bar, on Frazer river, and so well were his services rewarded that he was soon able to send to his father one hundred and four dollars in gold dust. After following the varied fortunes of a miner for some time he turned his attention to the fur trade, in which he also met with success, but in 1869 he abandoned that vocation and returned to Olympia, where for the following fourteen years he was engaged in the sawmilling business with W. H. Mitchell. In 1876 Mr. Johns purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres on Bush Prairie, since which his time has been given to the stock business. In addition to this tract he also owns two hundred and forty acres three miles from Olympia and a good residence in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Johns was celebrated in 1872, when Miss Mary J. Vertrees became his wife. She was born in Illinois and is a daughter of Charles M. Vertrees, also of that commonwealth. One daughter, Ruth, was born to brighten and bless their home, and she is now the wife of A. S. Kerfoot and a resident of Franklin county, Washington. Mr. Johns is a member of the Baptist church, in which he has been an officer since the organization of the church in this city. Mrs. Johns joined the church a few months after its organization. In his political affiliations he has been a life-long Republican, and has served as a school director, as a member of the city council of Tumwater, this state, and is active in every movement and measure intended to benefit the county of his adoption. In his fraternal relations he is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being also a member of its auxiliary, the Rebekahs, and is a past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His long residence in Washington classes him among the honored pioneers of the state, and he has aided in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of this portion of the commonwealth.

HON. ROBERT BRUCE BRYAN.

The grandfather of our honored subject was of Scotch-Irish origin, born in the north of Ireland, whence he emigrated to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. He fought valiantly in the war of the Revolution, became a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania company, and in the battle of Brandywine was wounded in the left breast, carrying the British bullet for twenty years, until his death. He was made lieutenant colonel of the militia and served eight years in the continental army. His son, Peter Bryan, settled in Ohio in 1801 and was one of the early surveyors of that state. Elias L. Bryan, the son of the above and the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Philadelphia, studied to be a physician and first practiced his profession in Hancock and DeLancey counties, Ohio. In 1852 he removed to Iowa, where he continued his practice up to the time of his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of eighty one years. His wife was Amelia Ayres, of Scotch ancestry, and a native of Ohio. She departed this life in 1844, when the subject of our sketch was but two years of age. On both sides the ancestors of this family, have been Scotch Presbyterians and were staunch and reliable people.

Robert Bruce Bryan was born in Hancock county, Ohio, August 1, 1842, and was educated in the public schools and later in a seminary at Coburn Valley, Iowa, where he was a student until 1861. When the Civil war threatened to dismember this Union he answered to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and enlisted in Company I, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment in Missouri and Tennessee and participated in several skirmishes and also in the battle of Shiloh. He was mustered out in September, 1862. During the winter of 1861 and 1862 Mr. Bryan was in the hospital for about six weeks, suffering from an attack of the measles and pneumonia. In the spring of 1863 he again enlisted in Com-

pany F, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which belonged to the Iron Brigade, and was a part of the Army of the Potomac and the First Army Corps. After the battle of Gettysburg, however, in which this brigade was almost decimated, it was consolidated with the Fifth Army Corps. Mr. Bryan remained with this regiment until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, with the exception of forty-one days spent in the hospital recovering from wounds. He had been wounded by a buckshot in the leg, but continued with his regiment until he was struck by a piece of shell in the side, which disabled him for service. Among the many hard-fought battles in which he participated were Shiloh, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He was present at Appomattox Court House at the time of the surrender of Lee, and also took part in the grand review of the victorious army at Washington after the war. He was mustered out on the 3d of July, 1865, and for meritorious services was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and also commanded his company during the absence of the captain.

Returning from the army Mr. Bryan entered the normal school at New Hampton, Iowa, and graduated there in 1866. He then entered upon his life-long profession as a teacher, first in Iowa and later in Kansas. He was principal of schools in Ossawatimie, Mound City and Pleasanton, Kansas, until 1874, when he was elected school superintendent of Linn county, Kansas, which position he filled for four years. In 1880 he purchased the *Linn County Clarion*, at Mound City, and until 1883 devoted his attention to newspaper work. For some time after that he was in New Mexico, and in California, for about a year. His arrival at Olympia was on the 10th of January, 1886. He soon after began teaching at Montesano, where he continued until 1889, at which date Washington was admitted as a state and Mr. Bryan was chosen as the first superintendent of instruction. The splendid school system of the state of Washington is largely due to the aggressive ideas of Mr. Bryan. Upon retiring from that office in 1893 he removed to Aberdeen and was there superintendent of the city schools for six years. In 1900 he was nominated again for superintendent of instruction of the state, and in this office he is now creditably serving. It may be said that Mr. Bryan was born to his profession and is in his native element when in the schoolroom. An enthusiastic, patient and progressive teacher, he has promoted the interests of education along all lines.

Professor Bryan was married in 1869, at Buckingham, Iowa, to Miss Nancy R. Hitchner, a native of the state of Ohio. Two children have been born to them: Grace, the wife of R. E. Dandy, cashier of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hoquiam; and Robert W., who is a merchant and electrician residing at Aberdeen. On the 29th of July, 1894, Mrs. Bryan was called to her final rest. A lady of refined, quiet and amiable character, her loss was deeply felt by her husband and family. In October, 1898, Professor Bryan took as his second wife May L. Arnold, a native of Iowa. The family are members of the Unitarian church. Mr. Bryan has been a member of the Masonic order since 1868, and was a thrice past master of the blue lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and is now scribe of Olympia Chapter No. 7. While in Kansas he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic soon after the order was organized, and has ever taken an active part in the

organization. Coming of a long line of eminent ancestors, with remarkable career as a educator, with long service as a patriot for the preservation of the Union and with success in all the affairs of life, Mr. Bryan may look with pleasure upon the future and view with no apprehension the life to come.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

John Sullivan, chief of police, Seattle, Washington, was born April 12, 1851, in Rome, Oneida county, New York, son of Timothy and Mary Sullivan, natives of Ireland. His father died in 1890, and his mother is now a resident of Canada. Of the eight children composing the Sullivan family, we record that Jeremiah is a miner, residing in Canada; James, engaged in mining, lives in Alaska; Timothy, also a miner, is a resident of San Francisco, California; Patrick, a farmer, lives in Canada; Ann is the wife of William Toole, of Canada; Mary, wife of Michael Cororan, Nanaimo, British Columbia; Honore, wife of John Toole, of Canada.

John Sullivan received a common school education in Canada, his parents having moved to Nova Scotia in his infancy. Leaving school in 1869, he went to work in the coal mines near his home, in Nova Scotia, and was thus employed there for a period of six years. In 1875 he went to Victoria and the next year to Alaska, up the Stickeen river, on a prospecting trip of six months, after which he returned to British Columbia, and remained there, employed in the coal mines in the vicinity of Nanaimo, until 1880. In 1880 he came to Seattle, but remained here then only a short time. The next eight years he worked in the New Castle coal mines, and while there was appointed territorial coal mine inspector under Governor Semple, in which capacity he served one term of two years. After this he joined the Seattle police force. His faithful and efficient service soon gained for him promotion from patrolman to sergeant, then to captain, and in June, 1901, he was appointed chief by Mayor Humes. This office is under civil service rules and is practically permanent. At this writing the police force under him consists of eighty-six men, including captains and sergeants. While Mr. Sullivan is a Republican, he takes no active part in politics, as under civil service order office is removed from politics.

Mr. Sullivan was married August, 1886, to Miss Sarah Ann Tosh, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Adam Tosh, who is now engaged in farming at Samarish Lake. Mrs. Sullivan is of Irish descent. They have two sons and one daughter, Adam Charles, Leo and Mary Agnes.

WILLIAM D. CLARKE.

Among the officials of Everett is numbered William D. Clarke, who was born on the 27th day of April, 1866, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Joseph Clarke, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in his boyhood days. Leaving the Emerald Isle he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became a resident of Pennsylvania, where he lived for many years. Throughout his business career he was employed as an accountant. He married Isabelle Eaton, a daughter of Captain Henry Eaton and a native

of the Keystone state, representing an old American family. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke became the parents of seven sons and a daughter: Henry E., Joseph D., William D., Robert, John, Frank, Charlie and Mollie. The father was called to his final rest in 1898 when sixty-eight years of age, but the mother is still living, now making her home in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy-three years.

In the public schools of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, William D. Clarke pursued his education until he had reached the age of sixteen. He then put aside his text books to enter upon his business career and learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He was engaged in clerking in a clothing store at Newcastle and there remained until 1888, when he came to Seattle and has since been interested in the growing northwest and its wonderful development. He became identified with the business affairs of Seattle as a clothing salesman, and continued in that line until 1892, when he went to Tacoma, remaining a resident of the latter city until 1897. In that year he returned to Seattle, where he resided until 1900, when he came to Everett.

In September, 1900, Mr. Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Horsfall, a native of Illinois, who went to Tacoma during her girlhood days with her parents and located in that city in 1884. She is a daughter of John and Kate Horsfall, both of whom are natives of England. The young couple have many friends in Everett, having during their residence here gained the confidence and good will of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Clarke is quite well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red men and the Woodmen of the World. His political support is given to the Republican party, and in 1902 he was elected justice of the peace of the city of Everett for a term of two years. Mr. Clarke is a young man of marked determination and force of character, and he possesses the enterprising spirit so typical of the northwest. In his own business career he has brooked no obstacles that could be overcome by determined effort and persistent purpose, and along the legitimate lines of trade he has won creditable success.

ALPHEUS DAVIDSON.

One of the successful business men of Tacoma is Alpheus Davidson, the proprietor of one of the leading drug stores in the city, in which is also located the sub-postal station No. 7. He was born in Keptville, Canada, on the 17th of December, 1858, and is of Scotch ancestry. He is a son of Alexander and Alzira (Hicks) Davidson, natives respectively of Glasgow, Scotland, and of Canada. The father emigrated to Canada in his youth, where he was engaged in contracting and building and also in the real estate business, and he attained to the age of seventy-four years, passing away in death in 1900, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he had been long a faithful and devoted member. His widow still survives, and has now reached the age of sixty-six years. To this worthy couple were born six children, three sons and three daughters, and the subject of this review is the only representative of the family in Washington.

Mr. J. Davidson received his literary education in the public schools of his native locality, and is also a graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy. He began his life work as a clerk in a drug store, and ere leaving his native land he was for six years in the drug business on his own account. In 1891 he began business in Tacoma, Washington, on the corner of Eleventh street and Tacoma avenue, where he has ever since enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. Since his arrival in this city twelve years ago, he has identified himself with many of its leading interests, and has done all in his power to promote its progress and improvement. He is now serving as secretary of the Retail Druggists' Association; is vice president of the Pacific Oil Well Company—three wells are now being sunk; is a stockholder in the large match factory just erected in Tacoma; and is an executive officer of the Ferry Museum, an institution which reflects much credit on the city and which has secured the support of a number of the best citizens of Tacoma. He is also the trustee of this institution. His political support is given to the men and measures of the Republican party.

In 1897 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Davidson and Miss Gertrude S. Lawrence, a native of Quebec, Canada, and a daughter of George W. Lawrence. One son has been born to this union, to whom has been given the name of Guy Lawrence. Mrs. Davidson is the secretary of the Home for Orphan Children, having been connected with this humane institution during the past four years, and she is also a valued member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Davidson's religious preference is indicated by his membership with the Presbyterian denomination, and in his fraternal relations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters and the Royal Tribe of Josephus. He enjoys the high regard of his fellow men, and is widely and favorably known throughout Tacoma and Pierce county.

HON. RALPH O. DUNBAR.

The profession of the law, when clothed with its true dignity, purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of men. A high reward there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, rising to the responsibility of his profession, embraces the richness of learning, the firmness of integrity, and the purity of morals, together with the graces and modesty and the perfect amenities of life. Of such a type is Judge Dunbar a representative. For more than a decade a member of the supreme court of the state, he has served for two terms as chief justice of Washington, and the honors conferred upon him have been worthily won and well worn.

Judge Dunbar is a native of Schuyler county, Illinois, his birth having occurred on the 20th of April, 1815. He comes of Scotch ancestry, and his paternal grandfather was a Virginian, while his father, Rice Dunbar, was born in Ohio. The latter was a carpenter and builder, and, removing to Schuyler county, Illinois, he there followed his chosen vocation for a number

of years. He was married in that state to Miss Jane Miller Brisbin, a native of Pennsylvania, descended from one of the old Dutch families of that state.

Nine children were born to them in Illinois, and in 1846 Rice Dunbar brought his wife and children across the plains to Oregon, journeying with an ox team. Mr. Dunbar was chosen captain of the company, and with them traveled the Donner party, who eventually left the Dunbar party to take a cut-off, and met with great disaster and loss of life, which has become an incident of the history of those times. Mr. Dunbar's party traveled through the Klamath country and on the 1st of January, 1847, arrived in Oregon. They had all of their stock stolen from them by the Indians, and hence were obliged to leave their wagons and many of their necessary articles. The Judge's mother rode an old horse, the only one they had, and carried the future jurist, then an infant in his first year. When they arrived in Salem they were without money and provisions, and they lived that first winter almost entirely upon boiled peas. The country was full of savage Indians, and the women were constantly in a state of terror. Added to this were many hardships and privations. The poorest grade of sugar sold for a dollar per pound and other provisions were equally high, so that the family suffered greatly for want of the things to which they had previously been accustomed. Separated far from their former home and friends, constantly facing danger and doing without what had hitherto seemed necessary to their daily existence, the condition of these worthy pioneers was anything but enviable, and it is to them and others that the state owes the foundation upon which has been reared the superstructure of her present prosperity and greatness. The sacrifices they made and the hardships they endured were the means of opening up this region to a latter civilization, and to them is due a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Mr. Dunbar began to work at his trade, building sawmills, gristmills and houses, but times continued hard with the pioneers, and in 1849 he went to the gold fields of California, hoping that there he might more rapidly acquire a competency. The wife and children were thus left almost entirely at the mercy of the savages. He had taken a donation claim ten miles east of Salem, and after mining for some time in the Shasta gold diggings he returned to his family and claim. Improving the property, he transformed it into a fine farm and continued to reside thereon until 1869, when he removed to Salem, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1871, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He was a brave, strong man, but much exposure and hard toil shortened his life. He had ever been a lover of liberty, and was a strong Republican from the organization of the party. His faithful pioneer wife departed this life in 1858, at the age of forty-nine years. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was a very conscientious, good Christian woman. The children who crossed the plains were Mary Ellen, Eliza Jane, William Rice, Delia and Ralph Oregon, the last-named being the Judge, to whom the second name was given because he was brought across the plains in his first year. Three children were born in Oregon, Oscar, Elizabeth and Frances. The three sons are living and two of the daughters. Eliza J. became the wife of Clark Crandle and since his death has become Mrs. Reynolds, her home being in Los Gatos, California; Elizabeth is the

widow of Kirk Ward, and resides in Seattle; William Rice is register of the land office at Vancouver.

Judge Dunbar was educated in the Willamette University, and while acquiring his education also engaged in teaching for two years. He read law in Salem, and in Olympia was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice of his profession in Olympia, being admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1867. His success came soon because his equipment was good, because he prepared his cases with great thoroughness and precision and because of his earnest devotion to the interests of his clients. He continued in active practice until 1869, in which year he was appointed clerk of the United States district court by Chief Justice Orange Jacobs, filling that office until 1871. He then resigned and removed to Yakima, where he again opened an office and soon secured a distinctively representative clientage. In 1875 he became a resident of The Dalles, Oregon, where he practiced for two years, and in 1877 he established his home and opened his office in Goldendale, Washington. The following year he was elected a member of the territorial council and was also elected probate judge of Klickitat county. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Klickitat, Kittitas, Yakima, Clarke and Skamania counties, and his prompt and faithful discharge of his duties won him high commendation. In 1885 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the territorial legislature, and upon the assembling of the house was chosen speaker. He also served for several terms as city attorney of Goldendale, and each position which he filled found him a capable and trustworthy incumbent, so that his popularity constantly grew as the people recognized his worth. From 1880 until 1886 Judge Dunbar was editor and proprietor of the Goldendale *Sentinel*, strongly supporting the principles of the Republican party. In 1889 he represented the eleventh district in the constitutional convention and took an important part in framing the organic law of the state. He was the chairman of the committee on tide and government lands, and was the author of the constitutional article on school lands. In 1889, at the first state convention, he was a prominent candidate for Congress and lacked only three votes of securing the nomination. In the same convention he was unanimously nominated for the position of supreme judge, to which important office he was elected by a large majority. In January, 1893, after serving three years as associate justice, he was chosen by his associate members of the court of appeals as chief justice of Washington, and after serving for a term of five years was re-elected in 1894 and again in 1900, so that he has served upon the supreme bench of his state for more than a decade.

He has long since fully demonstrated his ability to handle the intricate problems which are presented to the court of last resort. The legal profession demands a high order of ability, and the judiciary requires not only ability, but a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessed of an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to lose his individuality, his personal feelings, his prejudices and his peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of

the office to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing these qualifications, Judge Dunbar justly merits the high honor which has been conferred upon him in his thrice-repeated election to the supreme court of Washington.

In 1873, in Yakima county, Judge Dunbar was united in marriage to Miss Clara White, a native of Portland, Oregon, and a daughter of William N. White, a pioneer of 1851, who was murdered by the Indians in 1856. The Judge and Mrs. Dunbar have three children, Fred, Ruth and John, all still at home with their parents. Mrs. Dunbar is a valued member of the Congregational church. During his earlier life, while not on the bench, the Judge was a very active Republican, doing much campaign work to promote the success of his party and its principles, but he never allows political labors or partisanship to interfere in the slightest degree with the faithful performance of his duties. He has always taken a lively interest in fine stock, both horses and cattle, and he finds pleasure and needed recreation in the supervision of his fine stock farm of two hundred and eighty acres, a few miles distant from Olympia. He is raising some fine imported red polled cattle, of which he has some choice prize animals, and he also has on another farm a band of Jersey cattle. For some years he has also bred good horses of the Hambletonian, Membrino and Altamont stock. During the periods of his summer rest he takes great delight in camping at this farm. The Judge and his family have a nice home in Olympia, and he has a very wide acquaintance throughout the state. He is justly regarded as one of the most eminent jurists of the northwest, deserving the high encomiums which are bestowed upon his life work by the members of the profession and the general public.

FRED A. HEGG.

Fred A. Hegg, a member of the Union Mercantile Company, dealers in general merchandise at Sedro Woolley, Washington, is a native of Iowa, born at Decorah, December 22, 1860. His parents are natives of Norway. Anton Hegg, his father, came to America when a young man and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed successfully for a number of years. He is now living retired in Decorah, Iowa. His wife, whose maiden name was Gunhilda Olson, was born in Drammond, Norway. Their family of three sons and two daughters are now settled in homes of their own. Oscar is a resident of Leroy, Minnesota; Adolph is on the old homestead in Iowa; Charlotte is the wife of Andrew Sagen, of Lacrosse, Wisconsin; Henrietta is the wife of Eric Solland, of Decorah, Iowa.

Fred A. Hegg was educated in the public schools of his native town and at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, where he graduated in 1878. After his graduation Mr. Hegg began his business career as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Decorah, Iowa, and was thus occupied there for four years. In 1882 he went to Colorado and a year later to Oregon, in the latter state giving his attention to farming and carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1889. That year he came to Washington, and at Fairhaven started a grocery store, which he conducted two years. He came to Sedro Woolley in 1891 and established himself in the grocery business, and, with

the exception of a short time when he dealt in hardware, he has been in the grocery business ever since. In 1893 he bought an interest in the Green Shingle Company, and the new firm took the name of the Union Mercantile Company, and its officers are as follows: Emerson Hammer, president; W. W. Caskey, vice president; A. W. Davison, treasurer; and F. A. Hegg, secretary.

Mr. Hegg was first married in 1886 to Miss Mollie Douglass, a daughter of O. T. Douglass, of Oregon. She died in 1896, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters, William Anton, Earle, May and Mildred. In 1899 Mr. Hegg married Miss Fannie Bishop, a native of Indiana, and their union has been blessed in the birth of a daughter, Florence, and a son. Mr. Hegg is a member of the Lutheran church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DR. ROBERT KINCAID.

To feel in the closing days of his long life that he has followed nature's inward laws, that he has not lived for self alone, that he has helped and uplifted many of his fellow men, and that through trials and difficulties he has won a high and honored position in society, all these things and many more are the rewards of the splendid career of Robert Kincaid, who stands in the front rank of physicians and surgeons in Olympia. No estimate too high can be set on the works of such a man, and it is hoped that the brief record of the main events of his career, which is all that can be attempted in a work of this kind, will be an incentive to those who come after him to higher and nobler living, for it is in biography alone that the best stimulus to effort is found.

The father of Doctor Kincaid was George Kincaid, who owned a large estate in North Ireland; his forefathers were of Scotch descent, and settled in Ireland during the reign of King James the First, about the year 1609. His wife was Elizabeth Virtue, of English stock. George Kincaid died in his thirty-sixth year, when our subject was only four years of age. The wife then, with her little family of three sons and a daughter, emigrated to Canada and took up her residence in Petersburg, where she lived till her death in her seventy-sixth year, and over her last resting place her grateful children have erected a beautiful monument. One of the sons, John, now holds a government office in Canada.

Robert Kincaid was born on the 10th day of June, 1832, in the famous county Donegal, North Ireland, a country which has given us four of our presidents. He was trained for life's work in the Queen's University and graduated in the medical department in 1862 with the degree of M. D. He then came to the United States and served as surgeon in the army during the remainder of the Civil war, at Washington and on Governor's Island, and afterwards became medical inspector of the state of Maine. Returning to Canada on account of the ill health of his mother, he engaged in the practice of medicine in Petersburg for a quarter of a century. During this time he was surgeon of the city of Petersburg, surgeon of that county, surgeon of the Midland Railroad of Canada, and surgeon of the troops with the commission of colonel in the British army. And in the course of twenty-five years' residence there he held every office in the gift of the people of his



H. Kincaid

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city and county, and was finally elected member of the Canadian parliament.

Owing to ill health he was forced to give up his residence here and seek a more salubrious climate, finally selecting Olympia, where he settled in 1888. His health immediately improved, and he has since engaged in the practice of his profession, gaining eminent success. The Doctor invested in lands and made a fortune, but with many others in the great financial panic in 1893 lost most of his gains. But feeling that he must above all give his children an education, he sent them to the Washington State University, the mother going with them to provide a home.

Dr. Kincaid's marriage had occurred in 1865, and his wife was Margaret Bell, a daughter of James Bell, manager of the Commercial Bank of Canada and register of the county of Lanark. They are the parents of five children: The eldest son, Traver Charles Digby, is now professor of zoology in the Washington State University and is regarded as one of the most scientific men in the country for his years; the daughter, Loe Rowena, is a graduate of the university with the class of 1901 and is a large contributor to the magazines and periodicals; Kenneth George is in the hospital service of the regular army, was in charge of the Presidio hospital in San Francisco and with the famous United States Fourth Cavalry, and is now at Angel's Island, California, examining soldiers from the Philippines, thus without doubt having a bright future before him; the oldest son has a mechanical genius and is employed as engineer by the Northern Pacific Railroad at Seattle; and the ten-year-old daughter, Airdrie, who was born in Olympia, is attending school at Seattle and is at the head of her class, giving promise of being the brightest one of a very bright family.

Doctor Kincaid is the oldest man in the medical profession in the city; he is the physician and a member of about ten of the fraternal societies of Olympia, is the health officer, and president of the pension board. While in Canada he was deputy grand master of the Masonic order. Although past the age of threescore and ten, he still enjoys remarkably good health and attends to his large practice with all the vigor of youth. He has had a long career as physician, and night or day, sunshine or storm, he has always been ready to go to the aid of the suffering, and the gratitude of those he has aided has been more precious to him than all pecuniary rewards; and in this lies the secret of his success, that he has ever been willing to lend a helping hand, and, although reverses have come to him, and his life has not been a bed of roses, he now holds the esteem of all because of his noble and sincere character.

NORRIS ORMSBY.

The business interests of the city of Sedro Woolley, Washington, has an enterprising factor in the subject of this review, Norris Ormsby. Mr. Ormsby was born October 24, 1856, in Shelby county, Illinois, and comes of Irish and Scotch ancestry. His father, John J. Ormsby, was a native of the Emerald Isle and a respected citizen of this country. While filling the office of sheriff of Fremont county, Iowa, in June, 1866, he was killed while in the

act of arresting a man charged with murder. Mr. Ormsby's mother, Nancy (Martin) Ormsby, was born in Indiana, of Scotch descent, her family having long resided in America. John J. and Nancy Ormsby reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are now residents of the state of Washington, except one daughter, Ion, who is married and settled on a farm in Oregon. The other daughters reside in Sedro Woolley, they being Clara, wife of B. D. Vandevaer, and Minnie, wife of F. A. Douglass, a druggist. John Ormsby is engaged in the saloon business in Sedro Woolley, and William Ormsby is a farmer in Washington.

Norris Ormsby received his education in the public schools of Iowa, to which state his parents moved when he was a small boy. At the early age of ten years he began to support himself. His first employment was in a dry goods store, where he worked for four or five years, after which he was for sixteen years in a livery stable. Leaving Iowa, he went to Kansas, where he remained two years, and thence came to his present location in Washington. Here he engaged in the drug business with his brother-in-law, F. A. Douglass, but at the end of one year sold out and turned his attention to draying, buying a span of mules and dray, and in this business he has been engaged ever since. Subsequently he opened up a feed store, dealing in hay and grain and also coal, which he has conducted successfully, having as his partner his son-in-law, J. B. Holbrook.

Mr. Ormsby is a Democrat, and in local politics has always taken an active part since he came west. He has been representative to county conventions, and has been on the city council of Woolley and Sedro ever since they were incorporated. When these towns were consolidated he was elected mayor. Prior to the consolidation he was mayor of Woolley two terms. At present he is a member of the council. Public-spirited and enterprising and with an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the people of the town, Norris Ormsby's influence has for years been felt in the locality in which he lives.

Mr. Ormsby was married May 11, 1878, in Atchison county, Missouri, to Miss Sena Talliferro, a native of Monroe county, Missouri, of French descent. They have one daughter, Hallie, who is the wife of J. B. Holbrook. Fraternally Mr. Ormsby is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

GEORGE J. HOHL.

George J. Hohl, a prosperous dealer in hay and grain, was born February 5, 1863, in Hokah, Houston county, Minnesota, and is a son of Jacob Hohl, a native of Germany, who came to this country as a boy. By trade he was a plowsmith, and died in 1864 in the service of the federal army, Fifty-second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His wife was Catherine Buehler Hohl, a native of Germany, now living in Hokah, Minnesota. The children born to Jacob Hohl and wife were: John J., a land agent at Minong, Wisconsin; William R., a railroad man in southern Minnesota; Henry L., a wholesale charcoal dealer in Houston, Texas; Charles W., land and oil agent in Houston, Texas; George J.; Emma, wife of W. H. Whittaker, job printer of St. Paul; Miss Katie A., at home in Hokah, Minnesota.

George J. Hohl was educated in the public schools of Hohak, and graduated from the high school in 1881. After this he spent one year in the Wilson Business College at Lacrosse, Wisconsin. His next step was the serving of an apprenticeship in a flour mill at Hohak, and he then went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he worked for the St. Paul & Pacific Coal Company as foreman. In 1886 he located at Bellingham Bay, when there were very few people in this locality, and as soon as the town of Fairhaven was organized he moved here, and took up a pre-emption claim one and one-half miles from the city limits. In 1897 he was one of the stamperders to Dawson, going over the White Pass or Skagway trail, and, after two years, went the second time with a six-dog team and drove six hundred miles, and was frozen in with the thermometer registering fifty degrees below zero. The first winter he mined, and the second year he operated a sawmill. In 1899 he returned to Fairhaven and engaged in a wholesale and retail grain, hay and feed business.

Politically Mr. Hohl is a Republican; was school director of Fairhaven from 1891 to 1897, and has always taken an active part in local affairs, serving as delegate to county conventions. During the year 1901 he was mayor of Fairhaven, and held that office in a manner to inspire respect and confidence. In addition to his other interests Mr. Hohl was one of the organizers of the Alger Oil and Mineral Company of Fairhaven, which was established in 1901 with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars; he was made its president and general manager and has held the position ever since.

On November 18, 1890, Mr. Hohl was married to Mrs. Nellie Eggloff, a daughter of M. J. Rogers, of Saginaw, Michigan, and a native of Chicago, coming of an old American family of Scotch ancestry. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hohl, namely: Ross J. Eggloff Hohl, aged nineteen years. Mr. Hohl is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is very popular in all these organizations. Through steadfast industry, uprightness of character and an ability to make his work count, Mr. Hohl has steadily mounted the ladder of fortune, and is numbered among the successful men of Fairhaven.

CHARLES A. DARLING.

Charles A. Darling, a leading representative of the dental profession in Whatcom, Washington, and a man of prominence in the community, was born May 14, 1869, at Portage, Wisconsin, and is a son of James M. and Clara (Kellum) Darling. The father was a native of New York, born of an old American family, and engaged in mining and dealt extensively in real estate. He is now a resident and prominent business man of Fairhaven. His wife was born in Connecticut, and also came of good American stock, grafted on English ancestry. Two children were born to these parents, namely, our subject, and Dwight K., now one of the leading druggists of Everett, Washington.

Charles A. Darling received his early education in Hammond Hall, Salt Lake City, from which he was graduated in 1885, whence he went to Philadelphia and entered the dental college of that city. In 1890 he was graduated

from that institution, and returned to Fairhaven, where for two years he practiced his profession, having been admitted to practice by the state board of examiners. In 1892 he removed to Whatcom, and has built up a very large and lucrative practice, which is constantly increasing, and his patients are numbered among the very best people of the city. For the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 he was a member of the board of dental examiners, and in 1898 and 1899 was its president. He is a member of the State Dental Society, and was president of that organization in 1896. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in party matters, and for the past nine years has been a delegate to all the county conventions except in 1902. He was sent to the national convention held in Chicago in 1896, which nominated Bryan.

On September 5, 1898, Dr. Darling was married to Miss Mable Studevant Byrne, a daughter of a successful real estate dealer in Kansas. The Byrne family is well known and dates back to Revolutionary days. Mrs. Darling's great great-grandfather on the maternal side was Zebulon Pike, after whom Pike's Peak was named. Her grandmother, Sarah Studevant, now residing in Larned, Kansas, is the last lineal descendant in that state of the famous Pike. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are consistent members of the Episcopal church, and Dr. Darling is one of the vestrymen of that body.

In addition to his other interests, Dr. Darling is president of the Homan Lumber Company of Fairhaven, operating two shingle mills and a sawmill, with a capacity of one hundred and sixty thousand shingles per day. The company owns considerable timber land adjoining the plant, and Dr. Darling was one of its organizers in 1901. He was one of the organizers and is now vice president of the Samish Oyster Company, with beds in Samish bay, which they planted and cultivated. The company have eight hundred and thirty one acres at the mouth of Samish river, and will be prepared to place their product upon the market next year, probably about one hundred and fifty tons. Dr. Darling is one of the charter members of the Cougar Club, the leading social club of Whatcom, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Fairhaven. There are few men in Whatcom who either in a professional or business sense have done more than the doctor in so short a period of time, to increase the prosperity of the city, or have so firmly established themselves in the confidence and respect of the people of that locality.

WILLIAM H. PINCKNEY.

William H. Pinckney, police magistrate of Blaine, Washington, was born June 20, 1813, at Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and is a son of Joshua B. Pinckney, a native of New York state. One of the early members of the family was C. C. Pinckney, who was sent to represent the colonies in England. Joshua B. Pinckney was colonel of the Second Regiment of the Michigan militia during the Black Hawk war, and died in 1897 in Blaine, Washington, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah A. Mills, and was born in Concord, New Hampshire; both of her grandfathers were majors in the Revolutionary war, their names being Major John Mills and Major Church. Major Mills was one of the participants in

the battle of Bunker Hill, and both gentlemen were from the state of New Hampshire, of Scotch descent, and died in New Hampshire. The children born to Joshua B. Pinckney and wife were as follows: John M., in the book and stationery business since 1864 in Sioux City, Iowa; Albert M. resides in Blaine; Charles died in Iowa; our subject; Charlotte married S. P. Hughes, now retired, in Blaine; Mary, widow of Isaac Griswold, resides in San Francisco.

William H. Pinckney was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Michigan, although the greater part of his practical knowledge was on the frontier. During his school life all of his leisure moments were put in on the farm, and he later devoted all of his time to it. He was driven from the farm at the time of the Minnesota massacre in 1862, and in September of that same year he and his brother John enlisted in Company E, Northern Border Brigade. The state called for five companies, and they mustered them in without any delay and started them for the frontier of Iowa and Dakota, Captain Jerome M. White being in command of Company E. After serving with Company E one year, Mr. Pinckney then served in Company L, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with Captain S. P. Hughes in command, and he received his honorable discharge in February, 1866. He participated in the northwestern Indian expedition under General Alfred Sully, and saw some very hard service. In 1866 he went back to the farm, remaining until 1873, but he found he had grown beyond the limits of a quiet life, and went west to Blaine, Washington, purchasing forty acres of land. In 1878 he went to Seattle, and for three years served on the police force there, but resigned, and in 1888 embarked in a real estate business, which he continued until 1894 and then retired to a ranch in Semahmoo which he had purchased fifteen years before. Ever active and progressive, Mr. Pinckney did not remain long upon his ranch, but in 1899 opened up a real estate and insurance office in Blaine and has been very successful in his various operations ever since. In political convictions Mr. Pinckney is a Populist, but has been associated with the Democratic party, and in Iowa was clerk of Sioux township for four years; was appointed sheriff of Plymouth county, Iowa, and served two years; was also assessor of Sioux township for three years, and during the same time was also clerk; was justice of the peace of Semahmoo township, Whatcom county, for two years, and justice of the peace of Blaine two years, and for three terms was appointed police justice.

On March 24, 1873, Mr. Pinckney was married to Anna J. Jackson, a daughter of Andy Jackson, of Pennsylvania, and she was born in that state. The Jackson family is of Scotch-Irish descent and played an important part in the Revolutionary war. One son, John Jackson, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Pinckney in May, 1876, and he is now admitted to practice law. Mr. Pinckney is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being connected with that order for twenty-two years; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since 1874, and is also a member of the Grand Army post. Few men in this locality have done more to develop the Puget Sound district, and to induce financiers to locate in that neighborhood and increase the material prosperity of the state, than the distinguished man whose name heads this memoir.

GEORGE C. ISRAEL.

The Israel family is of Welsh and Pennsylvania Dutch extraction on the paternal side, and Scotch and Irish on the maternal side. The original progenitor of this family in America, Isaac G. Israel, sailed with William Penn, and that worthy settler took an active part in the first Pennsylvania colony. And later on in the history of the country we find that the mother of the famous General Israel Putnam was an Israel, and that several members of the family distinguished themselves in the Revolution.

William C. Israel, the father of George C., was born in the Old Dominion state, and from there in 1849, moved by the wonderful reports of the new Eldorado in the west, came to California and engaged for three years in mining and prospecting; he was the discoverer of the Diablo coal mines. In 1853 he returned to Missouri and Illinois and brought across the first band of American bulls, and engaged extensively in the importation and raising of Mexican cattle. After his discovery of coal he again went east and brought back machinery and opened the Tutonia mine, which he conducted successfully for a time, and then sold out and until 1881 followed the then profitable star routing. In that year he came to Washington and followed stock raising. He became a man of much influence in the state and was one of the county commissioners who built the magnificent Thurston county court house, which was afterward sold to the state and became, with a few additions, the present capitol building. His wife was Hannah Olmstead, a native of New Hampshire, and of their two sons and three daughters all are now living and three reside in Washington, namely: James McDaniel, who is state timber inspector and resides in Olympia; Elsie, now Mrs. Winfield Morgan, of Bush Prairie; and George C., whose sketch immediately follows. The death of the father occurred in 1895 at the age of sixty-eight years.

The birthplace of George Israel is in Antioch, Contra Costa county, California, where his birth occurred on the 20th of October, 1858. He attended the St. Mary's College at San Francisco and graduated in 1878. He then read law in the office of Hon. Davis S. Terry in Stockton, California, and was admitted to practice in December, 1880; until June, 1881, he was deputy district attorney in that place. He then came to Olympia, where he opened his office and had a very lucrative practice. In 1889, going to Phoenix, Arizona, he practiced law and was in the legal department of the Southern Pacific Railway. Since 1897 he has resided in Olympia and has a very large clientele, including several large corporations and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In politics Mr. Israel has been a staunch Republican, but in 1896 he evinced his independent views by voting with the silver wing of the party, and in 1898 returned to his former allegiance. In 1895 he became the husband of Bell S. Huntley, a native of New York. They live in a beautiful home in Olympia, enjoying the many comforts of life and their numerous friends. Mr. Israel is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks. He is a man of independent and resolute character



G. C. Israel

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and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in the state of Washington.

ABRAHAM WOOLMAN ENGLE.

From early manhood the subject of this sketch has been a resident of Seattle, Washington, has aided in its growth and development and shared in its prosperity, and ranks to-day with its leading citizens.

Abraham Woolman Engle was born March 4, 1851, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and belongs to a well known and highly respected family. The record shows that four brothers of the name of Engle came to this country from Saxony in the year 1683 and made their settlements in New Jersey, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The one who located in New Jersey was the progenitor of a large family. One of his descendants, Abraham W. Engle, was the father of our subject, was born in Burlington county, and was by occupation a merchant, dealing in general merchandise, lumber and coal, and also owning some coasting schooners that ran between Philadelphia and the Carolinas. He died in 1861. His wife, Sarah C., was before marriage Miss Engle, she being a distant relative, and she, too, was a native of New Jersey. She died in 1883.

The younger Abraham W. Engle was educated in the public and private schools of his native state, finishing his schooling in 1869. Then he spent two years in assisting in the settlement of his father's estate, after which, in February, 1871, he came west to Puget Sound, seeking a change of climate on account of illness. He spent one year on Whidby Island in a successful effort to regain his health. The next four years he was in the employ of the Bellingham Bay Coal Company at Whatcom, where, with Sutcliff Baxter, he had charge of the company's mercantile business. In 1876 he took up the study of law, and in 1878 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the territory of Washington. He practiced in Seattle until 1884, when his attention was turned to banking; he became associated with Judge J. R. Lewis and M. V. B. Stacey and established the First National Bank of North Yakima and the First National Bank of Ellensburg. Of the former Mr. Engle was cashier at the time of organization and subsequently was made president, which latter office he filled until 1896. In 1895 he accepted the position of business manager of the northwestern agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with headquarters in Seattle, which position he still holds. However, he is yet interested in banking, being a director of the Washington National Bank of Seattle. He has also for a number of years been interested in real estate, and is the owner of valuable property. In 1891, in company with Judge Lewis, he built one of the largest brick buildings in North Yakima, and, associated with C. D. Stimson, he has just completed a brick hotel and business building, known as the Manning building, corner Fourth and Union streets, Seattle. The residence he occupies he built in 1888.

He was married November 18, 1882, to Miss Alice Warbass, daughter of the late Dr. U. G. Warbass, of Olympia, Washington. She is a native of Olympia. Her only surviving relative in this country is Judge E. D. War-

bass, of Friday Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Engle have one daughter, Marian, aged twelve years. Politically Mr. Engle is a Republican. He has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, frequently attending state and county conventions of his party, but is not an office-seeker.

HON. J. W. ROBINSON.

For four generations the name Joseph has been the christian name of the head of the Robinson family. This family originated in Scotland, for many years resided in England, and came to this country in its early history, taking up their settlement in Virginia. The first Joseph Robinson was a prosperous Virginia merchant. His son, grandfather Joseph, was born on the banks of the James river; he was a leading attorney and held several high judicial positions; his death occurred in his ninety-fourth year.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Joseph the third, was born on the 1st of January, 1811, was educated and reared in his native state until his nineteenth year, and then in 1830 came west to Clinton county, Ohio, settling near Wilmington. He engaged successfully in stock-raising and farming, and lived to be eighty-two years of age. His wife, Margaret Killen, was a native of Kentucky; her English ancestors were early settlers in Pennsylvania and her father, James Killen, was a Revolutionary officer, afterward becoming a pioneer of Kentucky. These parents had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Two of the sons served in the Union army in the Civil war, James as a surgeon, and Robert as a private, but later becoming a lieutenant; the other male members of the family were lawyers, doctors and druggists, all residing in the east except the subject of this sketch.

Joseph William Robinson was ushered into the world near Wilmington, Ohio, on October 5, 1855. In the excellent schools of his state he was educated, and in the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal; he received his knowledge of law in the Michigan State University. In 1883 he came to Olympia, which he has made his home ever since. In this time he has built up a large and lucrative law practice and has acquired an enviable reputation in this honorable profession; he has one of the best private libraries of professional works in the city.

He has always been a Republican, and was elected and served for two years as district attorney, when the district extended to the Columbia river. In 1860 Mr. Robinson was chosen superior judge of Thurston county, and soon became the best known trial judge in the state, but the duties were not sufficiently active, and he resigned in 1892. Returning to active practice, he was the same year elected mayor of Olympia. He has membership in the Masonic fraternity, in the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

MATTHEW E. HYNER.

Matthew E. Hyner, one of the pioneers of Edmonds, Washington, was born December 3, 1846, in northwestern Pennsylvania, near Tionesta, and is a son of Robert Hyner, also born in Pennsylvania, and a lumberman by occupation, who died in 1886. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the

continental army at Valley Forge with Washington. The family originated in Germany, but was established here many years ago. The maiden name of the mother was Harriet Ball, and she was born in Vermont and died in 1852, having come of old English ancestry. Six children were born to these parents, namely: our subject; Isaac, a farmer of Maryland; Clinton C., a merchant of Vineland, New Jersey; Lavina, widow of H. H. Stone, residing in Jamestown, New York; Mary married J. H. Dawler, of Holly Beach, New Jersey; Sarah, widow of G. R. Chambers, residing in Vineland, New Jersey.

Matthew E. Hyner was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, concluding his studies when he was twenty years of age, at which time he opened a drug store at Unionville, Ohio, and conducted it for eight years. He then moved to Vineland, New Jersey, and for one year was engaged in farming. His next location was on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he conducted a farm for a year. In 1878 he went to the southeastern part of Illinois and operated a farm for eight years. In the spring of 1887 he moved to Edmonds, Washington, and engaged in a grocery and provision business for six or seven years, and also had the first express office in the place, known as "The Northwestern." This was before the railroads had made connection with Edmonds. Later he disposed of his interests and has since then lived retired.

On March 10, 1868, he married, in Vineland, New Jersey, Clara A. Brown, born in Pennsylvania and a daughter of W. T. Brown, a merchant of Union City, Pennsylvania, since deceased. The Brown family is Scotch-English in origin, and Mr. Brown's grandmother on the paternal side of the house was a Tiffany. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hyner, namely: Paul B., in a cigar and tobacco business in Seattle; Robert W., a mill proprietor; Ruth B. In religious ideas they are all members of the Congregational church. Mr. Hyner is a Democrat and has represented his party in state conventions for the past twelve years, and has been upon the county central committee and to county conventions for many years. He was appointed postmaster of Edmonds in 1888-90 and again in 1894-99. When he came to Edmonds the place consisted of a little settlement of half a dozen families. Through the many changes Mr. Hyner has borne his part of assisting in the development and material advancement of this locality, and is pointed to with pride as a very representative pioneer of the state.

John L. Hyner, a brother of our subject, served as a soldier through the Civil war, and was under General Hooker. At the close of the conflict he was sergeant. His company of volunteers was from New York, and was practically wiped out of existence. Later he served as sheriff of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1878.

MAJOR CHARLES O. BATES.

There is much variety and interest in the life history of Major Charles O. Bates, who has passed the greater part of his life in different parts of the Union, but for the past eleven years has been a resident of Tacoma, and is a prominent lawyer there, and the deputy county attorney. His parents were

Rev. Henry and Keziah (Chapman) Bates, and on both sides of the house members of the family fought in the Revolutionary war. Rev. Henry was born in New England, while his wife was a native of Connecticut and is still living at Crete, Nebraska. Henry came west at an early day, and after graduating from Oberlin College became a minister of the Congregational church. He was also a prominent educator and in later life removed to Crete, Nebraska, and was connected with Doane College. During his work there he passed away at the age of seventy-five, in 1889. During the war he was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate, and as the section of Ohio in which he lived was rather favorable to slavery he was subjected to much persecution because of his views.

While this worthy couple were residing in Goodrich, Michigan, the son Charles O. was born to them on May 31, 1855. A few years later the parents took him to Canton, Illinois, where he received most of his education. He went to Nebraska in 1873, and at Beatrice carried out his intention of studying law, gaining his knowledge of the profession in the office of Colby and Hazlitt. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state on October 31, 1878, and he first commenced practice as an attorney in Beatrice. He showed much ability and made himself popular, for he was county attorney of Gage county for one term and also city clerk and city attorney of Beatrice. For twelve years he was connected with the National Guard of Nebraska, having entered as a private, and being successively promoted to first sergeant and first lieutenant of his company, and later appointed adjutant of the First Regiment, Nebraska National Guard. Upon the organization of the First Brigade he was appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of major, which position he held until removing to the state of Washington.

In the winter of 1890 and 1891 he was with the First Brigade, Nebraska National Guard, in the war against the Sioux Indians in the Pine Ridge uprising, and in the official report from Brigadier General L. W. Colby to the governor of Nebraska Major Bates is warmly praised for the tact, patience, endurance, and the ability with which he performed his duties in that campaign.

Mr. Bates came to Tacoma in 1892, and has since been building up a splendid practice in the city. He is a member of the firm of Bates and Murray, whose office is at 310 Fidelity building. For the last three years he has been deputy prosecuting attorney of Pierce county. He is one of the most active workers in the ranks of the Republican party, and is a zealous partisan and a fine speaker, being in great demand as a campaign orator. He is the exalted ruler of the Elks, is a Mason, and a member of the Union Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bates became a benedict on December 23, 1879, in Lincoln, Nebraska, when Miss Kate Gillette became his wife. They are the parents of two children, Etta Chapman Bates and Russell Gillette Bates.

JOHN H. AND JAMES H. MILHOLLIN.

From an early period in its development the Millhollin brothers have been prominently identified with the history of the Sound country, and none

more than they deserve a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved splendid results. The family is of Scotch and German descent, and the paternal grandfather of our subjects, Jonathan Milhollin, enlisted in the continental army for service in the Revolutionary war when fourteen years of age, serving throughout the entire struggle to the surrender at Yorktown. After the war he settled in Kentucky, but when slaves were brought into that state, he, being an abolitionist, removed to Springfield, Ohio, crossing the Ohio river in 1800, and he was the first justice of the peace in Clark county. William Milhollin, his son and the father of our subjects, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He followed milling in Ohio, and in 1853 moved to Champlin, Hennepin county, Minnesota, where his death occurred on the 14th of January, 1871. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca A. Henkle, was born in Springfield, Ohio, and is a member of a prominent old American family, representatives of which took part in the Revolutionary struggle. Six of her uncles were ministers of the gospel, and one, Moses Henkle, was a famous literary and newspaper man. The family is of Scotch-Dutch descent. Mrs. Milhollin is still living, having reached the age of eighty-seven years, and she makes her home in Blaine.

John Henkle Milhollin was born in Springfield, Ohio, May 31, 1844, and his education was received in the public schools of Minnesota. In his youth he worked at farm labor on his father's farm and in scaling logs in the river, thus continuing until 1869, when, on account of impaired health, he went to California. Returning to Minnesota in 1872, he was thereafter engaged in logging with his brother until 1882, during which time he was also in the employ of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company. The year 1885 witnessed his arrival in Blaine, Washington, since which time he has been prominently identified with its interests, but at the time of his arrival this now thriving city contained but four houses and only a few were scattered throughout the surrounding country. In 1886, in company with his brother, he began the erection at Blaine of the first wharf built into deep water, this enterprise being completed two years later, in 1888, and they also erected for the city a seven hundred foot wharf on E street, the principal wharf in the city. They constructed all the foundations for the original mills and also furnished many piles for the fish traps. During the past few years the elder brother has been engaged in scaling logs.

John H. Milhollin was married on the 11th of October, 1884, to Mary J. McPherson, the wedding being celebrated at St. Cloud, Minnesota. She is a native of Ontario, Canada, but is a member of an old American family of Scotch descent. One daughter, Rebecca, has graced this union. Mrs. Milhollin has one sister and three brothers living in Washington: Ann Harvey, of Seattle; Peter McPherson, an attorney of Republic; George McPherson, a stockman of Bruster; and William McPherson, of Bruster, who followed the flag to the sea under Sherman. In his fraternal relations Mr. Milhollin is identified with Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of Anoka, Minnesota. He was a member of the township board of Champlin, that state, and in 1897-8 served as a member of the city council of Blaine.

James Halsey Milhollin was born in Hennepin county, Minnesota, on the 28th of June, 1856. His elementary education was received in the com-

mon schools of his native locality, but this was supplemented by instruction in Professor Archibald's Business College. After completing his studies he engaged in the logging business with his brother for ten years, during which time he was employed throughout the summer months with the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company. From 1883 until 1886 he followed agricultural pursuits, and in the latter year came to Blaine, Washington, where for the past three years he has been engaged in getting out piles on his own account. The brothers have constructed several residence buildings in Blaine, have opened several streets and in 1888 built the California Creek bridge. The brothers have exerted a wide influence in affairs pertaining to the development and improvement of this section, and throughout the entire period of their residence in the Evergreen state have been held in high esteem. James H. Milhollin gives his political support to men and principle rather than party and is independent, but has served as a delegate to many county conventions. In 1892 he was made a member of the city council of Blaine, receiving every vote cast with the exception of twelve, and during the years of 1888, 1889 and 1890 served as a member of the school board. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

On the 6th of October, 1884, at Champlin, Minnesota, Mr. Milhollin was united in marriage to Miss Minnie C. Faber, a daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Faber and a native of Jackson county, Iowa. Two sons came to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Milhollin, Clayton F., born in 1886, and Henkle, born in 1902.

COLONEL FRANK C. ROSS.

For many years Colonel Frank C. Ross has been numbered among the representative citizens and business men of Tacoma; and throughout the period of its development he has been an important factor in the improvement and advancement of this section of the state, being also concerned with the broader interests which have had to do with the welfare of the commonwealth.

A native son of the Prairie state, Mr. Ross was born at Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, March 20, 1858, and is the son of Marcellus and Martha A. (Kellogg) Ross. As one reviews the history of that commonwealth and looks into the past to see who were prominent in its early development, he will find that for many years the name of Ross was closely connected with the progress and advancement of their section of the state. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Colonel William Ross, was born at Munson, Massachusetts, April, 1792. He served as ensign in the war of 1812, and was engaged in the battle at Sacketts Harbor. His brother, Leonard Ross, was a captain of a company in the same regiment. Colonel William Ross left Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1820, in company with his four brothers, Captain Leonard, Dr. Henry J., John and Clarendon Ross, and went to the greater Pike county, when it embraced that part of the state west of the Illinois river on a line direct to the northwest corner of Indiana, taking in the present site of Chicago. General Steadman, of Beardstown, Illinois, commissioned William Ross as colonel to raise a regiment to serve in the Black Hawk war, to rendezvous at Beardstown. Abraham Lincoln was com-

missioned captain of a company in the same regiment. Colonel Ross and Abraham Lincoln were delegates to the first national Republican convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1856, where John C. Fremont was nominated for president and William L. Dayton for vice president. Colonel Ross was also a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, June 15, 1860, where Lincoln was nominated for president on the third ballot. Colonel Ross and Abraham Lincoln went as delegates to the state convention when Richard Yates, the "war horse," was nominated for governor. As Governor Yates and Colonel Ross were walking along the street one day, Colonel Ross said "I hear Mr. Lincoln's footsteps," and looking back they saw him coming up. Colonel Ross grasped Mr. Lincoln by the hand and said to him: "I think you had better go with us and help nominate a president." To this Mr. Lincoln replied: "My better judgment tells me I better not." When Abraham Lincoln was president he often visited Colonel Ross and consulted him on important questions. One was on issuing the emancipation proclamation. Colonel Ross told Mr. Lincoln, when discussing the subject, not to let the sun go down before he issued the proclamation. Colonel Ross served eight years in the Illinois senate and succeeded in getting a number of important bills for the welfare of the state. He was the founder of the town of Pittsfield, Illinois, now the county seat of Pike county, naming the place after Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the birthplace of Mrs. Marcellus Ross. He died at Pittsfield, Illinois, May 31, 1873.

Marcellus Ross, the father of our subject, was the first white male child born in greater Pike county, that event occurring November 11, 1824. The first Masonic lodge in all this large district was organized and held in Colonel Ross's residence, and the hickory gavel used on that historic occasion is now one of the keepsakes of the subject of this sketch. Before the breaking out of the Indian war, Black Hawk, the great chief, was a frequent visitor at the Ross home and often carried Marcellus Ross in his arms. Mr. Ross became a wealthy and prominent business man and farmer in Pike county, and was engaged in flour milling and woolen manufacturing and other enterprises. He left Pike county with his family in 1881, and settled in San Jose, California, there residing until 1899, when they joined their son Frank, in Tacoma, the latter having located in Tacoma in 1879. Mrs. Ross was born of New England parents at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 17, 1830. She married Marcellus Ross at her Massachusetts home, and with him returned to the then almost unknown west, and for fifty-six years this worthy couple have traveled life's journey together. Two sons and one daughter now bless their union.

Frank C. Ross received his scholastic training in the schools of Pittsfield, Illinois, the town of his nativity, and was there extensively interested with his father in agricultural pursuits. At seventeen years of age he went with his mother and sister to San Jose, California, on a visit, where for two years he was assistant with Marshall Groom, son of the proprietor, in the cooking department of the Golden Gate Fruit Canning Company. In 1877 they returned to Pittsfield, but two years later he came out to Washington territory, taking up his abode in the little hamlet of Tacoma. At the time of his arrival this now prosperous city had but a population of seven hundred and fifty

inhabitants. After working at various occupations for a short time he went in partnership with his brother, Charles K. Ross, in the fruit and confectionery business, which business developed into a large and successful trade, but was discontinued at the death of his brother, who was accidentally killed by falling from the cars while on his way from Kalama to Tacoma, in 1883. Colonel Ross then engaged in the real estate business, and before many years had passed he was recognized as a wealthy and successful capitalist and promoter.

In 1889-90 Colonel Ross was president of the Tacoma & Lake City Railroad and Navigation Company, a road which he built for a distance of twelve miles from Tacoma to American Lake, toward Portland, which he sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, reserving the steamer and boats on the lake. Terminal grounds to the value of a quarter of a million dollars were donated to the Union Pacific Railroad by Allen C. Mason and Colonel Ross. The Union Pacific then began the work of extending the line to Portland, but after expending a million dollars in the project the company went into the hands of a receiver and the work stopped. Continuing in enterprises of this nature, Colonel Ross, in 1892, began the construction of a railroad along the shore of the Sound between Tacoma and Seattle. He also made numerous surveys of possible routes from Tacoma to the east and south, exploring all the mountain passes of the Cascades, and also to the northwest to Port Townsend and the straits, running by the present site of the United States navy yard at Bremerton, and in fact projected a system of railways converging at Tacoma, where he has extensive terminal grounds.

The road toward Seattle ran for three miles through the Puyallup Indian reservation, which at that time was an insurmountable barrier, but Colonel Ross conceived the plan of having the work on his grade done by the Indians themselves, on their own land, believing this would enable him to get through. He had a large force of Indians at work clearing right of way, and was notified by President Grover Cleveland to cease work and get off the reserve. This he refused to do, and troops from Vancouver barracks, under command of Captain Carpenter, an old Indian fighter, were sent to stop the work. The troops attempted to drive the Indians off at the point of the bayonet, but the Indians, encouraged by Colonel Ross, resisted the troops and finally drove them off the ground, using their working tools as weapons and rolling logs down the steep hillside, scattering the army. Captain Carpenter finally withdrew, but promised the Indians that he would return the next day and drive them off if he had to kill every one of them. In the early morning following Colonel Ross's attorneys, Judge Fremont Campbell, General A. J. Baker and Charles Woodworth, having secured a writ from the courts of King county, Sheriff Charles Woollery captured Captain Carpenter in his tent, and after a short parley in which the sheriff informed the crestfallen officer that even the orders of the president of the United States were not good enough to hold out against a sheriff, the army submitted to the writ, and the following day the officers were arraigned before the court in Seattle, where a decision was rendered in Colonel Ross's favor. The government took the matter to the United States court, where Judge C. H. Hanford sustained Colonel Ross, but upon a further appeal by the government to the court of appeals the decision was reversed. Colonel Ross, not being satisfied with this decision, set to

work in another way. In 1897 he procured a franchise across the flats on Railroad avenue, from the city council of Tacoma, then went to Seattle and secured a franchise there from the county through the lands in King county. He enlisted with him Malcom MacDougall, a prominent capitalist of that city, and after securing the money necessary to build the road along the water front between the two cities they returned to Tacoma, where Mr. MacDougall asked for additional rights of way over lands on the tide lands in the city limits, through his attorney, General James M. Ashton. The city council, however, delayed and opposed the project until Mr. MacDougall became disgusted and dropped the whole project.

Colonel Ross next became interested with Fred E. Sander in securing a franchise from the city of Tacoma for a street railway line to connect the two cities, by way of White and Stuck river valleys, with a cut-off over the hills from Auburn to Tacoma. He was associated with George W. Chapman, of Seattle, in securing the right of way for this line; but after the General Electric Company, represented by Stone & Webster, secured from Henry Bucey that gentleman's route and rights of way for a line over the hill country between the two cities, they changed their plans and purchased the Sanders route, on which the present Seattle-Tacoma Interurban line was built.

In the furtherance of his project of establishing extensive railway terminals on the water front at Tacoma, Colonel Ross acquired extensive interests on the tide flats of the Indians, under contracts which entitled him to purchase these lands at a specified price as soon as Congress should pass laws allowing the Indians to sell. A senatorial committee from Washington, D. C., came to Tacoma to decide when and in what manner the lands might be sold, and also to investigate Colonel Ross's contracts and his rights thereunder. This committee reported in favor of the appointment of a commission to ascertain who were the legal owners of the Indian lands, and to make agreements with the Indians for the sale of the lands, the prices demanded and terms of sale. A commission was then appointed, and a number of the Indians who had made contracts with Ross then sold, through this commission, the lands so contracted. These contracts all being on record gave notice to the purchasers from the commission, but a number of persons paid their money and took certificates of sale from the commission. On March 3, 1903, the necessary law having been passed by Congress authorizing the Indians to sell, Ross brought suit against all persons who had attempted to secure title to his lands, to quiet title. A large number of these cases were settled, but several are now pending, and will be settled in the supreme court of the United States, as the land has now become of great value. Of the large area of lands controlled by Colonel Ross, free sites have been furnished for manufacturing enterprises and it is his purpose to make these lands the business center of the great city destined to grow up on Commencement bay.

At the present time Colonel Ross, in company with Judge Campbell, is associated with E. J. Felt in a project for the construction of a fast suburban electric line between Tacoma and American Lake, and is also negotiating for the construction of another line of standard gauge road into Tacoma.

MRS. R. A. SMALL.

Mrs. Rainie Adamson Small is now filling the position of county superintendent of public schools in Snohomish county, Washington. She has been so closely and prominently connected with the educational interests of this section of the state during more than a decade that no history of the community would be complete without the record of her career. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which one can direct his energies is that of teaching; whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or from the schoolroom, its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. For ten years Mrs. Small was recognized as one of the most competent teachers in the schools of Snohomish county, and at the end of that time she was elected to the position which she is now so capably filling.

Mrs. Small was born on the 2d of February, 1861, in the land of the midnight sun. Her father was Andrew Adamson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States in the year in which his daughter was born. He brought with him his family and took up his abode in Nicollet county, Minnesota. He has since carried on agricultural pursuits, and is still living upon a farm there at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia Charles, was also a native of Norway, and this worthy couple are still traveling life's journey together, Mrs. Adamson having reached the age of seventy-one years. In the family were seven daughters and eight sons.

Mrs. Small pursued her preliminary education in the country schools of Minnesota, and at the age of fourteen years she left home to care for an invalid sister in northern Missouri. On the death of this sister Mrs. Small went to Iowa, where she continued her education as a student in the public schools of Bloomfield. In 1879 she went to Colorado where she entered upon her work as an educator, successfully teaching in Boulder county. While there she completed a preparatory course in the University of Colorado and in 1882 she attended Lombard University of Illinois, where she continued her studies until on the completion of the collegiate course she was graduated in the class of 1886. In 1890 she came to Snohomish county and has since been identified with the educational interests of this portion of the state.

On the 16th of June, 1886, in Galesburg, Illinois, Rainie Adamson gave her hand in marriage to Wallace F. Small, whose birth occurred in Illinois, while his mother, who in her maidenhood was Aurelia F. Rhyder, and his father, who was J. D. P. Small, were natives of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

During her residence in Snohomish county Mrs. Small has gained a very wide acquaintance and won the esteem of all with whom she has been associated. She was the national president of Phi Beta Phi Sorosis for four years, which fact indicates her prominence in this college fraternity. In November, 1900, she was elected superintendent of the public schools of



Mrs. P. A. Small

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Snohomish county, her term expiring in September, 1903. In this position she has given careful supervision to educational work, has studied closely the conditions and needs of the different schools of the county, has suggested reforms and instituted improvements until under her direction the schools have made rapid advance, and their present high standard is largely due to her efforts. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing her to be a woman of broad intellectuality and keen discernment, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Moreover, her many womanly qualities and kindness of nature have gained for her the warm personal friendship of many with whom she has been brought in contact.

JAMES A. DURRENT, M. D.

From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere we imagine his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque and crabbed, it is the mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only a superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Durrent in large measure meets all of these requirements, and is regarded by many as an ideal physician. Certainly, if patronage is any criterion of ability, he ranks high among the leading physicians and surgeons in Snohomish, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. James Arthur Durrent was born on the 23d of April, 1875, in Columbus, Ontario county, Canada, and is the only son of Edward and Anna S. (Rundle) Durrent. The father is a native of England and was taken by his parents to Canada when but three years of age. He wedded Miss Rundle, who was born in Ontario and represented an old English family. Their home is now in North Dakota, where he is conducting a ranch. The only daughter of the family is Effie May Durrent.

Dr. Durrent began his education in the public schools of Ontario, and later attended the high school at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, there continuing his studies until 1890. In that year he went to North Dakota, and was afterward graduated in the high school of Dickinson of that state, with the class of 1896. He pursued a course in the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor during the succeeding summer, and in the fall of the same year, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the medical department of the Michigan University and therein pursued his studies until he was graduated on the 20th of June, 1900. Almost immediately afterward he came to the Sound country and practiced medicine at Marysville, Snohomish county, for one year. In the summer of 1901 he pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, also in the New York Polyclinic and the New York Lying-in Hospital. In February, 1902, he returned to this section of Washington and took up his abode in Snohomish, where he has since remained, gaining an enviable position in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

On the 8th of July, 1902, Dr. Durrent was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Rozella McDowell, of Minneapolis, a daughter of C. A. and N. V. McDowell. The young couple are widely and favorably known in the city of their adoption, and the hospitality of the best homes is here extended to them. The Doctor is a worthy follower of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a Republican. In the fall of 1902 he was elected city health officer for the city of Snohomish and is now filling that position. He is yet a young man, but, with a nature that can never content itself with mediocrity, he has so qualified himself that he is steadily advancing to a prominent position among the most capable members of the profession in Snohomish county, and the public and the Masonic fraternity acknowledge his worth and merit.

J. O'B. SCOBEEY.

As a leading representative of the industrial interests of Olympia, Mr. Scobey stands to-day as the head of the Puget Sound Preserving Company, and he is also receiver in the United States land office, having been appointed to this position by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt. A native of the state of New York, he was born in Summit, Schoharie county, on the 5th of July, 1854, and on the paternal side comes of Scotch and Welsh ancestry, while on the maternal side he is of Irish and English descent; but for many generations both families have resided in America. Zephaniah D. Scobey, his father, was born in the Empire state on the 15th of December, 1817, and pursued his education in New York. He was afterward ordained as a Methodist minister, and for half a century was connected with the Old New York Conference. He retired from the ministry in 1856, but afterward preached occasionally, and in 1858 emigrated to Delaware county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and established his home. While there he was elected treasurer of his county and served for two terms, was also agent for the Upper Iowa University, and acted as postmaster at Fayette for twelve years. For some time he was also clerk of the county, and in his public offices was ever found to be reliable, prompt and efficient. Later he removed to Chicago, where he died on the 15th of April, 1897, at the age of eighty years. He had married Miss Ellenor Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, their wedding being celebrated in Glenham, New York, in 1845. Like her husband, Mrs. Scobey was a devout member of the Methodist church, and both led lives of great usefulness, Mr. Scobey being particularly active in the cause which he espoused in his youth. His influence was widely felt for good in the community with which he was identified, and to those who knew him his name still remains as a blessed benediction. In the family were five children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Sarah B. Duncan, who is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and is now practicing in that city; George P., who conducts a grocery store in Fayette, Iowa; Charles Robert Anderson, who is Indian agent at Poplar Creek, Montana, and has charge of the Fort Peck Indian agency; and Carry O., who resides with her sister in Chicago.

J. O'B. Scobey, the other member of the family and the only one living in Washington, obtained his education in the Upper Iowa University, and

was graduated in the class of 1874, having the honor of being the valedictorian. Soon afterward he entered the journalistic field, becoming connected with the newspapers in Fayette, Iowa. Later, in Corning, Iowa, he began reading law, and in the spring of 1879 was admitted to the bar, and practiced his chosen profession until 1892. In 1886 he came to Chicago, where he resided until 1892, when he removed to Pullman, Washington, and for a year was connected with the Agricultural College at that place. In 1893 he arrived in Olympia and with others purchased the *Morning Olympian*, which he published until the 21st of July, 1897, at which date he received the appointment of receiver in the United States land office, being named for the position by President McKinley. In March, 1902, he was reappointed by President Roosevelt, for during his previous term he had been most loyal to the trust reposed in him, therefore representing the government's best interests. In Dakota Mr. Scobey served for two terms in the legislature, and was the champion of every measure which he believed would contribute to the welfare of that commonwealth. He also served one term as a member of the legislature of the state of Washington.

Since his arrival in Olympia Mr. Scobey has become an active factor in business circles here. He organized the Puget Sound Preserving Company, which has been famed for its strawberry jam. The enterprise has now assumed extensive and profitable proportions, a large business being carried on in the canning of fruits and vegetables. Twenty-five employes are in the factory, and in this business Mr. Scobey is meeting with excellent success. He has twenty-seven acres of land devoted to the raising of strawberries, raspberries, cherries and currants and no finer berries can be found anywhere in this country than those produced upon his place. He also has splendid fields of plums and prunes, and in this enterprise is proving how well is the soil of the Puget Sound country adapted to the purpose of raising fine fruit. He also purchases large quantities of fruit for his cannery, and he ships his products to the east, where there is a large demand for the goods which are put up by the Preserving Company.

On the 24th of November, 1880, Mr. Scobey was happily married to Miss Myrtie E. Walker, at Brookings, South Dakota. The lady is a native of the state of Wisconsin and a daughter of Jacob Walker. Their children are Bessie; Willie C.; Arthur M. and Helen. Mr. Scobey became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1881, having been made a Master Mason in Brookings Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M. He now belongs to Whitman Lodge No. 49, and has taken the Royal Arch degree and the chapter degree at Brookings; and the Knights Templar degree at Tacoma, Washington. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World; the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, and Order of Washington. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. He has ever been energetic and persevering, and has carried forward his efforts along lines of well defined labor, bringing to him prosperity.

HON. THAD HUSTON.

The name of Huston has been made familiar in various states, both east and west, by the vigorous personality and successful achievements of those by whom it was borne. As far back as 1680 representatives of this family were settled in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and from this parent stem were sent out offshoots which reappeared as sturdy growths in different sections of the west. Alexander Huston, whose birth occurred in the Keystone state during the latter half of the eighteenth century, was among the pioneers who reached Kentucky as early as 1805. Though at this period the "dark and bloody ground" was enjoying comparative repose, it was far from being an idyllic place of residence. The state had been in the Union but a few years, population was still sparse and confined to a few sections, and much of the broad acreage subsequently so famous was still unfamiliar to the plow. Daniel Boone, the celebrated sylvan hero, feeling crowded by the too near approach of civilization, had crossed the Mississippi in the trail of the buffalo to obtain the room essential to his roving disposition. Since the treaty of Greenville the red men of Ohio no longer crossed the river to hunt and incidentally maraud the neutral ground that lay beyond. There was a temporary lull in the dreadful business of scalping and tomahawking, which had long constituted the chief occupation of the border.

After spending eight years in Kentucky, Alexander Huston concluded to recross the great river and cast his destinies with the new territory of Indiana. At the time of his arrival there was little in the prospect that gave promise of the magnificent commonwealth which we now see before us. No development of consequence had as yet taken place, and the aspect of nature exhibited almost its original solitude. The majestic forests of oak, walnut, hickory and elm stretched in unbroken masses from the Ohio line to the Illinois border, and from the great lakes on the north to the graceful windings of La Belle Riviere on the south. There were, it is true, some scores of thousands of adventurous people on the scene, but they were widely scattered, and no towns of any importance had as yet appeared, and such villages as had been established were mostly confined to the Ohio river border. Alexander Huston settled upon a tract of land in the southern section about 1813, and from that time on was a very active agent in affairs preceding the formation of the state. He was also elected a member of the first legislature of Indiana, which assembled at Corydon, took a leading part in the important proceedings of that body and remained continually in office until the capital was removed to Indianapolis in 1825, and was a member of the first session in Indianapolis.

William Alexander Huston, son and namesake of the pioneer above described, was born in August, 1814, in Washington county, near New Philadelphia, on a homestead a part of which has never since left the possession of the family. He educated himself for a physician in the medical college at Louisville, practiced some years in Indiana and in 1852 removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in his profession when the outbreak of the Civil war convulsed the country. He was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he per-

formed arduous service in the line of his profession until his health broke down under the strain and brought on his death in June, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee. In early manhood Dr. Huston had been married in Salem, Indiana, to Sarah, daughter of James Thompson, of that place, and four of the five children by this union are still living. The widow, now in the seventy-sixth year of her age, still lives at Salem, Indiana.

Thad Huston, one of the sons of this estimable matron, was born in Washington county, Indiana, April 15, 1846, but as his father shortly afterward removed to Illinois he received his education in that state. He was attending school in McDonough county when the war opened, and with his father's regiment went to the front, from which the father was never destined to return. On the 21st day of August, 1864, scarcely four months after his enlistment, the subject of this sketch received a gunshot wound in the knee in one of the fights near Memphis, which disabled him for further service and produced an injury from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1864, and returned to his home for rest and recuperation. During the summer of 1866 he was engaged in service with the freedmen's bureau and as contract steward at the hospital in Vicksburg, but in the fall of that year returned to Illinois and entered upon the study of law. Being admitted to practice in March, 1868, he went to Chicago in the following spring and secured a position as collector or agent for a large wholesale house. He was thus engaged when the disastrous fire of 1871 practically destroyed the great lake city and threw himself and thousands of others out of employment. For the fourteen following years he practiced law at Salem, Indiana, and during this time became quite prominent in the Republican politics of the state. He was a delegate to the famous national convention at Chicago in 1880, in which the "immortal 306" made the great fight to elect General Grant for a third term, but which eventuated in the nomination of James A. Garfield for the presidency.

About this time Mr. Huston's attention had been attracted to the advantages offered by the Puget Sound country to enterprising emigrants, and he determined to cast his lot with this part of the northwest. So in 1887 he closed up his affairs in Indiana, took a transcontinental train for Washington, and before the end of the year was domiciled at Tacoma in the practice of law. He soon attracted attention and received recognition by appointment as master in chancery for the United States circuit court for the western district of Washington. This office he filled acceptably until 1900, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Pierce county for the term which is still uncompleted. A number of talented Indianians have achieved success and obtained official recognition in the new state of Washington, but none have reflected more honor upon the Hoosier commonwealth than Judge Huston. Both as a lawyer and judge, as well as in all the characteristics of a good citizen, he has commended himself to his associates and proved a valuable acquisition to the progressive city on the Sound.

The social relations of Judge Huston are in every way agreeable and in keeping with the character of the man. Some years ago Miss Rose L. Kenrich, a young lady from Illinois, was appointed as one of the teachers in the Tacoma schools and attracted attention by her superior qualifications as an

educator. She is a daughter of Solomon Kenrich, who at present resides in White county, Indiana, to which section he removed from his old home in Illinois. On the 20th of June, 1898, Judge Huston and Miss Kenrich were happily wedded, and have since been pleasantly domiciled in one of the most commodious residences in Tacoma, where a genial but unostentatious hospitality is extended to their many friends. By virtue of his war service Judge Huston is eligible to membership in various patriotic organizations, but confines his fraternal relations to comradeship with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Tacoma branch of the Grand Army of the Republic.

URBAN G. WYNKOOP.

Urban G. Wynkoop of Wynkoop-Vaughan Drug Company, Tacoma, Washington, was born at Plummer, Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and is a son of J. F. and Elizabeth (Leech) Wynkoop. J. F. Wynkoop was born in northwestern Pennsylvania, of Holland Dutch stock, his ancestry being among the early settlers near New Amsterdam, in with the Holland Dutch land grant company on the Hudson river. Urban G. Wynkoop received an excellent preliminary education in the schools of Jamestown, New York, and finished at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, a department of Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1886.

Before the close of his school days, however, he owned two drug stores, one in Allegheny city and another at Springfield, Pennsylvania; this was before he was twenty-one years of age. In the fall of 1886 he sold out his business and went to Washington, D. C., where for a year he was in the employ of Shellor & Stephens, on the corner of Ninth and Pennsylvania avenues, one of the best drug stores in that city. A year later he removed to Tacoma and bought into the drug business of Slayden & Sayer. Still later, with Mr. Slayden as a partner, he started as a branch store, the Crystal pharmacy, at the corner of Ninth and C streets, but they afterwards dissolved partnership, Mr. Wynkoop taking the large store in the Fife Block where the Donnelly Hotel office now is. About 1896 he removed to his present location, the southwest corner of Ninth street and Pacific avenue, the best retail location in Tacoma. For several years past Mr. Elmer P. Vaughan has been a partner in the business, which is conducted under the name of Wynkoop-Vaughan Company. The concern does a very large business, and both gentlemen are successful and enterprising business men. Mr. Wynkoop is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to all the leading fraternal organizations of Tacoma.

In June, 1882, Mr. Wynkoop was married at Jamestown, New York, to Miss Mittae F. Georgi, and two sons have been born to them: William and Albro G., both of whom are being educated in college. The pleasant home at 307 North J street is a favorite gathering place for the many friends of the family, and both Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop are highly respected by a large circle of friends. Mr. Wynkoop has been identified with the State Pharmaceutical Association since its organization about fourteen years ago, and at



U. G. Wynekoop.

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its last convention, held July 18-21, he was elected president of the association. He was one of the organizers of the association, and assisted in drafting the first pharmaceutical law in the state.

ERIC EDWARD ROSLING.

Eric Edward Rosling, a leading member of the Tacoma bar, has been a successful law practitioner in this city during the past fourteen years, his residence in the Evergreen state dating from the 1st of June, 1890. His birth occurred in the far-off land of Sweden, March 3, 1865, being a son of Charles E. and Charlotte (Peterson) Rosling, natives also of that country. Their marriage was celebrated in the land of their nativity, and in the fall of 1865, when the subject of this review was less than a year old, they took up their abode in Boston, Massachusetts, where they have ever since made their home. They are consistent members of the Lutheran church, and are people of the highest respectability and worth.

Eric Edward Rosling, the only son of this worthy couple, received his elementary education in the public schools of Boston, after which he matriculated in the Boston University, and in 1889 he completed the course in the Boston Law School and was given the degree of LL. B. In 1889 he came to Washington, selecting Tacoma as the future field of his endeavor, and although he had no acquaintances when he arrived here he soon formed a law partnership, and for two years the firm of Garretson, Parker & Rosling enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. Severing his connection therewith, Mr. Rosling has since practiced alone. From the beginning of his professional career he has met with a fair degree of success, and his clientage is now of a distinctively representative character. The Republican party receives his hearty support and co-operation, and during the years of 1893-4 he served as city attorney, while for two years he was president of the board of education. He has long been prominent and active in promoting the educational interests of the city, and the normal school was established during his term of service on the board, and he has also been an active member and secretary of the board of the Young Men's Christian Association, aiding materially in the procuring of their building and the necessary furnishings. Although his interests are many and varied, he has never neglected his religious duties, and is a valued member of the First Baptist church of Tacoma, in which for nine years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school, and now has the largest young people's class of any church in the city, it having a membership of ninety-six, and much good has resulted from its association.

The marriage of Mr. Rosling was celebrated in 1890, when Miss Minnie Belle Lincoln became his wife, she being a native of Boston and a daughter of Freeman Lincoln, a member of the same family from which President Lincoln was descended. Three children have been born: Hattie, nine years; Marion, seven years; Edward, six years. Mr. and Mrs. Rosling reside in a beautiful home in Tacoma, the residence being built in 1893, and they have a charming home at Steilacoom. In his fraternal relations he is a member of both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also connected with its auxiliary, the Rebekahs.

JAMES H. DAVIS.

One of the most picturesque phases of our national life was the days of the old "side-wheeler" steamboat on the great rivers of the central west. Many tales have been told illustrative of the career of the steamboatman, and that prince of humorists, Mark Twain, who was himself one of the best pilots that ever steered a boat by a snag or sandbank, has preserved these pioneer incidents of river traffic in his immortal works. And it is a matter of history that the great Lincoln also was a well known figure on the Mississippi long before he was ever an aspirant for political honors. It is a matter of pride with Mr. Davis, whose life is the subject of this biography, that he passed some of the years of his early boyhood in boating on the river, and he has many reminiscences of his experiences in that rough but honest life.

His father was Captain Henry C. Davis, who came of Welsh ancestry and was of Kentucky parentage, but was born in Harrison county, Indiana. He enlisted at the first call for defenders of the Union and was enrolled in the Thirteenth Indiana cavalry, serving throughout the entire war and being raised to the rank of captain. He is a farmer and cattleman, and is now living at Bucklin, Kansas. His wife was Sarah E. Edmondson and was a native of Indiana: she is still living.

Their son, James H., was born at Fredericksburg, Harrison county, Indiana, on August 22, 1866. He was just eleven years old when he left his home and began working on the steamboats which plied on the Ohio and Mississippi, these being the chief modes of transportation between the north and south. James was not only a hard and willing worker, but was very economical, and when he had saved up considerable money from this service he returned to New Albany, Indiana, and resolved to carry on the education which had been so much neglected in his youth. Accordingly he attended a business college there and graduated in 1884. His desire for a good mental training was not yet satisfied, and on his own resources he attended the De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, for two years. He now felt himself better equipped for the battles of life, and went west to Granada, Colorado, where he remained for three years engaged in general merchandising and banking. He then came to Tacoma, arriving here on March 10, 1889. He entered the employ of the street railway company, of which he was the purchasing agent for three years and three years following was the general superintendent. Once more he embarked in the mercantile business and continued it with gratifying success until the fall of 1900, when he was elected as the candidate of the Republicans of the county to the important position of auditor. His term was for two years, and in the fall of 1902 he was up for re-election and was re-elected by the largest majority ever given in Pierce county. He is a very popular man and has made a most capable official.

Mr. Davis and Miss Olive L. Luzader were married at Carlton, Colorado, November 2, 1888; they have no children. Mr. Davis is past grand master and past grand representative of the Washington Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Fernhill Lodge No. 80 A. F. & A. M.

DAVID C. BOTHELL.

David C. Bothell, one of the most prominent citizens of Bothell, Washington, and owner of the townsite, was born May 3, 1820, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. His father was George Bothell, born on the ocean, and he made his home in Pennsylvania, being a farmer and tanner. In the war of 1812 he enlisted, but never saw active service. His death occurred in 1834 or 1835. The family is an old Revolutionary one, of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Johnson, and she was born in Ireland, but died at the age of ninety years, about 1880. Six children were born of this marriage, namely: David C.; William, living in Indiana; Caroline, widow of Ben Henderson, resides in the south; Elizabeth, widow of a Mr. McWilliams, of Nebraska; Florana, widow of Steward Walker, of Pennsylvania; Mary Jane, widow of Benjamin Walker of Nebraska.

David C. Bothell was educated in the public schools of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and at the death of his father helped to support the family by working on the farm and at the carpenter trade until he was twenty-four years of age. On February 27, 1844, he was married to Mary Ann Felmley, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Felmley, a miller of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mrs. Bothell's mother was born in New Jersey. The following family was born to them, namely: John, deceased, served two years in the war; George served three years in the war, but at present is in a milling and logging business near Bothell, and has served two terms in the state legislature; David, a laborer of Bothell; and Labert, in the mercantile business in Iowa and Minnesota; while the girls are Mary Ann, who married Robert Campbell, a retired blacksmith of Bothell; Rachael, who married John M. Keener, a teamster of Bothell; and Clarissa, deceased.

After his marriage David C. Bothell worked at his trade, at teaming and in sawmills in Pennsylvania, near the Stewardson furnace. On February 19, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war until November, 1865. He participated in thirty-nine engagements, including those of the Shenandoah Valley, Petersburg and Winchester. He belonged to Averal's brigade, and was kept marching all the time. While not wounded, his back was injured on account of his horse falling upon him, while he was jumping a ditch. His honorable discharge was delivered in November, 1865.

In 1866 he removed to Calhoun county, Illinois, and engaged in a wood business on the Mississippi river until the fall of 1871, when he moved to Palmyra, Missouri, and embarked in farming and dealing in wood. However, in the fall of 1874 he again made a change, and this time located in Clayton county, Iowa, and continued his farming operations, and found work at his old trade as a carpenter. In 1883 he went to Seattle, Washington, and after a year moved to what is now Bothell, purchased the ground and platted the town that is named after him. For seven years he was engaged in logging and lumbering, as well as in shingle mills, and was then burned out. After rebuilding he sold his interest and erected the Bothell Hotel, which he has operated ever since.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and was active in the past and a prominent political factor. He was the father of the county as well as of the town, and served as road supervisor. Mr. Bothell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has given a large amount of ground for church purposes, not only to the Methodist church, but to other denominations. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a man highly respected and much revered by those who know and appreciate him.

HUBBARD F. ALEXANDER.

With astonishing rapidity have the business interests of the northwest sprung up and been developed, and this section of the country is continually drawing to it men of enterprise and capability who have become the founders of extensive business concerns which contribute to commercial and industrial activity as well as to individual prosperity. Mr. Alexander, now the president and manager of the Commercial Dock Company, has resided here since 1890. He was born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1879, and is a son of E. S. and Emma (Foster) Alexander. The father was born in Connecticut of Scotch parentage, the grandfather of our subject having been of the "gentleman" class in Scotland, where he bore the title of Sir. During the most of his active business life E. S. Alexander was a member of the well known firm of Russell & Alexander, water-works contractors, with main offices at Buffalo, New York. They built water-works plants throughout the cities of the middle west, in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. In 1890 Mr. Alexander came with his family from the last named state to Tacoma, where he was soon prominent as a capitalist and investor. Here he lived until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-three years of age. His widow, who still survives him, was born in Massachusetts, a descendant of Major Hubbard, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, but farther back than that, into an early colonial epoch, can the history of the family be traced, and is was originally English. Going back only a few generations, the maternal ancestry is found to be also that of Addison D. Foster, of Tacoma, United states senator from Washington. Mrs. Alexander is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hubbard F. Alexander was born in Colorado Springs, where his father resided, but was a lad of only eleven years at the time of the removal to Tacoma. The greater part of his education, therefore, was acquired in the public schools of this city. After his father's death, and when still quite young, he became ambitious to do something for himself, and began work on the docks of Tacoma as longshoreman. When he had passed a year in that way he entered the Tacoma office of Dodwell & Company, of China and Japan, general importing and exporting agents and ship-owners, with whom he remained for about four years, when he entered the service of the Commercial Dock Company. There he won promotion until he finally became manager, and in 1900 he bought a half interest in the business, his partner being Carl L. Stebbins. Mr. Alexander is serving as president and manager, and his partner, who is also an experienced man in the marine shipping business, is the secretary and treasurer. The Commercial Dock Company controls the most im-

portant and extensive business of its kind in Tacoma, and at the present time is expanding its business to greater proportions than ever before, and are now building a new dock and dock warehouse on the water front, the dock to be four hundred and eighty feet long, the building four hundred feet long. All of these improvements have been completed in the present year (1903). The Commercial Dock Company does a general shipping, commission, dockage, wharfage and storage business, and is general agent for a number of steamship companies.

Both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Stebbins are members of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Stebbins being a trustee of that body. Both are men of marked enterprise and business ability and are valued members of the Union Club. Mr. Alexander is yet a young man but twenty-four years of age, yet from his youth he has been a factor in business circles in Tacoma, coming more and more into prominence as the years pass by, and the splendid success which he has already achieved may well be envied by many an older man. His ability is widely recognized, his energy is a salient feature in his career, and his business methods are honorable and commendable.

DANIEL MCGREGOR.

Daniel McGregor is one of the pioneer residents of Tacoma, having located here in 1881, and few men are more familiar with the history of the development and upbuilding of the city, both because of his deep interest in her welfare and also because of his real estate operations, for during the greater part of his residence here he has been engaged in real estate dealing.

Mr. McGregor is a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and a son of Alexander and Isabelle (McDonald) McGregor. The father was born in Scotland and when a young man left that country for the new world, settling in Nova Scotia, where he followed farming until his death. His wife, who was born in Nova Scotia, of Scotch parentage, has also passed away.

Upon the home farm Daniel McGregor was reared and in his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his removal to the Canadian Northwest in 1877. He worked at different places in British Columbia until 1881 and then came to Tacoma, casting in his lot with its pioneer settlers, those who laid the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the place. After a year or two he began operating in real estate, and has since remained in this business. Previous to the panic of 1893 he had invested quite heavily in local realty, and he laid out and put upon the market a new addition to Tacoma, known as McGregor's addition, and also put on the Montclair addition to Tacoma. In those days he took an active part in many local business affairs and enterprises, but now devotes his attention quietly to his real estate dealing and his home interests. He has an office in rooms 408-409 Berlin building, where he conducts his general real estate and loan business, and during his residence here he has handled much valuable property and negotiated important loans, both avenues of his business activity having been of benefit to the city as well as the source of his own prosperity.

In 1890 Mr. McGregor went to Providence, Rhode Island, and was there married to Miss Clara Barry, a young lady of Scotch family. They now

have four children, Mabel, Warren Barry, Helen and Julia Frances. Their home is at 1003 South I street, and they have many friends in the city, by whom they are held in high regard.

SAMUEL ROWTCLIFF BALKWILL.

A study of the sections of the United States in which the majority of the English-born settlers have disposed themselves would probably reveal that the west has received the greater part. And we may attribute this selection of the undeveloped districts for settlement as due to the inherent character of the Anglo-Saxon race to push out into the new and unexplored regions of the world and bring them under their own civilizing power. One of these progressive and wide-awake English-Americans in Tacoma is S. R. Balkwill, who has made a reputation for his enterprise in the real estate and loan business, and has been a prominent factor in building up the material interests of the city.

Thomas Balkwill, his father, was a man of strong character and lived a very long and eventful life, passing it in many climes and with all the vicissitudes incident to the traveler. He was a native of Devonshire, England, and first came to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1844, landing at New York. The gold fever of forty-nine seized him, and he was soon hurrying across the plains with the thousands of others, and for four or five years was delving for treasure in the soil of California. He then returned to England, but soon after went to South America and was an operator in the silver mines. One of his most valuable acts was that he was one of the first to introduce guano as a fertilizer, importing it from the South American islands. There is not space here to detail all his achievements as a traveler, adventurer and explorer, for his experiences would fill almost a book of themselves. He passed his last days in his old home at Devonshire, and died in 1877 at the advanced age of ninety-three. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Rowtcliff, and she passed all her life in Devonshire, dying in 1873.

Samuel Rowtcliff was born in Devonshire in 1854. His early life was spent in England, and he first came to America in 1870, but has since made the voyage across the Atlantic many times. He landed at Quebec, where he remained two weeks, then went on to Montreal, from there to London, Ontario, where he made his home for the next ten years, being most of the time connected with the London Furniture Company. He lived for a while in Boston, Massachusetts, but then returned to Ontario and lived for six years in Belleville. The month of October, 1888, is the date of his coming to Tacoma, and his first business venture was with the Tacoma Cold Storage Company, in which he bought an interest. On January 1, 1890, the firm of Morrison & Balkwill was established, and it has been in business ever since, with constantly increasing success. It is one of the leading firms of the kind in the city and deals in all kinds of real estate, investments, loans, etc. Mr. Balkwill has always labored for the upbuilding of the city along all lines, and also takes a very liberal view as to the possibilities of the entire Puget Sound country. He has made some investments in mining property.

Mr. Balkwill was married in Belleville, Canada, on June 9, 1886, to Miss Anna Corbett; they have no children. He has gained a comfortable

fortune, and he well deserves it, for he is the kind of business man that Americans like to honor with the name of "hustler." He is a prominent Republican and has been a delegate to all the county conventions and several times to the state conventions. He is high in the order of Masonry and is treasurer of the Afifi Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he was treasurer of the blue lodge for a number of years. He is esteemed leading knight in the order of the Elks. He was one of the original members and founders of the National Union, a local fraternal society that is now in a flourishing condition, and he is also one the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce.

PETER IRVING.

If one should cast about for one cause above all others which has advanced civilization within the past century, and has made possible the unification and knitting together of this vast union of states into an indissoluble federation, he would find this to be the building of railroads, without which, isolation of the different sections of the country and consequent disintegration of the republic would have been inevitable. So, one who has assisted in the construction of this great civilizing agency certainly has much to be proud of, and Mr. Peter Irving, who is a prominent capitalist of Tacoma, has made his present fortune in laying many miles of the steel ribbons which bind the country together.

His life began in the province of Ontario, Canada, on February 25th, 1841. His father was John Irving, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, but who died, in 1865, in Canada. His mother was Jeannette Weir, a native of the same place in Scotland, and she died within two weeks of her husband's death. There was another son, now deceased, and two daughters live in Canada. When Peter was twenty-three years old he left home and came to California, but after remaining in San Francisco for a short time he went to Nevada, where he spent one year, engaged in the lumber business in the neighborhood of Washoe. From there he went to Idaho, then to Montana, arriving at the Last Chance gulch, which has now become the thriving city of Helena, in June of 1866. This was then the center of the mining excitement which shifted in fervor from point to point over the west during the last half of the preceding century. Mr. Irving engaged in the feverish pursuit of the hidden gold there until the fall of 1867, when he started upon a most picturesque journey down the Missouri river to Omaha, following the long and devious course of the river in a steamboat. From Omaha he went to his old home in Canada, but the west was the center of attraction for him, and the next spring he again set out. The new Union Pacific road was then nearing its completion, and he engaged in the construction work, beginning his operations at a point twelve miles west of Cheyenne, and completing the road into Ogden, Utah. It was here that he laid the foundation for his present fortune, and also his most important life work, for this work paid him enormous returns. When the Union Pacific was finished Mr. Irving again returned home, but after a short visit came to the west with the intention of engaging in the construction work of the Northern Pacific, which was just then being projected. He arrived at Duluth in September, 1869, and was

on the ground when the road was started at Thompson Junction, Minnesota. He worked here until the spring of 1873, but at that time work on the eastern end of the road slackened up, and hearing that the western terminus of the road would probably be in the Puget Sound, he resolved to gain the advantage of being the first on the ground. Accordingly he arrived in what is now known as Old Tacoma on October 6, 1873, the townsite at that time not having been surveyed; he made the trip by way of San Francisco.

Since this time Mr. Irving has resided in Tacoma. By his shrewd business deals and his marked ability as a railroad contractor he has made his comfortable fortune, and is one of the largest property owners in the city. Besides being the proprietor and owner of the Irving, the finest and most modern family hotel in Tacoma, he owns forty-four residences in various parts of the city and is building more. He has been an important factor in developing and building up the city for a longer time than any other man, and in fact deserves the title of "the oldest inhabitant," for there are at present no other men in business who were here when he came. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is ever ready to support measures which are for the city's advantage. He is a member of the Republican party. He is a jolly bachelor, and his past success and his recognized eminence in the business and financial world make him one of the most esteemed citizens of Tacoma.

JUDGE HIRAM F. GARRETSON.

The great philosopher, Carlisle, somewhere says, in effect, that the smallest wave of influence is never lost, but goes on and on until it beats upon the shores of eternity. The truth of this has been recognized even since biblical times in the power which heredity exerts over us all, and in the fact that we are, in part, what our forefathers before us have been. So that it is always a source of justifiable pride when one may point to ancestors who have run well in the race of life. Judge Garretson is not only to be congratulated upon the record of the family in the past, but also for the part he has played in the world's activities.

His paternal ancestry is of English origin, while the maternal is partly Welsh, and members of the family were in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. The grandfather's name was John, and he was an adherent of the Quaker faith. His son, who afterwards became known as the Hon. William Garretson, was born near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1801. When sixteen years old he left Ohio and went to the state where his family had originated, Pennsylvania, making his home in Tioga. He early showed forth his native ability, and through his own efforts became a foremost scholar. He had an insatiable desire for knowledge, was a voracious reader, an able speaker, and became one of the prominent men of the state. He was one of the few men who seem to have an intuitive insight into the future and are able to forecast the great events and the marvelous developments which have transformed the United States within the last century. He studied medicine and law and especially in the latter profession gained excellent prestige. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature from 1830 to 1836.



H. J. Garretson

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His death occurred in Washington, D. C., in 1876. His wife was Emily Caulkins, who was born in Tioga in 1815 and is still living, making her home with Judge Garretson in Tacoma. Her grandfather, Dr. William Willard, was the founder of the town of Willardsburg, which was later changed to Tioga; this city was the center of the early history of both sides of the family.

It was in Tioga that Hiram F. Garretson first saw the light of day, his birthday being on May 12, 1843. Early in his youth he went to Elmira, New York, and obtained employment in a store, but when the war broke out he returned to Tioga and enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania, entering the service on August 2, 1862, and being assigned to the Army of the Potomac. His service was in the states of Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, and during the two and a half years which he served he was made sergeant; he was mustered out at Harrisburg. When peace was restored he came home to complete the education which had been interrupted. He attended the Rochester (New York) Commercial College and then entered the Columbian College Law School at Washington, where he graduated in 1868. He then took a position in the treasury department, but resigned in 1869. Going to Iowa he located in Victor, and in the seventeen years he lived there he gained a very fine practice, not only in the city but throughout the state. He was also the mayor of Victor. Judge Garretson has been a resident of Tacoma since April 22, 1887, and during this time has been very successful in the law, and has also played a prominent part in many affairs of the city and state. He was quartermaster general of the state militia with the rank of colonel; Governor Ferry appointed him a member of the Harbor Line Commission, and in that capacity he helped to locate the Puget Sound harbors.

In 1867 Mr. Garretson was married to Miss Ella M. Hayward, the ceremony being performed in New York city; she was born at Springfield, Massachusetts. They have four children, Carrie H., Ellis Lewis, Stella B. and Susie E.

LEWELLIN M. GLIDDEN.

Lewellin M. Glidden is a prominent member of the real estate firm of Crosby & Glidden of Tacoma. He was born in Chautauqua, New York, in 1850, and is a son of Dr. Horace and Cornelia A. (Moore) Glidden. His paternal ancestry is Welsh, and the family was founded in the United States by the great-grandfather of our subject, who left his home in Wales in order to cast in his lot with the citizens of the new world. From early manhood Dr. Glidden resided in Chautauqua county, New York, and was a prominent physician there, long practicing his profession with signal success. There his death occurred in November, 1901. His wife is still living, in Tacoma, Washington.

During his boyhood days Lewellin M. Glidden attended the Union school at Jamestown, where he prepared for college. In 1868 he matriculated in Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1872. He then took up the study of law in Jamestown, passing his final examina-

tions in Rochester, after which he was admitted to the bar in that place in 1876. He practiced law for several years in Jamestown until his health became impaired because of the confinement necessitated by the arduous duties of his profession. He then turned his attention to merchandising for a time, and subsequently engaged in teaching, conducting a classical preparatory school at Jamestown for three years, at the expiration of that period becoming principal of the Westfield Academy of Westfield, New York, where he remained for two years, and in 1883 he arrived in Tacoma. Once more he opened an office and began the practice of law at that place, at first alone, but later he entered into partnership with Judge Town, with whom he was associated for several years, building up a large and successful practice. He occupied a prominent position in the foremost ranks of the representatives of the legal profession here. His legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasped a point in an argument, all combined to make him one of the most capable lawyers in Tacoma. At length, however, failing health forced him to again abandon his profession and he embarked in the real estate business, in which he is still engaged, being a member of the firm of Crosby & Glidden, with offices at 502 and 503 Berlin building. They do a general real estate and insurance business, and Mr. Glidden has been to a greater or less extent interested in real estate operations since his arrival here. He is also financially interested in mining enterprises, and his judicious investments have brought to him good financial return. In the fall of 1902 his friends prevailed upon him to become a candidate for school director, and he made a good canvass but was defeated by a very small majority, although he ran ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Glidden was married in Jamestown, New York, in 1876, the lady of his choice being Miss Helen R. Robertson. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a little daughter, Liela Glidden. Mr. Glidden was widely and favorably known throughout much of Washington, his qualifications well fitting him for political, business and social life. He has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by fidelity to his country and her welfare. In private life he has gained for himself the high personal regard which arises from a true acknowledgment of character, kindness and generosity.

HERBERT S. GRIGGS.

The law has ever attracted to its ranks a certain class of men gifted with keen perceptions and logical minds, men who, by nature or training or both, are peculiarly fitted to deal with the problems which arise among their fellows. In reviewing the prominent members of the Pierce county bar the name of Herbert S. Griggs takes precedence of many of his professional brethren, and we are pleased to present to his numerous friends and acquaintances this sketch of his useful life.

Mr. Griggs was born in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 28th of February, 1861, and is of English and Scotch ancestry. He is a son of Chauncy W. Griggs, one of Tacoma's most prominent business men, and his

life history appears elsewhere in this work. In the public schools of the city of his nativity Herbert S. received his early mental training, and later matriculated in Yale College, graduating in the classical department of that renowned institution in 1882, while two years later he completed its law course. Being soon afterwards admitted to the bar, he was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in St. Paul for a few years, and during that time served as assistant city attorney. In the year 1888 he came to Tacoma, Washington, where he has ever since been numbered among the most successful law practitioners, having met with marked success in his chosen calling. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts with the exception of the supreme court of the United States. In political matters Mr. Griggs formerly gave his support to the Democratic party, but in later years has been independent, and although he is intensely public-spirited he has never desired the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to give his entire time to his rapidly growing patronage. He has the honor of being president of the local branch of the Sons of the Revolution, being fully entitled to membership in that organization, as his great-granduncle, Colonel Griggs, was an officer in the war for independence, and several others of his ancestors participated in that memorable struggle. This organization in Tacoma now has a membership of thirty, and is confined to the very best business and professional men in the city. Mr. Griggs is a prominent member of the Congregational church, in which he is now serving as a member of the board of trustees, and he is a stockholder in all of his father's extensive business enterprises.

HON. WILLIAM O. CHAPMAN.

This distinguished jurist, who is at present occupying the position of superior court judge at Tacoma, is of New England stock thoroughly westernized by long residence in Ohio. The Chapmans came from Hull, England, and settled in Connecticut in 1635, and the judge's great-grandfather, Nathan Chapman, was one of the sturdy farmers of the state of Steady Habits in a generation long gone by. Beman Chapman, son of Nathan, was also a farmer, but in 1805 left his native state and took up his abode in the famous Western Reserve of Ohio. He was among the first of the pioneers of that section, and spent the remainder of his days in clearing and cultivating the tract of land which he purchased after his arrival. This pioneer farmer left a son, Ira O. Chapman, who became a man of note in the state and especially instrumental in building up its educational institutions. He was one of the founders of Mount Union College at Alliance, was its vice president and one of the teachers until the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was in the fifty-fifth year of his age. In early life he had married Jane Weston, a native of Augusta, Ohio, and their surviving child was the Tacoma judge whose career constitutes the subject matter of this biography.

William O. Chapman was born at Alliance, Ohio, March 19, 1859, attended Mount Union College and was graduated in the classical department in 1876. For four years subsequently he studied law with Judge Caldwell, at Cleveland, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio in 1880. During the following year he removed to Port Townsend, Wash-

ington, and was engaged there for some time in the practice of his profession, meantime holding the office of deputy collector of customs. In the fall of 1885 he located at Tacoma, where he resumed his professional work and was attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for eleven years. In 1896 he received the nomination as candidate for the office of superior court judge on the Republican ticket. This was the year of the famous contest between Bryan and McKinley, and, though the east and middle west were solidly Republican, the state of Washington was at that time largely under the influence of the Populist party. The Republicans were unable to stem the tide then sweeping over the state, and went down in temporary defeat. Judge Chapman, however, not at all discouraged and well knowing there would be "another day in court," resumed practice and bided his time until there should be another trial of strength between the parties. In 1900 he was renominated by the Republicans, made an effective canvass and was triumphantly elected to the superior court bench of Pierce county. During his incumbency he has given satisfaction both to the bar and the public at large, his rulings being considered as sound and his general deportment of the kind that indicates the judicial temperament.

In 1881 Judge Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Jessie B. Mitchell, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States senator from Oregon. They have two children, Alice I. and Mildred, both born in Tacoma. Judge and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Presbyterian church, and the former is connected with the order of Elks. He has been a life-long Republican, and deserves much credit for having stood firmly for sound principles when the wild wave of financial fanaticism was sweeping so many others from their moorings.

WILLIAM RUSH BRADLEY.

William R. Bradley, president of the Tacoma Commission Company, of this city, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1851, and is a son of Judge Charles D. and Mary (Rush) Bradley. His paternal ancestry is connected with that of General L. P. Bradley, of Tacoma, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, although in this generation there is no immediate connection. The Bradley family is an historic one in the annals of the early New England states, and is descended from John Bradley, who was the first of the brothers to come to America from England, the date of his arrival being 1687, and one branch located in Connecticut and another in the state of New York, our subject being descended from the latter.

Charles D. Bradley, the father of William Rush, was born at Albany, New York, and is the youngest brother of Judge Joseph P. Bradley, who was one of the chief justices of the United States supreme court, but is now deceased. Charles D. was reared to young manhood in the city of his nativity, there receiving a college education and a thorough training in the law. In the early days he came to the west, locating at Chicago, Illinois, where he made his home for a few years, and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri. Practicing law in the latter city until 1870, he was then appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for the territory of Colorado, with head-

quarters in Denver. He continued to fulfill the duties connected with that position for several years, during which time he took a prominent part in the movement leading to the admission of Colorado as a state, and it is a matter of history and should be here recorded in justice to him that he drafted the constitution for the new state. Later in life he removed to Florence, Colorado, where he still makes his home, practically retired from the active duties of a business life, although the appreciative citizens there have conferred upon him the offices of city and county attorney and the district judgeship. He is a man of very brilliant legal and intellectual attainments and a highly respected citizen of Colorado. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party. His wife also still survives, and her birth occurred in Pittsburg. She, too, is descended from distinguished ancestry, and her mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Lee. On the paternal side she is descended from a brother of Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

William Rush Bradley remained in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1876, during which time he pursued his education, and after his removal to Denver he was employed in his father's office for about two years. For a number of years thereafter he held various positions. For about four years he was postmaster at Villa Grove, Colorado, then the terminal point of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which was being builded westward at that time. Through his brother-in-law, who was one of the promoters and vice president and general counsel of the Colorado Midland Railroad, he secured different positions with that company, and when the road was completed was appointed agent at Manitou Springs. From that place he came to Tacoma in 1889 and secured a position with the Merchant's National Bank, thus continuing until 1893, when he assumed his present business relations with the Tacoma Commission Company, being one of the owners of the concern. They conduct an extensive wholesale business in fruits and produce at 1511 Pacific avenue. He, too, gives a loyal support to Republican principles, and it may be said that he has taken part in the making of two states, having voted for the territory of Colorado to enter the Union in 1876 and for Washington in 1889. For several years he served as one of the park commissioners of Tacoma, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Union Club, and is one of the leading and representative citizens of Tacoma.

On the 15th of June, 1882, Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Frances Secord, the wedding being celebrated at Silver Cliff, Colorado. Mrs. Bradley is a direct descendant of Mrs. Laura Secord, a woman noted as a Loyalist, and who saved a British army in the war of 1812. She was born in Massachusetts in 1775, and was a daughter of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Whiting) Ingersoll. Her father was a very wealthy man, and her maternal grandfather was General John Whiting, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the family on both sides being members of the aristocracy. In the stormy days preceding the Revolution the Ingersolls were loyal to England and joined the United Empire loyalists in Canada, which thereafter remained their home, they having settled in the county of York, near Niagara Falls. There Laura Ingersoll grew to young womanhood and married James Secord, another ardent loyalist. His ancestry is traced back to the time of Louis X of

France. They were Protestants, and, escaping the massacre of St. Bartholomew by flight to England, lived there until finally five Secord brothers came to America, where they founded the town of New Rochelle, New York. There the descendants lived until the breaking out of the Revolution, when they emigrated to Canada, settling in the Niagara district, and there Laura Ingersoll gave her hand in marriage to James Secord. During the war of 1812 the Secords were active defenders of England, James becoming a prominent British soldier, and in the year 1813 came home on a furlough, having been seriously wounded at the battle of Queenstown Heights. While confined to his bed and unable to move, his wife accidentally overheard a conversation of some American soldiers who had entered the house and demanded food, that the Americans were on their way to capture a British storehouse of supplies at Beaver Dam, in charge of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon and thirty men. Not being able to go himself to Fitzgibbon and give the warning, Mr. Secord's wife volunteered the hazardous undertaking, going alone and on foot a distance of thirty miles, the road leading through almost impenetrable forests, filled with black swamps, quagnires, swift running creeks, etc. She also had to circumvent several American sentries, and twice she encountered savage Indians, but escaping all these great dangers she finally reached Beaver Dam just in time to save Lieutenant Fitzgibbon and his thirty men. This unusual act of bravery and devotion is a noted one in the annals of Canada, and her fame is not only preserved in the historical records at Ottawa but has been a subject in many noted Canadian stories and poems, the most celebrated being a dramatic poem entitled "Laura Secord, the Heroine of 1812," by Sarah Anne Curzon, a very meritorious work. James Secord became a British customs officer at Chippewa, Canada, where he died in 1841, and there his wife passed away in death in 1868.

JEREMIAH GIBSON STARTUP.

The vast forests of fir, pine and cedar of the Pacific coast have attracted men of means to that locality, and were one of the prime causes in bringing about the rapid settlement of the country; and since the introduction of railroads in that vicinity the lumber industry has ramified in every direction, and even the least accessible places are being reached by capital in the hands of enterprising men. One of the large concerns engaged in the production of lumber in the state of Washington is the H. J. Miller Lumber Company. This firm has a mill at Gate in Thurston county and another at Index at the foot of Index mountain in Snohomish county, and own several tracts of very choice timber. The company employs a large force of hands and manufactures daily about eighty thousand feet of lumber, the greater part of which is sent to the markets of the east. One of the members of this company who has traveled extensively in making sales of this product is J. G. Startup, who resides in Chehalis.

The father of this gentleman was George Startup, who was a native of England, born there in 1821, and was married to an English lady, Frances Gibson. They were both members of the Episcopal church. They emigrated

to America in 1870 and lived most of the time in Washington, where the father died in 1892 at the age of eighty-one, but his wife still survives in her seventy-first year and resides in Seattle. Three children were born in England and are now in Washington, George being at the town of Startup in the lumber business, and Joseph in the employ of the government in the lighthouse service; and the subject of this sketch. Three other children, Charles, Lucy and Viola, were born in the United States and are living in Seattle, Washington.

Jeremiah Gibson Startup was born in Greenwich, England, December 15, 1866, and as he was still a child when he came across the Atlantic he received the greater part of his educational training in this country. He had the privilege of attending the University of Washington, and as soon as he had completed his course there he began the learning of the principles of the lumber trade, and has ever since taken every opportunity to increase his acquaintance with that industry.

He was married in 1899 to Miss Adah Bailey, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota. They attend the Episcopal church and are highly esteemed in the community. Mr. Startup is an independent in political matters, and on account of his connection with traveling salesmen belongs to the organization of commercial travelers, and to that distinctive lumber order, the Hoo Hoos.

C. STEWART KALE.

C. Stewart Kale, farmer, horticulturist and dairyman of Everson, Washington, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1848, in the oil regions. He is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Smith) Kale, and the father was born in Ohio, and after living in western Pennsylvania for a time went with his family to Iowa in 1856, settling on a farm in Muscatine county. He was one of the pioneers there and became a successful, well known man, and very highly respected at the time of his death, in 1884, in that locality. The mother also died in Iowa, but was born in Pennsylvania.

C. Stewart Kale was reared upon the farm and received the greater portion of his education in the schools of Muscatine county, having only attended school a year or so prior to the family exodus to Iowa. At the age of twenty-three years he was married to Charlotte E. McNeil, and the young couple began their homemaking in west central Iowa, in Audubon county, where they settled upon a farm. There they lived four years, and then in 1882 came to Washington, locating in Whatcom county, where they took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty-two acres, on which he has made his home ever since. His farm adjoins the town of Everson, which lies just across the Nooksack river, and was built up long after Mr. Kale established his home. In fact, at the time of his location here the county was all virgin forest. Mr. Kale has made a great success of horticulture, making a specialty of prunes, apples and cherries. His ranch produces large crops of hay and other grains. Another large interest of the place lies in the fine dairy and his excellent stock. The entire property has been cultivated scientifically on the "intensive" principle, and is just like a garden. The machinery and

other implements are all of the most modern make, and so perfectly is every detail managed that it is a pleasure to watch even the most ordinary task performed.

Mr. Kale is deputy county assessor for townships 40 and 41, north range, 4 east. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county commissioner and served two years, and he has always taken a lively interest in local affairs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kale are members of the Everson Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. Kale is a greatly beloved lady and hard worker. Eleven children have been born to them.

For a few years Mr. Kale was interested in a local shingle mill, but is now devoting himself exclusively to his farm, dairy and horticultural experiments. When he first located here, farming was only an experiment, and his claim, as before stated, was covered with timber. The only direction he could look and see anything was upwards towards the sky. It took a long time to hew a home from such surroundings, but that he has done so and very successfully, a visit to his beautiful ranch will prove. In addition to his financial success Mr. Kale has become a very prominent citizen, and is greatly revered in Everson as an old-time pioneer and a man of highest integrity of character.

LOUIS D. CAMPBELL.

If there is any virtue attached to the condition of one's birth in this great land of America, it lies not in being born wealthy, or in high station, or with any of the specially favoring circumstances which are the delectable day-dreams of the imaginative, but so often has the case been proved that it seems to be a tried and true rule, that the youth who would gain honor and renown must begin in what is known as a humble station, and with all the adverse winds of fortune against him struggle manfully to the top. It is admitted that there are exceptions to this rule, but there is not a school boy anywhere who could not adduce sufficient example to prove the statement. So that we are only adding more evidence to the chain when we bring before the reader the life of the present mayor of the city of Tacoma, which is a record of advancement from the puddling department in an iron mill to a place among the leaders of men.

J. M. Campbell, his father, was born in Pennsylvania and died there in 1888. He was an employe of the Cambria Iron Works and gained a good record as soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Infantry for three months' service, being commissioned second lieutenant. When his three months were up, he returned to Johnstown and raised the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was the first regiment to enter Camp Curtin. He was breveted brigadier general, and followed the flag of the Union until the close of hostilities. Most of his service was in the states of Maryland and Virginia, where he commanded the brigade guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His wife's maiden name was also that well known Scotch title, Campbell, and they were both of that nationality; her first name was Mary R. Her mother was born in the old country, but she



Lucas Campbell

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was born in Pennsylvania and is still living, at the age of seventy-six, in the town of Johnstown.

The son, Louis D., was born in Bradys Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on July 31, 1852. When he was a year old his parents moved to Johnstown. He had some advantages in an educational way up to his eleventh year, but at that time the period of development for him was interrupted, for he went to work in the Cambria Iron Works' rolling mill as a "hook-up" in the puddling department. This ambitious youth worked here for some time, and later in the same works learned the trade of the machinist. But the need of an education became more and more apparent to him and he left his work to enter the Pennsylvania State College at Bellefonte, Centre county, which he attended for two years. He then attended the law department of the State University at Philadelphia, and graduated and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1880, a good record for one who had not had the advantages of consecutive training from youth up. Soon after being admitted to practice the aspiring attorney came west and settled in Tacoma in January of 1883, where he has made his home since and has carried on a successful law business. In 1884 and 1885 he was city attorney, and in 1900 was elected mayor of Tacoma for a term of two years, and in the spring of 1902 was chosen for another like period. In 1890 he was a member of the charter commission that framed the new charter for the city. Mr. Campbell has among other things talent as a public speaker, a qualification which is of especial advantage to one in the profession of law.

Mr. Campbell was married at San Francisco on January 10, 1888, at which time Miss Emma Cicott, a native of Detroit, Michigan, became his wife. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a child, Laura Campbell, which they cherish as their own.

HON. MARK A. FULLERTON.

One of the capable and prominent young jurists of the great state of Washington, and one who had risen already to the position of judge of the supreme court of his adopted state, is the Hon. Mark Fullerton. He comes of good old Scotch ancestry, though his forefathers came to America at a time prior to the Revolution.

He records his birth as taking place on his father's farm near Salem, Oregon, on the 13th day of November, 1858. He was educated in Willamette University in Salem, was admitted to the bar in 1883, came to Washington in 1885, and located at Colfax, Whitman county, where he carried on the practice of his chosen profession. For some time he served as prosecuting attorney of the county, and in the fall of 1898 was elected to the supreme bench of the state. Ever since devoting himself to the practice of law Judge Fullerton has given his whole time and energy to it, thus accounting in large measure for his eminent success.

In 1887 Mr. Fullerton was married to Ella Ione Rounds, a native of Michigan and a daughter of V. P. Rounds, who with his son is now a merchant in Kansas. They have a family of three sons.

The Judge has membership in the Masonic fraternity and in the American Order of United Workmen. He has ever shown himself a worthy representative of the sons of the brave pioneers who first made this state one of the richest and most fertile in the west.

HON. WALLACE MOUNT.

On the 16th day of January, 1859, just across the Willamette river from Oregon City in Clackamas county, there was born into the world a man who was destined to take an active part in the public life of the west and to achieve distinction as a public-spirited citizen, as a legislator, as a lawyer, and as a jurist. For many generations the Scotch ancestors of the Mount family have resided in this country, and the father of our subject, Henry D. Mount, was born on the 24th of August, 1833. When he was only eighteen years of age he dared the dangers of the wild west, and crossing the plains settled in Oregon City. He had learned the tailor's trade, but here he became a farmer. His wife was Rebecca Stevens, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, and a daughter of an early pioneer of Oregon. Their children were: Wallace, R. J., Dallas, deceased, Clara, Eva, W. C., O. B., Wenona, Minnie, Hugh S., Clyde, Guy, Robert, Albert, all but one of whom are still living. The parents live on their farm near Silverton, Oregon.

Wallace Mount, whose brief history we shall here endeavor to relate, was the oldest child of the above and received his education in the State University at Eugene, Oregon, where he graduated in 1883. After completing his education he read law in the office of Williams, Dunham & Thompson, and later engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Mount removed to Sprague, Washington, in 1886, where he continued his practice until 1888, in which year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Douglas, Adams and Lincoln counties; and when Washington was admitted to statehood, he was elected judge of the superior court of the same counties, and including Okanogan. He was re-elected in 1892, but in the landslide of Populism which swept over the state in 1869 he was defeated. On being elected a member of the state legislature in 1898, the Judge took an active part in all the legislation and was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on counties and boundaries. In 1900 Mr. Mount was elected to the supreme court of the state and took his seat in January of the following year. He is now filling the office to the highest satisfaction of all.

Judge Mount was happily married in 1887 to Carrie Walker, who was born in California. They had two sons, Frank Reed Mount and William. In December, 1896, the family were called to mourn the death of the devoted wife and mother, whose loss was felt not only by the members of her household but also by the community, in which for ten years she had lived so respected and beloved. In 1899 Mr. Mount married Mrs. Ida Maloney, whose maiden name was Ida Hasler. She had two daughters, Hazel and Mira.

Judge Mount's home is in Olympia, and he also has property in Spokane.

The religious preferences of the family are with the Presbyterian church, which they attend and support. Mr. Mount has been for many years an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in all its branches, and is now past state grand master; he is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, and the Bar Association of the state. Throughout his long and honorable career no reproach has ever been cast upon the character of this worthy son of Washington.

EDWARD STEELE.

Edward Steele, one of the prominent residents of Marysville, Washington, was born May 27, 1838, at Ontario, Canada, near Toronto, and he is a son of Thomas Steele, a native of Canada, who was a carpenter by trade and died at the age of fifty-six years. The mother bore the maiden name of Rebecca Trimmer, and was a native of Pennsylvania; she came to Canada with her parents when a child, and lived to be eighty years of age. The children born to the parents of our subject were as follows: Benjamin, Edward, George, David, Daniel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Amy Anne.

Edward Steele was educated in the public schools of county York, Ontario, but his advantages were limited, as he left school at the age of nine years, when his father moved to Port Doer, Canada, and he was put to work clearing off the wild land of the family farm during the summertime, and in winter he worked in the lumber woods. Later he learned the carpenter trade, and when twenty-one years of age he went to California and worked in Placer county, making timber for the mines, but after two years he went to Washoe, Nevada, and spent five years at that place working in the timber woods. In 1867 he returned to Canada on a visit, then went to Daviess county, Missouri, there took up some land and engaged in farming for eighteen months. He then went to southeastern Kansas and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in Wilson county, and was engaged in farming and horse-raising until 1885, when he settled at Marysville and homesteaded eighty acres, and purchased some city property which proved a good investment. After locating in the city he built the wharf at Marysville, and engaged in a flour and feed business, continuing in the latter line until July 1, 1902, when he retired from active business life.

In April, 1869, he married, at Ottawa, Kansas, Lizzie Warren, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Margaret Warren. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steele: Margaret, widow of William Morgan, of Marysville; Ora Alberta married B. B. Nagley, of Milltown; Mabee, keeping house for her father at Marysville. Politically Mr. Steele is a Republican, and is a man highly esteemed by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

CHARLES WRIGHT.

Charles Wright, president of the well known and popular Hotel Byron at Whatcom, and one of the leading men of the city, was born May 26, 1866, at Toronto, Canada, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Shaw) Wright,

the former of whom was a native of England, and a contractor, and he died in 1868. His wife was also a native of England, and she is now living at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. Our subject is descended from good old English stock on both sides of the family. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wright, namely: Charles; Alfred, who is engaged in mining in California; Henry, a photographer of Rat Portage; and Frank, who is manager of the Carlisle Packing Company at Whatcom.

After attending common school until 1884, Mr. Wright entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Winnipeg, but after ten years of service with that company he removed to Point Roberts, Washington, and engaged in trap-fishing with his brother Frank, incorporating the firm of Wright Brothers Fishing Company, in 1893. This continued until 1898, when the partners sold their plant to the Pacific American Fish Company, and in 1901 the two purchased a controlling interest in the Carlisle Packing Company at Lummi Island, in which our subject has since been interested and holds the office of president, while his brother is secretary and manager. The plant is a large one and has a capacity of sixty thousand cases, and the volume of business is constantly increasing, while the market is enlarging owing to the superiority of the product.

In June, 1902, Charles Wright and M. C. Dickinson purchased the interest of Roehl Brothers, who were conducting the Hotel Byron, and since then they have made it one of the finest and most modern of all the hotels in the city or the surrounding country, it only being surpassed by those of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.

On February 18, 1896, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Jean Brown, a daughter of George Brown, of Peterboro, Ontario, a brick contractor, and very prominent man of English descent. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Elsie, aged one year and two months.

As a Republican Mr. Wright has taken an active part in local affairs, and has been a delegate to county and state conventions. Religiously he is a member of the Episcopal church and contributes liberally towards its support. Mr. Wright is a charter member of the order of Elks of Bellingham Bay, of the Commercial Club and the Cougar Club, and is one of the most popular men in this part of the state, as well as a very successful and influential one.

HARRISON COWDEN.

A well improved and attractive farm of one hundred and sixty acres situated about a mile north of Ferndale and a half mile from the Noohsack river was till recently the property of Harrison Cowden, and he is classed with the enterprising agriculturists of his community. He was born at Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 29th of June, 1840, a son of Eben Cowden, whose birth occurred in the state of New York, June 26, 1785. Both he and his father were soldiers of the war of 1812, and Eben Cowden also served in the Mexican war. He was a brigadier general of the state of Michigan at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1862, when he was

sixty-seven years of age. Brave and fearless as a soldier, he rendered his country valuable aid and made for himself a most creditable military record. In early manhood he married Miss Maria Blanchard, a native of Seneca county, New York, and a representative of an old Quaker family. She died in 1878, at the age of seventy-two years. Their children were as follows: Harrison; Charles, who was a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis; Abel F.; Aj; and Mary, the wife of Henry Skellinger, of Symrna, Michigan. The father had three sons and a daughter by his first marriage: Cyrus; Reuben; Henry, and Emeline, the wife of Nelson Ferris, of Jackson, Michigan.

In the public schools of his native city Harrison Cowden pursued his education until nineteen years of age, thus gaining a good knowledge of the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. He then secured employment in a sawmill, where he worked for fourteen years, and then with the money he had gained through his own exertions he purchased a farm in 1873, conducting it until 1876. In the latter year he removed with his family to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was employed in the mines most of the time through the succeeding five years. In the summer of 1881 he came to Ferndale, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, and engaged in its cultivation until June, 1903, when he sold and moved into Whatcom, where he owns a pleasant home.

In 1863 Mr. Cowden was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Barr, a native of Greenville, Montcalm county, Michigan, and the second daughter of Samuel D. and Henrietta (Pratt) Barr, both of whom were natives of New York and belonged to old American families. Mr. Barr was a pioneer of Montcalm township, Montcalm county, Michigan, coming there from Grand Rapids in 1838, and owned and operated a sawmill on Flat river, about five miles above the present city of Greenville, which was then a wilderness. His wife was the only white woman in the county for some months, and Sarah E., the elder sister of Mrs. Cowden, was the first white child born in the county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cowden has been blessed with five boys and four girls: Frank; Clarence, who died in 1894; Arthur, who is living in Everett; William, of Ferndale; Charles, who died in August, 1902; Effie, the wife of C. W. Heiser; Ettie, who died in 1899; Edna, the wife of Eugene Pence, a druggist of Whatcom; and Jessie, who completes the family and is at home with her parents.

For eighteen years Mr. Cowden has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and he is a member and president of the Pioneer Association of Whatcom county. Political questions and issues are of deep interest to him, and he keeps well informed concerning everything affecting the welfare of the nation. He is active in the local and state work of the Republican party, and in 1886 was elected county constable, and by re-election has been continued in the office up to the present time (1903), a fact which indicates his unfaltering fidelity to duty. He was a director on the school board for three terms of three years each, from 1889 until 1898, and his loyalty to public trusts stands as an unquestioned fact in his career.

RICHARD E. WALKER.

Richard E. Walker is the son of English parents, Robert and Mary A. (George) Walker, now deceased, and he himself is a native of the great metropolis of England, born there in 1852. He received his literary education in London, and in that mighty business center it is not surprising that his mind was turned toward commerce and trade. He was accordingly articulated to a firm of expert accountants, one of the foremost concerns of the kind in London. This business is a more distinct profession in England than in this country, and there are many grades before one reaches the stage where he may be called "expert." Mr. Walker spent a number of years here, and after acquiring a thorough training came to Canada in 1886. For two years he was located at Victoria, British Columbia, in the capacity of accountant, but in 1888 took up his residence in Tacoma, where he has continued ever since. On his arrival the city was just going through the throes of the "boom," and he accordingly engaged in the real estate business, as there was then a very limited field for the accountant. But when the mushroom activity suddenly collapsed in 1893, he fell back on his profession. It was during this time that he was engaged by the commissioners of Pierce county to investigate the county records for the preceding six years. This was the first time the books had ever been gone over by an expert, and it was a very important undertaking, requiring the entire attention of Mr. Walker and four assistants for two years.

At the present time Mr. Walker is engaged exclusively in the real estate and insurance business, and has given up his practice of accountant. He has met with success in this line, has prospered financially, and owns a nice home in Steilacoom. His offices are at 501-2 Equitable building in Tacoma. The firm is now R. E. Walker & Company. In 1893, while Mr. Walker was on a visit to Yakima county, he married Miss Margaret M. Clunas, whose father was one of the most noted architects in Edinburgh, Scotland, but is now deceased. They have two children, Marian and Ronald.

HON. RUSS S. LAMBERT.

Hon. Russ S. Lambert, mayor of Sumas and forest supervisor of the Washington Forest Reserve at Sumas, Washington, was born at Belvidere, Illinois, in 1867, and is a son of John C. and Cassie M. (Hale) Lambert. The father was born in Maine, and when ten years of age went to Illinois with his father, who settled on a farm near Belvidere. The father of our subject is still living and makes his home at Belvidere, as does also the mother, who is a native of the place.

R. S. Lambert was reared upon the farm, and continued to live at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he left the farm and came to Whatcom, Washington. He had received an excellent education in the public schools, and also studied law in the law department of the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then went to Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar, and then made

his way west. Until the latter part of 1896 he practiced law successfully at Sumas, and then, becoming interested in mining and prospecting, was associated with Jack Post and L. G. Van Valkenburg in the discovery and development of what is now the Post-Lambert group of gold mines in the Mt. Baker district, and has made Sumas his home for the past eight or nine years.

In 1898-9 he was a member of the Washington state legislature, being elected upon the Republican ticket, from what was then the forty-eighth legislative district for a term of two years. In 1899 further honors awaited him, and he was appointed by the interior department forest supervisor for the western division of the Government Washington Forest Reserve, which position he still holds. The duties of this office take up all his attention, his headquarters being at Sumas. He is now and has been for some time mayor of the town of Sumas. Although his attention is so engrossed, he has not lost his interest in mining in the Mt. Baker district, and in a general way is prominent in developing the resources, mining, lumber and agricultural, of the country adjacent to Sumas.

In 1891 he was married at Belvidere to Carrie E. Swail, and they have three children, namely: Louise, aged ten years; Sidney, aged eight years; and Esther, aged six years.

WALTER M. HARVEY.

Walter M. Harvey, a promising young lawyer of Tacoma, and at present the deputy prosecuting attorney of Pierce county, is the son of Miles M. Harvey, who was a New Yorker by birth, and in 1849 made the decisive move of his life by coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the gold fields of California. When he and his companions arrived at Panama they found they had missed the regular ship for the voyage up the coast, and so anxious were they to reach the coveted lands that they embarked in a small sailing vessel, making the journey in safety. While the fever was at its height he was a miner, but when life in this western country took on a more settled air, he engaged in the mercantile business in San Francisco, becoming one of the leading hardware dealers of the city. He resided there continuously until 1868, when he moved to Albany, Oregon, continuing in the same line of trade, but he returned to San Francisco in 1873; in 1878 he again came to Albany, but in 1882 became one of the early residents of Tacoma, for that was an early year in the history of Tacoma. During the remainder of his life he was a member of the hardware firm of Harvey & Young, which is now the Tacoma Stove Company. He died in 1898. Mary M. Curtis was a native of New York, and during her childhood she had known Miles Harvey; when she grew to womanhood she came to San Francisco, and there the two again met and were married. She now lives in Tacoma with her son.

Walter M. Harvey was born while his parents lived in Albany, Oregon, on March 3, 1873, and the first nine years of his life were spent in Albany and San Francisco; he has made Tacoma his home since coming here in 1882. He has the honor of being the oldest alumnus of the Tacoma high school,

as well as the first graduate of the Washington College at Tacoma, completing his course there in 1889. In the following fall he went to the law department of the University of Michigan, where he received his diploma in 1892, and on coming back to Tacoma was immediately admitted to the bar. Since then he has been working his way to the front, and has already accomplished so much that his future may be predicated with certainty. He was assistant city attorney for two years, and in January, 1901, was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Pierce county.

Mr. Harvey was married to Edna B., a daughter of W. H. Remington, an official of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Tacoma. They have a daughter Elizabeth and also a little baby. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Union Club, and is numbered among those who seek the best things for themselves and their community. His residence is located at 501 North Main street.

MRS. J. M. RUCKER.

Mrs. J. M. Rucker was born in Ohio, January 29, 1830. Her parents, Moses and Sarah Morris, were pioneers of Ohio; the father being a minister for more than fifty years. She was married to Wyatt Rucker in 1850; her husband's father being a minister for more than forty years. To this union were born seven children, four girls and three boys. The parents were united in the Baptist church in 1871, and Mrs. Rucker is still a member of this church.

She moved from Ohio to Tacoma in 1888, and to her present residence at Everett in 1889, being the pioneer woman resident of Everett. The townsite at this time was a dense forest, many fir trees more than two hundred and fifty feet high standing where the best business blocks have since been erected. There were no roads, and provisions had to be brought in by row-boat.

It was quite lonesome at first, but the following year, 1890, Mr. F. B. Friday and William G. Swalwell and family were induced to move here from Tacoma. Shortly after this Mr. Charles W. Miley and J. H. Mitchell and others came, so the monotony of living in the forest was broken.

Mrs. Rucker is a life member of the Woman's Book Club, and devotes much of her time to reading not only the best literature obtainable, but keeps herself well informed by reading the daily papers and commercial reports. She came to Everett with her two sons, Wyatt J. and Bethel J. Rucker, who bought one thousand acres of land, being the present townsite of Everett; and to them is due to a very large extent the prosperity and development of Everett. They donated, in 1891, one-half of their entire real estate holdings to induce factories to locate in Everett; and it was through their untiring efforts in common with the Everett Land Company that the fresh water harbor now being built by the United States government was undertaken, there being already more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars expended on this improvement. They also promoted and carried to a successful termination the deal whereby James J. Hill and his associates acquired from John D. Rockefeller the townsite of Everett, consisting of more than six thousand



Mrs. J. M. Rucker

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acres of land, and all will agree that Everett has been made by Mr. Hill.

Rucker Brothers are large owners of real estate in Everett, including the Monte Cristo Hotel and park adjoining. They are largely interested in the American National Bank, the Bank of Commerce of Everett and Bank of Commerce of Coupville, Washington, and control the Everett Terminal Company. They have also been actively identified with the commercial organizations of the city.

HON. WILLIAM J. MEADE.

William J. Meade, the second son of Ira G. and Mary Palmer Meade, was born on his father's farm in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, September 5, 1856. He lived with his parents on the farm until the age of twenty years, at which time he entered the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, at Jamestown, New York, pursuing the English academic course of instruction, and helping himself through school by teaching during the winter months and graduated therefrom June 21, 1878. On the 22nd day of June in the same year he entered the law office of Judge Orsel Cook and Clark R. Lockwood as a law student and clerk on a salary of twenty dollars per month, and after reading the required three years was, on the 4th day of October, 1881, at a general term of the supreme court, held at Rochester, New York, admitted to practice in all the courts of the state.

After being admitted to the bar and taking a much needed rest for a period of about six months, he opened a law office in Jamestown and enjoyed a successful practice for about one year. But this was not the field where his capabilities could best expand, so he closed out his business and came direct to Tacoma, arriving in the territory on Independence day and in the city of Tacoma on the 5th day of July, 1883, a stranger in a strange but promising land.

Tacoma with a population at that time of less than three thousand was fully supplied with legal talent, as was also the lumber camps, sawmills and other branches of industry, and the shingle taken from the door at Jamestown was carefully laid away for a more favorable opportunity, and he engaged in whatever employment offered to replenish his practically exhausted finances, serving as clerk of Tacoma school district and in the several county offices and in the United States district clerk's office, where he was employed when he was elected in 1884 by the city council of Tacoma to the office of city clerk, and so satisfactorily did he perform the duties of this office that he was re-elected for five successive terms.

In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1889, when Washington was made one of the sisterhood of states, he had the honor of being chosen from Pierce county to represent the people in the house in the first state legislature, and thereupon resigned the office of city clerk of Tacoma. At the expiration of the regular session of the legislature, March 28, 1890, he identified himself with the Mason Mortgage Loan Company, as vice president thereof, a financial institution which, through its active and energetic president, Allen C. Mason, was one of the prime factors in building up and developing the city of Tacoma and various sections of the state.

The city of Tacoma having now reached a population of about 47,000, the charter under which it was acting proved inadequate to its demands, and, under an act of the legislature authorizing the election of fifteen freeholders to prepare and frame a new charter, an election was held for that purpose June 10, 1890, and Mr. Meade was one of the fifteen members chosen for this duty, and, owing to his long continued service as clerk and his intimate knowledge of the needs of the financial department of the city, he had special charge in the preparation of that portion of the charter relating to the conduct of the office of controller.

With the close of the special session of the legislature, from September 3 to 11, 1890, his public career came to a close, and having been admitted to practice law in the state, November 19, 1883, he formed a partnership with George T. Reid (Reid & Meade), and together they entered the active practice and are now one of the prominent law firms of Tacoma.

In fraternal circles he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of Affili Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Tacoma. This brief sketch, while not complete enough for a real biography, indicates that its subject is a man of prominence and is popular in social and business circles.

GEORGE D. C. PRUNER.

George DeWitt Clinton Pruner, who is serving as the postmaster of Blaine, was born August 7, 1848, in Bath, Steuben county, New York. His father, DeWitt Clinton Pruner, Sr., was the publisher of the *Homesville Tribune* of New York, and died in 1868, at the age of fifty-four years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Kelly and was a native of the Empire state, died in the year 1854. In the family were three sons, of whom our subject is the eldest, his brothers being Alphonso A., a resident of Pigeon, Michigan, and Gustavus, who was killed while in the railroad service on the Erie & Pennsylvania line.

In the public schools of Canandaigua, New York, George D. C. Pruner pursued his education to a limited extent, but was enabled to attend school for only a few months on account of family circumstances. At the age of ten years he put aside his text books and entered what has been styled the "poor man's college"—a printing office, being employed on the *Canandaigua Times*, with which he was connected for fourteen years, during which period he gradually worked his way upward, mastering every department of the business. In the spring of 1872 he went to Racine, Wisconsin, and became city editor of *The Advocate*, but filled that position for only a few months. He then went to Chicago and worked on the *Chicago Times* as advertising man. This was the year after the great fire, and he therefore witnessed the rebuilding of the city. For fourteen years he was connected with the *Times*, much of the time being on the reportorial staff, and in 1885 he secured a position in the office of the *Chicago Globe*, being on its editorial staff through the succeeding four years. In 1889 he went to St. Paul as salesman for the Minnesota Type Foundry, remaining there for six months, and in the spring of 1890 he came to Washington.

Mr. Pruner first located in Tacoma, working on the *Tacoma News*, after which he went to Seattle, where he secured a position on the *Telegraph*, remaining there for about a year. In March, 1892, Mr. Pruner arrived in Blaine and became editor and proprietor of the *Blaine Journal*. The publication of the paper had been discontinued about six months before, but he took charge and soon placed the enterprise upon a paying basis. He continued to issue the paper until April, 1902, when he sold out, and his attention has since been given to official duties. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace, was re-elected in 1896 and again in 1898, his term expiring in 1900. He was police judge for the years 1898-9-1900 and in these judicial positions was strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties. In 1894 Mr. Pruner was appointed United States customs broker, acting in that capacity until 1900, when he was appointed postmaster of Blaine, entering upon the duties of the office on the 6th of June of that year. In March, 1898, he was appointed United States district court commissioner for a term of four years, but resigned after receiving the appointment to his present position.

On the 4th of December, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pruner and Miss Evelyn E. Evans, a native of Oregon and a daughter of William Evans, one of the pioneer settlers of Lewiston, Idaho. They have one son, Clinton E., an interesting little lad of four summers. Mrs. Pruner belongs to the Congregational church, in the work of which she takes an active and helpful interest. Socially Mr. Pruner is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he has made a close and thorough study of its principles, so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He is county committeeman from the second ward of Blaine, and he puts forth every effort in his power to secure the success of the principles in which he believes. In the discharge of public duties he has ever been prompt and faithful and in the administration of the business of the postoffice he is winning the commendation of all concerned. Whatever success he has achieved is due to his own efforts, for, starting out for himself at the age of ten, he has since depended upon his own resources.

THOMAS P. FISK.

The above named gentleman, at present a prominent attorney at Shelton, is one of those who came to Washington shortly after its admission into the Union as a state, and has shared in its subsequent growth and development. By activity in connection with the business, fraternal and political life of the new state Mr. Fisk has, during his residence of twelve years, contributed to the extent of his ability toward its progress along right lines, and is already firmly established among the successful professional men. He is descended from an old English family which, in the person of Thomas Fisk, was represented in Massachusetts as far back as 1650. A descendant of this emigrant ancestor and great-grandfather of the Shelton lawyer, was born in Connecticut and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Shortly after the close of hostilities this retired warrior, like so many other of his compatriots, emigrated toward the west in search of more fertile lands and better oppor-

tunities. He selected as his place of residence a location then wild and unknown, but which at a later period became widely celebrated through the "Leather Stocking" stories of J. Fenimore Cooper. The place of his abode was on the borders of the beautiful lake Otsego, source of the Susquehanna river, and near the village subsequently named Cooperstown in honor of the famous novelist who spent his whole life in this vicinity. Great-grandfather Fisk was one of the earliest settlers of this interesting place, and came in time to know all the characters in Cooper's story of "The Pioneer," had they been real instead of fictitious personages. At a still later period he moved over into Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and located at Skinner's Eddy, where he reared his family and passed the remainder of his days. His son, Samuel S. Fisk, who was born at the last mentioned place, was a notable character of his day in the religious circles of his section. A devout Methodist and pillar in that church for many years, he became known far and wide as a teacher of singing schools and for his fine voice, which was often heard leading in the congregational music. Charles W. Fisk, son of this good man, and noted like his father for the piety and rectitude of his life, was a carpenter and builder by trade and held the position of class-leader in the Methodist church for forty years. He married Susan, daughter of Thomas Brown, who came from Massachusetts and bought in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, a large tract of land, on which a hamlet grew up that was named Browntown in honor of the family. Some years after the Civil war the parents removed to Washington, where the father died at Shelton in 1901, but the mother and five surviving children are all still residents of the state. Samuel S. is a farmer in Yakima county; John P. is in the railroad service at Shelton; Charles W. is a farmer in Mason county, and Clarence W. has charge of a store belonging to McDonnell & O'Neil at New Kamilake.

Thomas P. Fisk, who completes the list of children above enumerated, was born at Skinner's Eddy, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1862, but in boyhood removed to Kansas, where he received his education. He finished his classical course in 1887 by graduation in the Kansas State Normal School at Fort Scott, but meantime had made some headway in the study of law, which he resumed with diligence as soon as released from other obligations. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott and soon after began practice at Smith Center, Kansas, where he remained during the three years following. In 1891 he came to Washington and located at Kelso, in the county of Cowlitz, where he resumed professional work and continued until 1899. In that year he removed to Seattle and formed a partnership with Judge Piper, but in 1901 opened an office of his own at Shelton, where he has since remained as a prominent fixture. He is engaged in the general law practice, and is regarded as one of the successful members of the Washington bar.

Mr. Fisk has been active in politics since his location in Washington, and has been honored with positions of prominence by the Republican party, of which he is a devoted adherent. In 1898 he was made chairman of the Republican state convention, an honor much coveted by ambitious men, and in the session of the legislature of 1901 was elected secretary of the senate. Mr. Fisk has attained equally high honors in the fraternities, for which social

intercourse he has developed especial taste and talent. A past master in Masonry, he served for two years as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence at the session of the grand lodge of the state of Washington. He is a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also served five years as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence in the grand lodge of that order in the state. The fact that he held these identical positions in two grand lodges at the same time is mentioned as a coincidence as well as an honor that is of unusual occurrence. In addition to the fraternities mentioned Mr. Fisk is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and a regular attendant at the lodge meetings.

In 1888 Mr. Fisk married Bertha, daughter of Albert Leichardt, who came from Germany to Kentucky, where his daughter was born. The domestic circle consists of the parents and five children, whose names are Lea, Bernice, Elsa, Traverse M. and Charles A. Mr. Fisk has invested in land on Oyster Bay, and hopes to realize handsome profits in time as the result of the development of the oyster-growing industry, which of late has attracted much attention on the borders of the Sound. Those who know him best will wish him every success in his venture, both financially and otherwise, in consideration of his integrity as a lawyer and merits as a citizen, which are generally and cordially recognized.

AUGUST VAN HOLDERBEKE.

August Van Holderbeke, the state horticultural commissioner, residing in Tacoma, was born near Ghent, Belgium, in 1862, and comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The family have resided upon the estate where our subject was born, nine miles from Ghent, for many years. Mr. Van Holderbeke acquired an excellent education in the normal university at Ghent, being a student in the classical department, where he qualified for teaching in the French and Flemish languages. He engaged in educational work from 1881 until 1887, and in the meantime devoted two days each week to the study of the science of horticulture in the horticultural department of the National University at Ghent. In 1887 he entered that department as a permanent student, and devoted a year to the mastery of the branches which form a part of the course. He was graduated in 1888 with the highest honors of his class and with the splendid endorsement of his teacher, Professor Fred Burvenich, a noted scholar and horticulturist and the author of many works on that subject. As is well known, the science of horticulture has reached its greatest development in Belgium and Holland, and our subject was therefore particularly fortunate in that his training was received there.

After his graduation he abandoned the work of a teacher and devoted his energies to horticulture, establishing greenhouses and nurseries in different places in Belgium; at the same time he was employed by the government in giving lectures on horticulture until 1893, when he left his native land and came to the United States by way of Canada. He went first to Montreal, after visiting Winnipeg, Calgary and other places in Canada. On the 3rd of July, 1893, he came to Tacoma, and being pleased with this country and its

future prospects he decided to become a citizen of the United States, instead of Canada, and has since made his home here. He immediately engaged in horticultural work, remaining here for two years, after which he went to the city of Snohomish in Snohomish county, where he remained for three years. He then became horticultural inspector for Snohomish county, which position he filled until April 1, 1901, when he was appointed state horticultural commissioner by Governor Rogers, and on account of his superior talents and ability, as testified to in written recommendations from prominent men all over the state, he was retained when Governor McBride came into office. Certainly no man of more prominence, ability or learning in this line could be found for this position, and his services are highly valued by fruit-growers all over the state. He makes frequent trips to the fruit-growing districts of Washington to give expert advice and counsel to fruit-growers concerning the many problems which continually confront them in their work.

In 1900, in Everett, Snohomish county, Mr. Van Holderbeke was united in marriage to Miss Dumas. He resides at 406 South Tacoma avenue, while his office is in the Northern Pacific Headquarters building. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of to-day are those who have planned their own advancement, and have overcome obstacles with a sagacity which has been attained only through their own efforts. This class of men have a worthy representative in our subject, who thoroughly mastered the work which he decided to make his life vocation, and who by persistent, capable and untiring energy has steadily advanced until he has perhaps no superior as a horticulturist on the Pacific coast.

ALEXANDER R. WATSON.

This leading business man and mining expert of Tacoma is the son of Alexander R. Watson, Sr., and Patience Swanton, both natives of Scotland. The former emigrated to this country in 1852 and made his home in Chicago until 1862, when he went to San Francisco, California, whence after a few years' residence he moved to Santa Barbara, where he lived till his death in 1872. He was a very talented man, was a photographer and also an author, having been one of the earliest contributors to the *Overland Magazine*, with which he had relations for many years. His wife is still living at Santa Barbara, California.

Alexander R. Watson was born to these parents in Chicago in 1861, but since he was a year old has lived on the Pacific coast. He was educated in San Francisco and Santa Barbara and was specially diligent in the study of surveying and civil engineering, so that he is an expert in those branches and in mining engineering. In 1881 he went to Elko, Nevada, and although he was only twenty years old was elected county surveyor of Elko county, and some time later was appointed by E. S. Davis, surveyor general for the state of Nevada, to the position of deputy United States mineral surveyor. He lived at Elko three years, and then came to the Puget Sound country, taking up his residence in Tacoma in January, 1884, where he followed his profession of

surveyor and engineer. At a later date he embarked in the real estate business, and within the last two years his brother, Randolph C. Watson, has come to this city and joined with him in real estate dealing under the name of Watson & Watson; this firm now does an excellent business.

But Mr. Watson now gives most of his time and attention to his mining interests. He is the secretary of the Sure Thing Gold and Copper Mining and Smelting Company, which has one hundred and forty-five rich gold and copper claims in the eastern edge of King county, Washington, about fifty miles from Seattle, in the Cascade range. Mr. Watson was one of the originators of this company, and six years ago helped locate the claims, since which time he has been at work on the surveying and engineering problems connected with the development of the mines, and his maps show that these have been extensively developed. The enterprise is now past the experimental stage, and at present twelve men are at work getting out ore at the rate of sixty tons per day. Within a very short time this output will be increased to from two hundred to six hundred tons, and a smelter will be built, so that it has the prospects of proving one of the most profitable mining industries in that region.

Just before coming to Tacoma Mr. Watson went back to his old home in Santa Barbara and was married there to Miss Florence Gunterman. Two sons have been born of this union, Harry T. and Alexander R. Watson, Jr., both intelligent boys and students in the city high schools. The family reside at 428 St. Helens avenue, and they are all pleasant and most enjoyable persons to meet.

JUDGE HENRY S. ELLIOTT.

Reared under the influence of forefathers who had been men noted for learning, prominent at the bench and bar and in public affairs, and filled with the unquenchable spirit of southern chivalry and military ardor, at the very beginning of life Judge Henry S. Elliott had many advantages that are not the lot of other men, and right well has he made use of these opportunities, as the following brief record of his life will show.

Judge Elliott is descended from English and Scotch ancestors who were early settlers of South Carolina. His great-grandfather, William Elliott, was a member of Congress and was noted for his devotion to the pursuits of Nimrod. Grandfather Stephen Elliott was a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, and after receiving a liberal education in Harvard University became a minister of the Episcopal church. His son, Stephen Elliott, Jr., was born in the same town and was educated at Harvard; he was a cotton planter and had a fine plantation. During the Civil war he was a brigadier general in the Confederate army, took part in the battle of Port Royal, had command of Fort Beaugard, and later commanded a battery of artillery along the Carolina coast; he was in command of James Island near Charleston and of Fort Sumter, repulsing an attack upon this latter fort; still later, while in command of a North Carolina regiment before Petersburg, a mine was exploded by the order of General Grant, and many of the regiment were killed, and he was himself so severely wounded that he died from the injuries in 1867 at the age of thirty-six years, when in the prime of a life that would have had a still more

brilliant future. He had been married to Miss Charlotte Stuart, a lady of Highland Scotch ancestry; she survived her husband only two years, passing away in 1869. They were members of the Episcopal church; the family had been in that faith for over a century, and two members had been Episcopal bishops. Two sons were born to them, the Judge and a brother named Charles P., who was a captain in the United States army, but is now retired owing to disability received in the war with the Apache Indians.

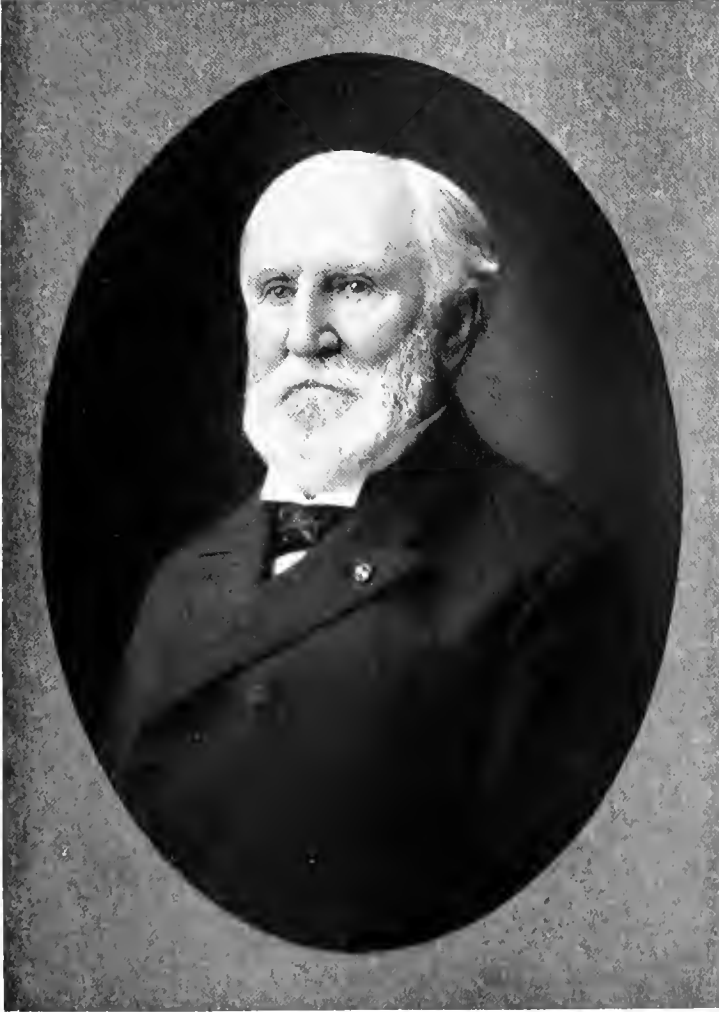
Henry S. Elliott came into the world in the city of Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 27th of March, 1858, and was, therefore, but nine years of age when he was bereft of his father, being then reared and educated in the family of his grandfather. His higher training was received in the Columbia University, and in 1879 he graduated in the law school of that institution. He then removed to South Carolina and was for some time in the office of his uncle, William Elliott, a lawyer of note. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and two years later went west and took up his residence in Buffalo, Wyoming, where he opened an office. In the fall of 1882 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Johnson county and successfully discharged the duties of this position for two terms; he then continued his practice for ten years and was again elected prosecuting attorney. He was made a member of the constitutional convention, and although in the minority party was elected temporary chairman of the convention. After this he was the candidate of the Democratic party for justice of the supreme court, but with the rest of his ticket failed of election.

In 1891 Mr. Elliott came to Centralia, Lewis county, Washington, and, after spending part of a year there, he removed to Chehalis, where he has since resided and followed his profession. He has always been an ardent adherent of the Democratic party, and his election to office in Republican centers shows the influence of his strong personality and his eminent fitness for the representative of the people. In 1896 he was elected judge of the superior court in a very strong Republican district, and he served in that honorable position for four years; in 1900 he was renominated by his party, but failed of election by the narrow margin of sixty-three votes, the usual Republican majority being fifteen hundred. While not serving on the bench Judge Elliott has been very active in the interests of his party, being a very effective stump speaker.

In 1884 the Judge was married to Miss Mary H. Erhart, a native of the state of Ohio and from a Pennsylvania Dutch family, who were early settlers of the latter state; she was the daughter of John Erhart, now in Wyoming. Six sons have been born of this marriage: Henry S., Jr., Clarence B., John H., Charles P., Ralph M. and Robert B. They have a nice home in Chehalis and are held in high regard in society. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Elliott is past high priest of the chapter and past master of the blue lodge. He and his wife are valued members of the Episcopal church.

GENERAL LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

General Bradley is one of the most highly respected citizens of Tacoma and one of the few remaining generals of the great Civil war, and he is now



L. O. Bradley

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spending the evening of a life which has been devoted to the service of his country in a delightful home on Prospect Hill, in the lovely city of Tacoma. From both his father and mother he is descended from old New England ancestry, and the Bradley family was founded in this country in 1650. The progenitor of the Prentis family was a trooper in Cromwell's army, and was from Essex, England. He came to the new world in 1640, and made himself famous as an Indian fighter in the early history of the country. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Phineas Bradley, was a merchant and farmer in New Haven, Connecticut, and served as captain of artillery in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war, while the maternal grandfather, also from New Haven, was a captain of infantry for the colonies during the same memorable struggle, and General Bradley, is fortunate enough to have the diploma of the order of Cincinnati of this illustrious grandsire in his possession. Luther Bradley, the father of the general, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, followed merchandising as his life occupation and was a valued member of the Congregational church. He married Miss Nancy Prentis, of Stonington, Connecticut, and his death occurred when he had reached his fifty-eighth year, while his wife attained the good old age of eighty-eight years.

General Bradley, the youngest of his parents' thirteen children, and the only one of this numerous family now living, also claims the Charter Oak state as the place of his nativity, his birth occurring in New Haven on the 22d of December, 1822. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and was engaged in the selling of books until September 15, 1861, when, in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to aid in the preservation of the Union, he offered his services to his country and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, receiving his command from the governor of Illinois. He became a member of the Army of the Cumberland, and served in Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Missouri. In 1862, for meritorious service on the field of battle, he was promoted to the position of colonel, and still higher honors awaited him, for in 1864, he was made a brigadier general and participated in all the campaigns with the Army of the Cumberland. He was wounded in the hip and right arm by a rifle ball at the battle of Chickamauga, and at Springhill, Tennessee, received a gunshot wound in the left shoulder. General Bradley served his country bravely until the war was ended, and in 1866 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the regular army, while later, in 1870, was commissioned a colonel, and in that capacity served in the Indian wars in North Montana, Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico. Continuing in active service until December, 1886, he was then, on account of his age, retired from active duty. His has been a long and active career in the cause of his country, but he is now living quietly in his pleasant home in Tacoma, and none know him save to wish him well.

In 1868 General Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Ione Dewey, of Chicago. She is descended from the same family of which Admiral Dewey is a member. They have two sons, William D., an architect in Boston, and Robert P., engaged in the manufacture of fine clay brick in Tacoma. The General and Mrs. Bradley are Unitarians in their religious belief, and he

is one of the directors of the Historical Society of Washington and a member of the Loyal Legion.

CHRISTIAN O. GINGRICH.

There is always a spirit of dashing enterprise and progress about the business men of the west which is the more admirable when we consider what they have accomplished in such a short time in the new and undeveloped country beyond the Rockies. This air seems to pervade and act as one of the causes of the success of the extensive grocery establishment of C. O. Gingrich, who is undoubtedly the leader in this line of business in Lewis county, and owns a store which is an honor both to himself and the city. How much of this success is due to the sturdy German blood which runs in his veins, or to the western enthusiasm, or to his own inherent character, is not to be determined in this brief sketch, but it is enough to state that Mr. Gingrich has won more than moderate success in his enterprises, and has certainly deserved what he has gained.

The first of the family to come to America was grandfather Gingrich, who located in Virginia, and his son Peter was born to him there. The latter married Margaret Swatsontumber, who was a native of Germany. Peter Gingrich lived to be ninety-one years old and passed away in 1901, but his estimable wife still survives and makes her home in Michigan, having reached the age of eighty-eight years. Both of these worthy people were members of the Mennonite church. Eight of the ten children of these parents are now living, and two brothers and a sister reside in the state of Washington.

Christian Otto Gingrich was born in Reed City, Michigan, on March 9, 1862, and as his father was a farmer, his youth alternated between the neighboring schoolhouse and the duties of the home place. He decided that he would adopt some other pursuit than that of his father, and accordingly began his career by engaging in the hotel business. He went west to Tacoma in 1888 and in 1889 came to Chehalis. He ran the Chehalis House, which was the first hotel in the city, and in this way he got his financial start. After two years spent in the capacity of landlord, he made the beginnings of his present large grocery house. The first stock that he carried was valued at only about \$3,500, but he paid close attention to business, was liberal in his methods, and knew how to win customers, and the result is that he now has stock valued at \$18,000. In 1895 he erected a fine brick structure in the very heart of the business district, with ample accommodations for all his trade. The store is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet and runs clear through, so that one entrance is on Market street and the other on Pacific avenue. There is also a large warehouse which is twenty-five by one hundred feet. Besides his extensive retail trade, Mr. Gingrich wholesales goods to the smaller towns and maintains a branch store at Centralia. It is easy to see, therefore, that he stands at the head in his line and is looked upon as one of the powers in the business circles of Lewis county. He holds stock and is one of the directors in the Chehalis Fir Door Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Gingrich has a nice home in Chehalis and has been married about five years, having been united in 1898 to Miss Edith Jackson; she is Canadian

born, but was reared and educated in Centralia, and her father, S. K. Jackson, resides in that place. The son born to them has been named Harold. Mr. Gingrich also finds time outside of business to attend to social matters, and is very prominent in the fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Eastern Star, the Degree of Honor, the Women of Woodcraft; in politics he is a staunch Democrat.

D. D. CALKINS.

D. D. Calkins, of Tacoma, is well known as a mining operator of the northwest, and his business interests in the development of the rich mineral resources of this portion of the continent and his labors in reclaiming arid land through irrigation have proved of the greatest value to this section of the country, as well as a source of profit to himself. He is a representative of that class of men whose labors have led to the wonderful development of the Sound country, men with ability to see in unsettled and apparently waste places of the world the opportunity for improvement, and who utilize this opportunity in a way that advances civilization as well as individual profit.

Mr. Calkins is a native of Valparaiso, Indiana, born in 1869, a son of the Hon. William H. and Hattie (Holton) Calkins. The father was born February 18, 1842, in Pike county, Ohio, and in 1853 accompanied his father's family to Indiana, where through the succeeding three years he worked upon his father's farm. In 1856, when his father was elected county auditor, he became his deputy, acting in that capacity for two years, and in the spring of 1861 he was the city editor and bookkeeper of the *Indiana Daily Courier*, published at Lafayette. His leisure hours during this period were devoted to the study of law. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the company commanded by Captain J. W. Templeton, of Benton county, Indiana. This company was intended for the three months' service, but the quota being filled it was transferred to the state service for one year and temporarily attached to the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, and the following August it was disbanded. Mr. Calkins then went to Iowa and assisted in raising a company in Jones county, that state, so that in 1861 he entered the three years' service as a first lieutenant of Company H, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. He fought at Forts Henry and Donelson and at the battle of Shiloh, and at the close of the first day's engagement at Shiloh the remnant of his regiment surrendered, and he, with other officers, was taken a prisoner. He was confined at Macon and Madison, Georgia, and in Libby prison, and in October, 1862, was paroled. After his release he joined his regiment and was ordered to Springfield, Missouri, to repel the invasion of the Confederate General Marmaduke. He was then sent to Cairo, Illinois, and later to Paducah, Kentucky, where in 1863 he left his regiment with his health seriously impaired because of imprisonment and exposure. He re-entered the army in October, 1863, and was temporarily assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, then being recruited. In February, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, with which he remained until mustered out of service, in December, 1865, commanding

it more than half the time during active service. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious service.

On the 20th of June, 1864, Colonel Calkins was married to Miss Hattie S. Holton, a native of Rush county, Indiana, and in December, 1865, he returned to Valparaiso, Indiana, to which place his father had in the meantime removed, and there he immediately entered upon the practice of law, wherein he was destined to rise to prominence. In October, 1866, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the district composed of nine of the northwestern counties of the state, and served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, as was evinced by the fact that he was re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he was a member of the Forty-seventh general assembly from Porter county, and in May, 1871, he removed to Laporte, Indiana, where he entered upon the practice of his profession with Judge Osborn. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, but was defeated by Dr. Hammond, of Monticello. In 1876 he was again nominated and was elected by eleven hundred votes over his old competitor, and was re-elected in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected from the thirteenth congressional district, and was re-elected from the same district in 1882. At the Republican state convention in June, 1884, the year of Blaine's defeat, he was nominated for governor of Indiana, but was defeated by Isaac P. Gray at the ensuing election, the total vote being five hundred and fifty thousand. He continued in the practice of law in Indianapolis until February, 1889, when he removed to Tacoma, and here his superior legal attainments won him distinguished judicial honors. In April, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison one of the four supreme judges of the territory of Washington, which position he filled until the admission of Washington into the Union. He then resumed the practice of law in Tacoma, and in 1891 was a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by Walter C. Squire, of Seattle. His attention was then devoted to an important law practice in Tacoma until his death, which occurred in 1894. His widow is still living in Tacoma.

During most of Colonel Calkins' congressional career the family resided in Washington, and for one year of that time D. D. Calkins was a student in the Chester Military Academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1884, when fifteen years of age, he went to North Dakota and lived on a ranch for fifteen months and then, returning to Indianapolis, where his father was engaged in the practice of law, he attended the high school there until 1888, when he received from the government an appointment to the position of assistant topographer in the geographical survey, which work took him to Montana, where he remained for several months. Again locating in Indianapolis, he there remained until the fall of 1889, when he came to Tacoma, and since that time he has been engaged largely in mining and irrigation enterprises in the northwestern coast country, in which two branches of development he has had probably as much experience and is as well informed as any man in this section of the country. His operations in these directions have been conducted in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia, during which time he has made his headquarters in Tacoma. For two and a half years he had charge of the big irrigation plant and development work at Prosser, Washington, and at the present time his largest interests are in gold, silver

and copper mining properties on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where he has valuable possessions. His office, however, is at No. 508 National Bank of Commerce building in Tacoma.

In June, 1897, in Salem, Oregon, Mr. Calkins was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Rogers, a native of Indiana, and in the social circles of this city they hold an enviable position, the hospitality of Tacoma's best homes being extended to them. Their own pleasant residence is at 1110 North Ninth street. The name of Mr. Calkins has become well known in the northwest as that of a promoter, whose labors have been effective and beneficial in the development of the great material resources of this portion of the country, and with firm faith in the future of this section he is demonstrating its possibilities and giving proof of its splendid business opportunities.

CHESTER THORNE.

That little hamlet in Dutchess county, New York, which bears the name of Thorndale received its name from the fact that the family estate of the Thornes has been there since 1700, and this land is still in the possession of the descendants of that original household. This is also an evidence of the antiquity, from the American standpoint, of the family's residence in this country, whither they were emigrants from England. In one of the more recent generations was Edwin Thorne, who was a native and life-long resident of New York city, where he was a prominent financier and capitalist, a director in the American Exchange Bank, and he died there in 1887. His wife was Charlotte Pearsall, who also lived and died in New York city.

Chester Thorne was born to these parents on November 11, 1863. He was a student in Yale College and was graduated in 1884, having made a specialty of civil engineering. He then came west and secured a position in the engineering department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and for the next three or four years was engaged in that work in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. And it was during this period that he was fortunate enough to win the personal friendship of that great railroad manager and exploiter, H. M. Hoxie, first vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific, and at least one of the results of these confidential relations was the marriage in 1886 in New York of Mr. Thorne to Miss Annie Hoxie, a niece of the railroad magnate.

In 1890 Mr. Thorne came to Tacoma with the intention of making it his permanent home if it suited him, as it did, and his first important investment was in stock of the National Bank of Commerce. But he did not take much part in that institution's affairs until January 1, 1893, when he was elected its president, which is his present position, and he is now the principal stockholder. The National Bank of Commerce is the leading bank in Tacoma; it was organized August 25, 1887, and its capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of about one hundred thousand, and deposits of almost two million dollars. Mr. Thorne has, since 1893, devoted the greater part of his time and energy to the interests of this institution, but his other financial interests in Tacoma and vicinity are large, and he has invested large sums for the purpose of building up the city. He is a member

of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union Club, and he and his wife are prominent in society. They have one little girl named Anna.

THOMAS H. WILKINS.

Thomas H. Wilkins, president of the California Mining Company, of Tacoma, was born in England, near the city of London, in 1851, and is a son of Henry and Amelia (Hill-Hatfield) Wilkins, both now deceased. The Hatfield family was an old and distinguished one, belonging to the aristocracy of England, and the mother of our subject had in her possession their coat of arms. When but a young boy Thomas H. was deprived by death of a father's care and protection, and, although his older brothers had received college educations, the family at that time was in somewhat straitened circumstances, and our subject accordingly decided to see something of the world on his own account and made his way to London. While in that city he became a choir boy in one of its cathedrals, and he also sang in the Crystal Palace. Through employment with mercantile establishments in London he secured a good business education, and when still a young man was made steward on a trans-Atlantic steamship, on which he made several trips, and later, in 1872, decided to make his future home in the United States. Arriving here, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which occupation he followed in New York, Cincinnati, Kansas and Nebraska, and in 1874 he made his way to Arizona and embarked in business in Prescott, thus continuing for a period of about one year. Returning thence to the Sunflower state, Mr. Wilkins took up his abode in Dodge City, where he conducted a meat market, and was in business there during the strenuous frontier times for which that place was formerly noted. From Dodge City he made his way to Silver Cliff, Colorado, and in that place and the neighboring mining regions he obtained that complete experience in the mining business that has since enabled him to win such a high degree of success. He passed through every branch of the industry, as a miner, timberman, ore-sorter, foreman, superintendent, general manager and mine-owner, and also worked in the assay office, in the smelter and concentrator, so that in addition to his experience in the mines he obtained a thorough scientific knowledge of metals and of geological formations. After making a decided success in the mining business, Mr. Wilkins was induced to abandon the occupation and invest a large sum of money in a patent medicine business at Denver, which was conducted on a large scale, but this proved a financial failure, and Mr. Wilkins saw the accumulations of years of honest toil and endeavor swept from him. With undaunted courage, however, he set about to retrieve his lost fortune, and, learning the trade of carpentering, he worked successfully at that occupation in Colorado for day's wages, finally becoming a contractor. Coming to Tacoma in 1889, he embarked in that business in this city during its "boom" days, and it has ever since continued to be his home. After the panic subsided he decided to return to the mining business, in which he has met with an unusual degree of success, resulting, however, from his expert knowledge of the business in all its details. During the passing years he has developed a number of valuable gold properties on the Pacific coast, but

at the present time his interests are centered principally with the California Mining Company, of which he is the president and principal owner. The mines of this company, which are located at Shady Run, Placer county, Colorado, were supposedly worked out by a company which operated them twenty years ago and then discontinued as of no further value. On examining the property Mr. Wilkins discovered that their great wealth had not yet been touched, and he accordingly purchased the property. The old dump, which ran through the smelter, produced gold to the value of fourteen dollars to the ton. On the property there is both placer and quartz mining, they having two hundred solid feet of quartz which will keep a three hundred stamp mill busy for about five years to come.

In the city of Rosita, Colorado, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage to Miss Rose B. Latta, and they have become the parents of three daughters, Rosita Fern, Alice Irene and Nellie Leola. The eldest, although but eight years of age, is an accomplished musician, and is often called upon to perform on the violin in churches and on other public occasions. Mr. Wilkins also spends much of his leisure time in cultivating his musical tastes, being a tenor soloist, and he is the composer of a number of choice selections, while for a time he was chorister of the First Methodist church of Tacoma. The family reside in an attractive and commodious residence at 3106 North Twenty-fourth street, and both Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are members of the Mason Methodist church.

MARION G. DENTON.

Deeply engraved on the pages of pioneer history of Pierce county is the name of Marion G. Denton, for he was among the first to locate within its borders, and during his long residence in this section of the state he has borne an important part in the substantial development and material progress of the county. He was born in Sherwood, Branch county, Michigan, in 1847, and is a son of J. W. and Mary L. (Gilbert) Denton. The father, who was a native of Vermont, was for many years employed as a druggist. Some time in the thirties he emigrated to Michigan, taking up his abode in Sherwood, but in 1848 he removed his family to Rock Island, Illinois, and from there, in 1856, to St. Charles, Minnesota, where he was numbered among the early pioneers, having been one of the first to take up government homesteads in that region. On account of ill health he had been obliged to abandon the drug trade, and afterward gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He continued to make his home in Minnesota during the remainder of his life, and was well known as a prosperous and progressive citizen. The mother of our subject, who was born in one of the New England states, departed this life in Rochester, Minnesota.

Marion G. Denton was just one year old when the family left Michigan, and after their removal to Minnesota he returned to Illinois to attend school. About the close of the Civil war, in 1865, he could not longer resist the temptation to enter the conflict, and, returning to Rochester, Minnesota, enlisted for service in March, 1865, becoming a member of Company H, First Minnesota Infantry. His field of operation was Virginia, and in the following

July he returned to Minnesota and was mustered out at Fort Snelling. He was the youngest member of his regiment. After his return from the army Mr. Denton located at Rochester, Minnesota, which continued as the scene of his activities for the succeeding twenty years, on the expiration of which period he came to the Sound country and remained in the then new town of Tacoma until the latter part of that year, when he returned to the east. Coming again to the Evergreen state in 1884, he made a number of investments and business deals and then returned to his Minnesota home to close his financial interests there, after which, in 1888, he came to Tacoma to take up his permanent abode. He entered at once into the business activity of the place and became a promoter of large real estate and mining propositions in Tacoma and throughout the Sound region. He organized and was president of the Washington Land and Improvement Company, which purchased large tracts of land and started the town of Centralia on its upward course, the development work done by them there having been the means of increasing its population from seven hundred to four thousand in a short time. They also were the means of having the railroad built from Centralia west to Gray's Harbor, while in 1884 Mr. Denton was one of the promoters of the Tacoma Coal & Coke Company, one of the first companies to begin developing the now extensive coal interests of Pierce county. This corporation opened mines and established coke ovens, the first in the state, at Wilkeson, which are still in active and successful operation, and he has also been largely interested in gold and silver mines. His greatest efforts, however, have been centered in Tacoma, where during the "boom" days he owned much property, but the panic of 1893 swept from him the accumulations of many years of hard and incessant toil. He platted and placed on the market the Smith & Denton addition to Tacoma, now almost in the heart of the city, and has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce from its early days, while in 1893 he served as its secretary.

The marriage of Mr. Denton was celebrated in April, 1888, at Rochester, Minnesota, when Miss Mary H. Evans became his wife, and they have two sons, Pierre E. and Gilbert. The family have a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state, and their many noble characteristics have won for them the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

HON. FRANK R. BAKER.

Talent is a product of neither some special locality nor of a definite period of time, and the classic common of Boston is no more the abiding place of genius than the distant pine-covered regions beyond the Rockies. And the truth of the couplet seems ever more apparent that "some must follow and some command, though all are made of clay." Whether the spring of power in the Hon. Frank R. Baker had its origin in those who have preceded him, or is the product of his own nature and character, there is no doubt but that he owes much to the parents who gave the proper direction to his mental proclivities and gave him a training where his tastes might have free development.

Hiram Baker was born in the state of Ohio and came west to Iowa about



F. H. Baker

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1850, where he located in Bentonsport, and this has been the family home for the last half-century. He was an energetic business man, and most of his active career was spent as a shoe merchant. He has also been a prominent man in local affairs, and was a member of the city council for fourteen years; he finally refused to hold the office longer, and his eldest son was elected in his place. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hammond, was a native of Ohio and is now deceased.

The son, Frank R., was born in Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, on November 11, 1862. During his public school training he was a hard student, and thus early began thinking of the more serious problems of life. His literary education was cut short, however, at the age of sixteen, when he left home and went to the northwestern part of Kansas, where he remained nearly two years, until 1879. On his return to Iowa he became a clerk in a store at Ottumwa, but in 1886 he went to southern California and obtained a fine position in San Diego county as superintendent of a magnificent fruit ranch of seventeen hundred acres, an ideal place at the foot of the mountains. But it was in 1889 that he made the move that he will ever regard as "the important decision of his life," when he came to Tacoma, which he has made his home ever since. At first he worked at the carpenter's trade, but early in 1892 he became concerned in politics, and for the next six years was one of the most prominent Fusionists in the northwest. He is a man of ready mother-wit, a gifted speaker, "full of figures," and having the ability to mingle freely with men and influence them to his way of thinking. These qualities gave him much local celebrity, and he was chairman and secretary of so many committees and conventions, precinct, county and state, that he had little time for anything else. In 1892 he was elected a member of the state legislature, was returned in 1894 and again in 1896. While in that body he was not merely drawing his salary, but served on various committees and was helpful in promoting beneficial legislation. One of his most commendable acts was in preserving the State Historical Society from bankruptcy and dissolution by having an appropriation passed for its maintenance.

For three years Mr. Baker was the owner and editor of the *Tacoma Sun*, and in this work showed remarkable ability as a literary man and a manager. In 1900 he was a delegate to the national editorial convention at New Orleans. Mr. Baker's argumentative and logical mind and his talent for forensic contests inclined him to the study of law, in which field he could find a better opportunity to display these powers. Accordingly, he had been devoting his leisure time to this subject while he was in the newspaper business, and on August 13, 1900, was admitted to the bar at Tacoma. He has always made a reputation as a lawyer and enjoys a good practice. His tenacious memory and his desire to investigate to the bottom of a matter have given him a great advantage, and his power as a pleader before the jury has often so impressed his hearers that he has then and there won clients. But he has not neglected his literary propensities, and his productions often appear in the local press. His ability as a poet is shown in his well remembered poems, entitled "McKinley's Farewell" and "Anarchy," which were published in the *Tacoma Ledger*.

Mr. Baker has been married twice. His first wife was Catharine Cul-

len, to whom he was married in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1884, and the children, Lena, Harry and Robert, are of this marriage. The second marriage was celebrated in Tacoma, January 11, 1893, to Miss Jennette Miller, who has become the mother of a boy, Rinaldo. Robert is his father's especial pride, for he seems to have inherited the literary accomplishments of his father and he is achieving a local reputation as a poet and speaker. He is a very precocious youth, and since he was able to read has been a student of the ancient and modern classics, during the last two years having been the author of much poetry of high merit. He is also in great demand because of his powers as an elocutionist, and the range of his versatile genius is from the grave to the gay. But with this all, he is a manly young fellow, a fine athlete and an enthusiastic member of the high school football team.

Mr. Baker is consul of Camp 288, Woodmen of the World, and is also prominent in the Improved Order of Red Men. At his home, which is at 1922 South Yakima avenue, he has a fine library and everything indicative of the scholar; his business office is at 505-506 in the National Bank of Commerce building.

MALCOLM E. GUNSTON.

The Malcolm E. Gunston Company, real estate, loan and insurance, in Tacoma, is one of the largest and most important of its kind in the city, and its annual transactions foot up to a very large total. It represents some of the largest insurance companies, and the integrity and financial standing of the members insure absolute confidence from investors in their representations. The offices of the company are at 210-213 Berlin building. The principal member of the firm and the owner of most of the business is Malcolm E. Gunston, who has been identified with Tacoma's business interests for twelve years. He is English born, and is the son of Edwin and Christina (Geddes) Gunston, both natives of England. The former was a retail and wholesale provision merchant in London, and was very successful, retiring in 1896 with ample means. He died in 1899, while his wife's death occurred in 1888.

The birth of Malcolm E. Gunston took place in London, January 27, 1867, and after he had acquired a fair educational training he entered an auctioneering and estate agent's office, learning what is in this country the business of real estate, finance and insurance. He was there until he was twenty years old, when he decided to better his lot by coming to America. He was located in New York city and in Connecticut for a while, but in 1890 came to Tacoma, Washington, by way of the Isthmus, and he has been in his special line of business here ever since. He was first a member of the firm of Taylor, Gunston and Barber, afterward Pritchard, Taylor and Gunston, until he became the principal partner and established the present company.

In 1891 Mr. Gunston was married to Miss Marie Estella La Freniere, and they have five children: Malcolm Dudley, Estella Christina, Virginia Grace, George Tilley and Gladys Marie. They reside at 1912 North Prospect avenue and are highly regarded members of society. He is a member

of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club, and the Trinity Episcopal church.

HEZEKIAH S. OWEN.

Men with lives of almost dramatic interest are so common in this new land of America that their Argonautic ventures in the avenues of trade and commercial enterprise have ceased to attract attention, but in a few hundred years, when the surging floodtide of rushing business activity, refluxed, leaves the world in calm and steady progress, the writer of romance, casting about in the past for a theme of brilliant interest, will no longer seize upon the plumed knight and braggart warrior but upon the "captains of industry" of the present age, men who build enterprises of colossal strength, command larger forces of men than a Napoleon, and manipulate the instruments of commerce for the advancement of civilization at a rate before unknown. It is to a career which abounds in striking moves in the business world, with many ups and downs and ins and outs, that the attention of the reader is directed in this brief biography of the president of the Yreka Copper Company of Tacoma, one of the largest and most important mining enterprises of the west.

The career of this gentleman begins back in the old Pine Tree state of Maine, where his parents were native and lived and died. Arnee F. Owen was born in Albion, Maine, and was a Quaker in religious belief and by trade a cabinet-maker, being one of the foremost men in the community. His wife was Julia Stratton, who was born and reared in the same place as her husband and was the most beautiful woman in the country around. She died in Maine about 1875, and her husband passed away five years later.

Hezekiah S. Owen was born to these worthy parents in Clinton, Kennebec county, Maine, January 9, 1840. While attending the excellent village schools and the academy of the place he was also engaged in acquiring a knowledge of his father's trade, and he followed that pursuit until he was twenty-one years old. Then the Civil war came on, and in December, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Maine Infantry. During the first winter the regiment was encamped in tents at Augusta, but early in the spring went south, where it saw its first active service. But Mr. Owen's hardest warfare began when his regiment, under General Butler and Admiral Farragut, made their advance on New Orleans, which resulted in the capture and occupation of that city, where Mr. Owen was located for some time. Later under General Banks he was in some dangerous service in the Red River campaign, and on into Texas and the Rio Grande district, and while here his term of enlistment expired and he at once re-enlisted for the end of the war. He was in all the engagements of his regiment, never received a wound, and at the close of the war was mustered out at New York city, with a record of service for four years, eight months and eleven days.

Mr. Owen returned home and was married, after which he settled down at Presque Island, Maine, for a year, and then went to Hallowell, where he was a contractor and builder for many years. He was successful here, but was constantly on the lookout for better fields, and when in 1879 the boom

in Leadville, Colorado, began, he went to that city and soon had twenty-five or thirty men working under him as a contractor and builder. After a year he also became interested in mining, and not only gained thereby a thorough knowledge of such operations but made a success of his ventures in a financial way. He continued both lines of business with profit to himself for five years, but his health was impaired because of the high altitude, and on the advice of his physician he went to San Francisco, where he remained two months. While here he heard of the possibilities of the Puget Sound country, and on coming here on a tour of inspection was so favorably impressed with the site of Tacoma that he decided to remain. As this was in 1884 and Tacoma was then only a small village but with a bright future, Mr. Owen may well be termed one of the "old timers."

On his arrival in Tacoma he at once embarked in his regular trade, and soon after obtained the contract for the erection of the government buildings on the Puyallup Indian reservation. In a few months he opened a job shop and picture frame store on Commerce street, but at the end of a year he met with the first of his misfortunes which seemed to pursue him like an angry fate. His building and stock were a total loss by fire, but he at once moved up to Tacoma avenue and started a new store, which later grew into the leading art emporium of Tacoma. This was a prosperous venture, but Mr. Owen was always thinking of new enterprises, and so he added to his business by starting the "New England Dining Room," on C street with a seating capacity of thirty persons, but at the end of a month he had enlarged his quarters and was serving five hundred persons a day and clearing one thousand dollars a month. But in a few months he was again visited by fire, everything being lost. Having had such good success, however, he opened a fine lunch counter in a new building at the corner of D and Eleventh streets, but in 1892 he sold out, retaining only his art store. He soon afterward started another lunch counter on Commerce street, which paid him the first year five thousand dollars in profits; he next had a regular restaurant on Pacific avenue near Thirteenth street, which he sold at a large profit after conducting for six months. In the meantime, while occupying apartments at the St. James Hotel, he and his wife barely escaped with their lives from their third fire. About this time he sold both his restaurant and art store at a profit, and then decided to take a suburban home at Steilacoom and enjoy a needed rest, but he had been there only a short time when the fiery fiend destroyed his property for the fourth time in four years, surely a record in this kind of misfortune, of which, however, he does not care to boast. He returned to the city and opened a restaurant opposite the Northern Pacific depot, which he ran for six weeks, when he received a good offer and sold. Altogether Mr. Owen has established six different restaurants in Tacoma, and so successfully has he been in their conduct and management that he has been approached with good offers to sell.

After disposing of this last business he and his wife went to California to recuperate their health, but so full of restless energy is Mr. Owen that he had been in San Jose but a short time before he was found in the conduct of a restaurant, from which he cleared five thousand dollars in a short period. Returning to Tacoma in 1896, he went into the restaurant business on C

street, opposite where the Fidelity building now stands, and at the same time opened a real estate and mining broker's office over the Northern Pacific ticket office. He was so successful in the latter venture that in 1898 he sold out his restaurant, and since then has been buying and selling principally mining stocks, being an officer in a number of different companies.

In October, 1901, Mr. Owen, with Mr. S. T. Lewis, purchased the claims of the Yreka Copper Company on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and it is here that he has laid the basis for a great enterprise, and one which will prove of immense profit not only to the immediate owners but to all the industrial development of the west. He is president and the largest individual stockholder in the company. In March, 1902, they added sixteen more claims, comprising what is known as the "upper" property, which contains the most valuable and available ore. All the stock of the company is now taken up and is worth two or three times its par value. Besides the copper there is enough gold and silver in the ore to pay operating expenses, and the mines are so near deep water that a short tramway is all that is necessary to convey the ore to the company's ships; about two hundred and fifty tons are shipped daily, and there are millions of paying deposits in sight, the ore being quarried like rock. Arrangements have been made to build a smelter on the spot with a capacity of five hundred tons per day, and everything is being done to make this colossal property an enterprise second to none in the west. Mining experts from other mining syndicates have examined the deposits, and flattering offers have been made for the property, the representative of a Berlin company having offered five million dollars. The capital stock of the company is now two million dollars.

Mr. Owen owns twenty lots in Tacoma, and is going to build one of the beautiful homes of that city. He is a member of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in other ways is regarded as one of the best citizens of Tacoma. In 1865 Mr. Owen was married at Hallowell, Maine, to Clara S. Woodward, but she died while on a visit to her daughter in Minneapolis in 1879, leaving three children: Etta May, George L. and Irving. He was married to his present accomplished and intelligent wife in Tacoma in 1882. Her maiden name was Lydia R. Richards, and she is a native of Boston, and has been of great assistance to her husband in business matters.

EDWIN J. McNEELEY.

From small beginnings to great results, from nativity in the extreme eastern state of the Union to present residence in the westernmost state of Washington,—would give the reader an outline of the life history of the above named gentleman. Although he was born in the state where the lumber industry of the United States may be said to have begun, his business relations while he was residing there had nothing to do with that activity, and it was only in Washington that he has become one of the largest shingle manufacturers in the west.

His parents were Joseph and Betsey (Durgan) McNeeley, and the former was an Irishman, who emigrated to Maine when a young man, and was known for his sturdy character. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted

and was one of the hundreds who fell in that awful slaughter before Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. His wife was a native of Maine and died there.

Their son Edwin J. was born in Somerset county, at Skowhegan, the county seat, in 1858, and his boyhood was passed in that town. He had the real Yankee industry and thrift, and when he was still a boy he began the manufacture of candies, which he sold at wholesale as well as retail. When he was eighteen years old, in 1876, he went to San Jose, California, and resided there from April to October. But he then returned to Maine and resumed his candy manufacturing. The favorite method of trading in that country was carting the goods around from town to town, combining the modern commercial traveler with the peddler, and for three years he sold his sweets to the neighboring dealers. He then went west and located in Boone, Iowa, where he continued his wholesale candy manufacturing for a time, and later engaged in the grocery and crockery business. In 1888 Mr. McNeeley made a tour of the west with a view to find a more congenial climate, and when he arrived in Tacoma in July he became so impressed with the general appearances of the country and its possibilities for future development that he determined to stay here. For his first venture he bought a controlling interest and acted as manager of the Tacoma steam laundry, but in 1890 he discontinued this and began buying and selling real estate and loaning money. In 1893 he was elected president of the Tacoma Abstract & Title Insurance Company, which office he held until the company was merged with the Commonwealth Title Company. After a study of the local resources he decided to embark in the lumber and shingle business, for this country is magnificently endowed with the raw material,—is, in fact, the third state in the Union in this respect. He made his start by selling shingles on commission. The first year was very discouraging, as prices were low and the markets seriously affected by the hard times, but he was possessed of the true American grit, and, knowing that the tide would turn, he stuck it out and soon had his business on a paying basis. When his trade justified it, he established shingle mills at Tacoma and at Everett, and in 1898 articles of incorporation were granted for the firm of E. J. McNeeley and Company, with Mr. McNeeley as president and John R. Palmer as secretary. Besides the large mills at Everett and Tacoma the company controls the output of several other plants on the Puget Sound, and the total product amounts to one million shingles a day. These are not only marketed in the northwest, but go as far south as Kentucky, and east to Vermont. The great success of this growing and prosperous business is in a large measure due to Mr. McNeeley, and the past record of his life shows how well he deserves this good fortune. The main offices of the company are at 311-312 Fidelity building, Tacoma. In 1898 Mr. McNeeley was elected president of the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association of the state of Washington, and was re-elected in 1899.

Mr. McNeeley is a prominent Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church, which is probably the leading church of the city. In February, 1880, he married a native daughter of Maine, Miss Geneva A. Buck. They reside in their pleasant home at 1113 Sixth avenue.

ABRAHAM C. YOUNG.

One of the most highly respected and valued citizens of Pierce county is Abraham C. Young, the president of the Young Lumber Company, of Tacoma. Born at Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan, in 1849, he is a son of William Young, who claimed South Crosby, Canada, as the place of his nativity. Early in life the latter, who was a farmer by occupation, located in Michigan, but about 1865 he took up his abode at Gordon Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, where he became a prominent and well known agriculturist, and his death occurred there a few years ago. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Amelia Coon, and she, too, was born in Canada and was of Scotch parentage. She has also entered into eternal rest.

Abraham C. Young received an ordinary public school education during his boyhood and youth, and after putting aside his text books he began work in the white pine woods of Michigan, being then only sixteen years of age. Continuing in that occupation until his twentieth year, he then established a country store in Tuscola county, which he conducted in connection with a small lumber business, buying logs, etc. Two years later, however, he returned to Caro, the place of his birth, and there resumed his mercantile pursuits on a larger scale. When but twenty-four years of age he was elected to the responsible position of president of the Tuscola County Agricultural Society, while some time later he became president of the state farmers' institute of the same county, and in 1887 was elected mayor of Caro, all of which positions he resigned in 1889 to come to Tacoma. Few men attained greater prominence or became more widely known in that enterprising city than did Mr. Young, and his popularity was well deserved. After his arrival in Tacoma, and in company with his brother, he organized the lumber firm of Young Brothers, and in August of the same year built a shingle mill on the shore line at Old Town, the firm of Young Brothers continuing through one year and a half. In 1891 our subject organized and incorporated the Cushing-Young Shingle Company, of which he was made president and general manager, and this relationship was continued until September, 1892, when Mr. Young sold his interest to Theophilus Cushing, and in the same year organized and incorporated the Young Lumber Company, the stock of which is all owned in his immediate family, the stockholders consisting of his wife, Frances J. Young, and their son, Delbert A., the latter of whom is secretary and treasurer, while our subject is the president. During the first two years of its existence the Young Lumber Company did no manufacturing, the firm being exclusive and extensive wholesale shippers of lumber and shingles, shipping to all points between the two oceans and employing as many as six traveling salesmen in the east. In order to secure material for this extensive trade without having to depend upon outside manufacturers, Mr. Young in 1895 organized and incorporated the lumber manufacturing firm of Carlson Brothers & Company, the Young Lumber Company taking a one-half interest, while the remaining half is owned by David Carlson, Olaf Carlson and Andrew Johnson. This new corporation erected a large lumber and shingle mill on the shore line at Old Town, which now has a capacity of three hundred and fifty thousand shin-

gles a day, one hundred thousand feet of lumber, and employs one hundred men. At this mill David Carlson is superintendent and office manager; Olaf Carlson, the log buyer; and Andrew Johnson, the master mechanic and manager. For business purposes the firm of Carlson Brothers & Company is a separate organization, but it is practically the manufacturing department of the Young Lumber Company, which owns half the stock and concerns itself chiefly in marketing the product. This mammoth enterprise stands as a monument to the thrift and extensive business ability of Mr. Young, and it is without doubt that this will soon constitute one of the leading enterprises of Tacoma. The Young Lumber Company also control the output of the Reed & Andrews Shingle Mill, at Old Town, which has a capacity of a car-load of shingles daily, and also that of the Kent Mill Company, at Auburn.

At Caro, Michigan, in September, 1871, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Frances J. Bearss, and they have an only son, Delbert A., who is the secretary and treasurer of the Young Lumber Company, but takes no active part in its management. After his graduation in Washington College he entered immediately into the banking business, and is now assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in Tacoma. He is now twenty-nine years of age. Mr. Abraham Young is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the enterprising and successful business men of the city of Tacoma.

LAMMON E. SAMPSON.

For many years Mr. Sampson was one of the most prominent citizens of Tacoma, held some of the most important elective offices, and in his death the city lost one who had devoted his best efforts to the upbuilding of public interests and had achieved an enviable distinction in the different departments of life. He was the son of the Rev. William H. Sampson, who was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, and received a college education, after which he studied for the ministry and was ordained by the Methodist church when a young man. He came to Wisconsin at an early day, where he gained prominence both as a preacher and an educator. He was the first president of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, and was connected with that institution for many years. He retired from the ministry at the age of seventy-five and came to Tacoma to spend his remaining days with his son, Lammon, and here he was greatly beloved by the people for his beautiful character, and is still remembered and spoken of with great affection. He died in Tacoma in 1892 at the age of eighty-three, having lived in this city since 1884. His wife was Rhoda Beebe, who was born in New England, and is also deceased.

Lammon E. Sampson was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in November, 1848, and he was quite young when he entered Lawrence University. He did not remain to finish his four-year course, however, for in 1864 he left school to join the army; he was drummer in the Fortieth Wisconsin Regiment, and served from January of that year till the close of the war. Coming out of the army he attended college for one year and then entered a newspaper office at Appleton and learned the printer's trade. He had become thoroughly acquainted with journalism when, in 1872, he went to Salina,



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Kansas, and with his brother, Mason D. Sampson, who had served throughout the war in the Fortieth Regiment and had become a captain, established the *Saline County Journal*. It is said that Mr. Sampson was the first editor to use the word "cyclone" in describing the zephyrs which were in the habit of sweeping across Kansas prairies in the early seventies.

In March, 1881, Mr. Sampson and his wife came to Tacoma, which was then a village in a forest, and his energy soon placed him among the city's foremost citizens. He accumulated property, and spent a great deal in the aid of public enterprises. About the first office was that of postmaster, which he held by appointment from President Arthur in 1882, and notwithstanding his strong Republican sympathies his services were so satisfactory that he continued under President Cleveland's administration, but after six years' service resigned in 1887. In the following year he was elected city treasurer for two years, and in 1890 was made county commissioner, and it was during this four-year term that the splendid Pierce county court house was built. He became a member of the city council in 1895, and from 1896 to 1900 was chairman of the finance committee of that body. In 1899 Mr. Sampson formed a partnership in the real estate business with his brother-in-law, J. C. Guyles, and the firm is still in existence under the name of Sampson and Guyles. He was still in the prime of life and mental powers when he was called away by death on March 5, 1902, and his help has been greatly missed in many departments of the affairs of the city and county. He had always held a leading position in the ranks of the Republican party, belonged to Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and all the newspaper accounts published at the time of his death were highly eulogistic of his public and private career.

Mrs. Sampson, who survives and resides in Tacoma, was married to Mr. Sampson at Salina, Kansas, in 1878. Her maiden name was Miss Lou E. Van Zandt, and she was a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, and the daughter of John A. and Martha (Carnes) Van Zandt, one of the old families of that place. She received a good education, finishing at the Athenaeum, one of the prominent institutions of learning at Jacksonville, and she determined to become a school teacher. Accordingly she left home in 1873 and came to Kansas, locating at Salina, where she was one of the successful and popular teachers until her marriage in 1878. She is also well known in Tacoma and enjoys the regard of many friends. Her two sons, William and John, are both students in Whitworth College.

EDGAR I. THOMPSON.

Edgar I. Thompson, of the law firm of Winne & Thompson, of Whatcom, Whatcom county, Washington, was born at Deposit, Broome county, New York, April 12, 1860, son of William R. and Peninah G. (Hulce) Thompson. His father was born in Connecticut and was a civil engineer. In early life he removed from Connecticut to Deposit, New York, when he met and married Peninah G. Hulce, of the Hulce family, so widely known throughout Broome and Delaware counties. In the early forties he, together with two other parties, surveyed the larger part of the eastern part of the state of

Wisconsin for the government. In the year 1859 he removed with his family from Deposit, New York, to Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He died at Freeport in 1872 and was buried there.

The paternal grandfather was James Thompson, of Woburn, Massachusetts, and who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and later became member of Congress from the first congressional district of Massachusetts. His brother, Captain Isaac S. Thompson, of Flint, New York, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Another one of the family was Rev. Leander Thompson, a distinguished Congregational minister at North Woburn, Massachusetts, who compiled the history of the Thompson family.

The paternal great-great-grandfather was Benjamin Thompson, born at North Woburn, Massachusetts, in the colonial days. He was a distinguished chemist and civil engineer, and became famous in America, England, France and Germany as Count Rumford. Although his brothers espoused the colonial side, he remained ever true to the crown, and at the opening of that conflict he went to England and offered his services. Entering the British army, he was rapidly promoted for distinguished services not only in America but later in Europe, where he became a captain. He was made a baronet by George the Third. While stationed with the English troops at Bavaria, he became chief adviser for the King of Bavaria, who conferred upon him the title of "count," and in honor of his mother, a Rumford, a member of a noble English family, he selected her name, and was thereafter known as Count Rumford, under which title and name he achieved his fame as an engineer, a chemist, a philanthropist and a scientist. He endowed the chair of chemical science at Harvard College, which is still conducted under his endowment. He died at Auteuil, a suburb of Paris, in 1814.

The Thompson family in America was founded by James Thompson, who came with his family from England in 1630, in Governor Winthrop's party, landing at Salem. He afterwards settled with his family at Woburn, Massachusetts, which remained the family home for several generations.

Edgar I. Thompson, at the age of eighteen years entered the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, completing the course in three years and six months, after which he taught school for one year, and at the close of which he commenced the study of law with the law firm of Page & Cass, of Whitewater, Wisconsin. After reading law for one year he entered the senior law class of the law school of the Wisconsin State University and graduated with the law class of 1885. He then returned to Whitewater and began the practice of his profession, and that same year was elected justice of the municipal court. After serving out his term of two years he was re-elected and served one more year, when he resigned and accepted an appointment as secretary and assistant treasurer of Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan. The close confinement and constant mental application of this position caused his health to give way, and under the advice of his physician, Mr. Thompson came to the Pacific coast and set up in the practice of his profession at Tacoma.

Having learned the creamery business when a boy on a farm at Whitewater, Wisconsin, Mr. Thompson built and established, during the hard times in 1894, the Sumner Creamery, aside from his law practice. This

creamery enterprise became so remunerative and required such constant care that Mr. Thompson moved from Tacoma to Sumner, where he practiced his profession and looked after the interest of his creamery. He was city attorney for that place up to the time he removed to Whatcom and established himself in business here in 1901.

While living at Sumner Mr. Thompson organized the Washington State Dairymen's Association, and drew up and secured the passage of the dairy laws of this state in the legislature in 1895. The passage of this dairy law practically stopped the importation of oleomargarine into this state, thus creating a demand for the home product and saving nearly one million dollars per annum to the people of Washington. Mr. Thompson has done more than any other man for the dairy interest of this state.

Wherever he is, Mr. Thompson is always prominent in church and social life, always useful in Sunday school work, and, having a good tenor voice and being a ready reader of music, he is ever ready and willing to assist in the singing on all occasions. Mr. Thompson plays the piano, violin and bass viol. He is a good impromptu speaker and a great worker in any cause for Christ and humanity.

ULRIC L. COLLINS.

Ulric L. Collins, who is filling the position of county clerk and is ex-officio of the superior court of Everett, has been a resident of Snohomish county for seven years, while his residence in the state of Washington dates from 1876. He is a native of Ohio, born October 5, 1847. The family was founded in America by three brothers, who came from England to the new world about the time of the Revolutionary war, one settling in Pennsylvania, another in New England and the third in the south. Mr. Ulric Collins comes of the Pennsylvania branch of the family. His paternal grandfather was the first of the name to leave the Keystone state and take up his abode in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he became an extensive real estate owner. His father, William Collins, was born in Pennsylvania and was given the name which was a prominent one in the family for many generations, covering nearly two hundred years. He was about twenty-one years of age when the family removed to Ohio, and there he engaged in teaching school. He became a member of the United Brethren church and upon its division, occasioned by difference of opinion concerning the missionary question, he joined the Methodist church. In his political views he was a Whig. After devoting his early life to educational work he became a lawyer and practiced his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was forty-two years of age. He married Margaret Burris, and they became the parents of seven children, three of whom are living, but the subject of this review is the only one in Washington. He had two brothers who were soldiers in the Civil war. William J., who is now a ranchman of California, served for a time in Company L of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, running away from home in order to join the army. He was captured at the battle of Sulphur Springs, in Tennessee, and for nine months was held as a captive in a rebel prison. Barnabus was a quartermaster of the Eighty-

ninth Indiana Infantry, appointed to that position by Oliver P. Morton, then governor of Indiana. He was captured but was paroled on the battlefield at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He died in Sacramento, California, where he was at the time serving as a member of the state legislature. Addison B., another member of the family, became a resident of California in 1850. There he was engaged in mining and in driving a stage in the early days, in which state his death occurred. One sister of the family is living in Washington, D. C.

Ulric L. Collins is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He learned the printer's trade and afterward took up the study of telegraphy, and for a number of years was engaged in railroad work. In 1876 he came to the west and was with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, first in the construction department and later in the operating department after the road had been completed to Pend Oreille Lake. Subsequently he was in the employ of the Oregon & California road as a representative of the construction department, and was with that road until its line was completed to Ashland, Oregon. He then returned to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he was afterward associated for eight years. He then located in Tenino, Thurston county, where for seven years he served as agent of the road. Later he lived in Arlington and subsequently in Snohomish, where he represented the Seattle & National Railroad. In 1898 he was elected clerk of the Snohomish county and is now serving in that capacity.

In his political views Mr. Collins is a stalwart Republican. He has always affiliated with the party, believing firmly in its principles, and has cast his ballot for its candidates since he became a voter. While residing in Thurston county he was elected a member of the state legislature and served in the sessions of 1891-2. He was an active and valued member of the house, taking an interested part in its work, and he served as chairman of the committee on the state capitol and capitol grounds, and was a member of four other committees. In 1898 he was elected clerk of Snohomish county, and has held that office for two terms, being re-elected in 1900. During this period the work of the office has steadily increased until during the past year the business has been the greatest in the record of the county. He has frequently attended the city, county, congressional and state conventions of his party, and was a member of the first Republican state convention after the admission of Washington into the union, the meeting being held at Walla Walla in 1889.

On the 5th of October, 1892, in Thurston, Washington, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Zella F. Loomis, a daughter of Bennet E. Loomis of Bucoda, this state. They now have three children: Ulric B., Zella L. and William Verde. Mrs. Collins belongs to the Everett Ladies' Club, and both our subject and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles in the regard of their many friends. In addition to their home in Everett he is interested in farming property in this county. His fraternal relations connect him with both the lodge and uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Forresters of America and the Royal Arcanum.

HAMILTON PITCHER.

Lumbering is not only one of the profitable industries but is also one of the attractive pursuits, for the free outdoor life of the great forests and the constant excitement attendant upon the hazardous undertakings connected with the work entice many men of hardy, courageous nature into the occupation. The state of Washington has many sawmill plants within its borders, and one of the largest is that owned by Hamilton Pitcher, at Napavine, Lewis county. This mill has a capacity of forty thousand feet of lumber a day; it was built by Mr. Pitcher in 1898, and he has seven hundred acres of timber from which to draw his supply; a railroad track three-quarters of a mile long has been built to the timber, which expedites the matter of transportation and of handling the logs. The plant furnishes employment to thirty-five men and, with the planer in connection, is able to get out orders of any dimensions, mostly of fir, but some cedar. Most of the product is shipped to eastern markets, such as Minneapolis, Chicago and others.

Mr. Pitcher's ancestors were of English stock, and his parents, Peter and Susana (Pettit) Pitcher, were both born in Canada. They were farmers by occupation and spent their entire lives in Canada, being faithful adherents of the Methodist church. The elder Mr. Pitcher died when in his sixty-second year, in 1882, but his wife survived him many years and passed away in 1902, aged eighty-five years. They were the parents of thirteen children, and ten of them are still living.

Hamilton Pitcher is the only member of the family in Washington. He was born near Hamilton, Canada, on the 18th of March, 1849, was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. His coming to Lewis county dates in 1889, and his first location was on the south fork of the Newaukon river, where he purchased a farm and conducted it for a few years. Selling his land he bought a mill on the Chehalis river, and secured a contract to saw the plank for the county road; as he sawed the plank he moved his mill along the river farther away from Chehalis. His now thoroughly equipped mill is a reliable source of profit to him, and he is accounted one of the leading and progressive business men of the county.

In January, 1903, Mr. Pitcher bought another mill plant with twenty-five million feet of fine timber. This mill has a capacity of sixty thousand feet per day; has one and a half miles of railroad, with logging locomotive and switching locomotive. The plant and timber are worth fifty thousand dollars. He also owns ten million feet of timber west of Napavine and still has the same quantity at the old mill. Every wheel is rolling and the industry thrives under Mr. Pitcher's able management. He has recently added two hundred acres to his real estate holdings in Washington, and carries a stock of about two million feet of lumber in his yards.

In 1876 Mr. Pitcher was married to Miss Ellen Wymer, a native of Canada, and her parents were also born there. They have one daughter, Susana Catharine. Mr. Pitcher has his residence near his mill and also owns one hundred and sixty acres of timber on the south fork. He is a member of the Republican party, has the religious views of the Methodist church and is a very substantial citizen of the county.

ALVAH B. HOWE.

Among the successful and prominent business men of Pierce county is Alvah B. Howe, president of the Pioneer Bindery & Printing Company of Tacoma. This company was incorporated by Mrs. Phebe A. Howe and her three sons, and the present officers are: Alvah B. Howe, president; Mortimer Howe, vice president, and William Howe, secretary. The mother is a native of Cayuga county, New York, and as early as 1877 she came to the Pacific coast, where in a small way she engaged in the book-binding and printing business in Walla Walla, Washington. After nine years spent in that city she removed in 1887 to Tacoma and resumed her former occupation, and in 1889, with her three sons as stockholders, incorporated the Pioneer Bindery and Printing Company. The sons were all trained to this business from early life, thus being thoroughly familiar with every detail connected therewith, and they now manufacture all kinds of blank books, bank, county and office supplies and do a general job printing business. Their close attention to business and honorable methods have won for them a large and profitable patronage, their trade now extending over the entire northwest and into Alaska, and they have all the machinery and appliances necessary for the highest grade of work, and are justly deserving of the extensive patronage which they are now enjoying.

The Howe brothers were all born in Cayuga county, New York, and the date of our subject's birth was the 8th of March, 1872. All received their educations in the public schools of Walla Walla and Tacoma, Washington, and as stated above have become thoroughly acquainted with every detail connected with the printing and binding business. Mrs. Howe is entitled to the highest credit for the founding and subsequent growth of this business, and also for the training of such a trio of accomplished young business men. Alvah B. Howe was married in 1893, Miss Marion Courtenay becoming his wife, and one little daughter has been born to brighten and bless their home, Marion C. The three brothers give their political support to the Republican party, and in his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. They are numbered among the leading and substantial business men of Pierce county, and have earned and retained the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

MORRIS GROSS.

Morris Gross, the pioneer dry-goods merchant of Tacoma, has been engaged in business operations here since 1879, and is now numbered among the leading merchants of the city. He is a native of Russian Poland, born on the 19th of February, 1859, his parents being Aaron and Salata (Moses) Gross, both also natives of Poland, born in Rypin city, which was also the birthplace of our subject. He received but a limited education in the Hebrew schools of his native city, and in the land of his birth learned the tailor's trade. When twenty years of age he came direct to Tacoma, Washington, which at that time contained about three hundred inhabitants, and,

having no knowledge of the language spoken in this country, he was obliged to attend night school to learn the English language. In 1879, in company with his brother, he began business operations in a small way at his present location, the first year his sales amounting to only about nine thousand dollars, while the second year they reached fifteen thousand dollars, and by their indefatigable industry and close attention to business the business continued to increase from year to year until in 1891 the sales amounted to four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Prior to the disastrous panic of 1893 the brothers had erected a large block on the corner of Ninth and C streets, at a cost of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and after this terrible financial storm had passed they were obliged to sell the structure for forty-nine thousand dollars. Mr. Gross, however, managed to pass through the panic safely, and in 1895 resumed business at his old location, where he has met with a high and well merited degree of success. He now carries a very large and well selected stock of everything to be found in a first-class dry-goods establishment. His store building is located at 906-908-909-910 Pacific avenue, in the very heart of the business center, and has a frontage of eighty feet. This is an exceedingly well kept and up-to-date establishment in every particular, and its owner not only enjoys an extensive patronage, but has also gained and retained the confidence of the business population of the city in which he has so long been an important factor.

The marriage of Mr. Gross was celebrated in 1894, when Miss Mollie Bush became his wife. She is a native of New York city and a daughter of Henry Bush, a well known merchant of that city. This union has been blessed with one son and one daughter, both born in Tacoma, Amy and Henry Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are adherents of the Hebrew faith, but are very liberal in their views. In political matters he is identified with Republican principles, while fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Tacoma Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Public-spirited and progressive in all his ideas, he lends his influence to all measures which he believes useful to the majority, and always plays the part of an earnest and patriotic citizen.

ROBERT GRAY HUDSON.

Robert Gray Hudson, one of the prominent members of the bar of Washington, maintains his residence at Tacoma, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for eleven years. He is a native of Louisville, Mississippi, born on the 23d of June, 1848, is of German descent, and his ancestors settled in South Carolina soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, James Hudson, was born in that state, was a planter by occupation and was a valued member of the Baptist church. He married Miss Mary Spencer, also a native of Mississippi, and he was called to his final rest at the early age of thirty-two years, but his wife attained the good old age of ninety years. Robert Spencer Hudson, a son

of this worthy couple and the father of our subject, was born in the Edgfield district of South Carolina in 1820, was educated for the practice of law and began his professional career in Louisville, Mississippi. He soon rose to prominence in his chosen profession, and his ability and earnest labor won for him a large fortune, enabling him to take up his residence on his own plantation about twenty miles from Louisville, where he gave his aid only to important cases until 1858, and in that year was made district attorney. In 1860 Mr. Hudson removed to Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he purchased a large plantation, and in the following year became circuit judge, holding that important position until after the close of the Civil war. He was a heavy loser as the result of this terrible conflict, having been the owner of many slaves, and after the close of the struggle he resumed his law practice at Yazoo City. He was elected a member of the first state convention after the war, and was made a member of the state legislature in 1876, also continuing his law practice until his life's labors were ended in death, when he had reached the sixty-ninth milestone on the journey of life. For his wife Mr. Hudson chose Miss Nancy Alvira Gray, a native of South Carolina, where she was born in the Abbyville district, of old English ancestry, who had settled in the south just after the Revolution. She was the daughter of Frederick Gray, a native of South Carolina and a prominent and well known planter of that state. By her marriage Mrs. Hudson became the mother of eight children, seven of whom are now living, and all reside in the state of Mississippi with the exception of the subject of this review.

Robert Gray Hudson received his education in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872. Soon after his graduation he began reading law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1875, the father and the son continuing practice together until the former's retirement in 1887, after which the latter continued in business with Robert S. Holt, his present partner, until 1891, at Yazoo City. In that year he came to Tacoma, Washington, and joined his partner, Mr. Holt, who had preceded him to Tacoma, in the law practice, in which he has met with a high degree of success, having a large corporation clientage. In political matters he had given his support to the Democracy until 1896, but in the presidential election of that year cast his first Republican vote and has since continued to uphold the principles of that party. He is at the present time president of the Washington State Bar Association, with which he has been connected for seven years. In 1890 Mr. Hudson was elected one of the seven delegates at large from the state of Mississippi to the constitutional convention of that state, held in said year, and was a member of the committees on franchise, corporations and declaration of rights.

The marriage of Mr. Hudson was celebrated in 1878, when Miss Nannie Hill became his wife. She is the daughter of A. P. Hill, of Canton, Mississippi, and a prominent lawyer of that state. Three children have been born to this union, Nancy Elvira, Albert P. N. and Robert S. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are members of the Methodist church, in which he is serving as a treasurer and as a member of the official board.

AMBROSE J. RUSSELL.

Ambrose James Russell, one of the leading architects of Tacoma, is a native of the East Indies, where his birth occurred on the 15th of October, 1857, and he is of Scotch ancestry. He is a son of the Rev. James and Rhoda L. (Foss) Russell, the latter of whom was a descendant of a New South Wales family, while the former was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was connected with the London Missionary Society, being a member of the Congregational church, or what was called in Scotland a Covenanter. For the long period of twenty-two years he was engaged in missionary work in the southern part of the East Indies, but later in life returned to Scotland and located on an estate left him by his father, where he spent the remainder of his days, attaining the good old age of eighty-six years. His wife passed away in death while residing in the East Indies. Their union was blessed with two children, a son and a daughter, and the latter is now Mrs. Rhoda J. Murray and resides in Wales.

Ambrose J. Russell, the only son of this family, received his early education in the high school of Glasgow, which was later supplemented by a course in the University of Glasgow, and his architectural training was received in the Academy of Fine Arts, at Paris, France. Leaving that institution in January, 1884, he came to the United States, and in the following March became a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, spending one year in the office of the famous architect, H. H. Richardson, the designer of Trinity church, a part of the state capitol at Albany, New York, and the Allegheny county buildings at Pittsburg. Subsequently Mr. Russell pursued his profession in Worcester, Massachusetts, with a gentleman whom he had known in Paris, but after one year there decided to come to the west, and accordingly took up his abode in Kansas City, Missouri, following his profession in that city and St. Louis. In 1892 he came to Tacoma, Washington, and has since been actively engaged in architectural work in this city, spending the first year as draughtsman for the Cottage Home Building Company, after which he formed a partnership with Albert Sutton, and after severing that connection carried on operations alone until the 15th of April, 1901. At that date he entered into business relations with F. H. Heath, and they are now engaged in general architectural work. Mr. Russell has the honor of having been elected the first president of the Ferry Museum, serving in that capacity for three years, and is now its vice president.

Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Loella Sargent, a native of Iowa and of Scotch ancestry. They have two children, Janet Nichol and Margaret McDonald. The family reside in one of the attractive homes of Tacoma, located on the corner of North Fourth and M streets. They are members of the Episcopal church, and in his fraternal relations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is independent in his political views, preferring to vote for the men whom he regards as best qualified to fill positions of honor and trust, and in the business circles of Tacoma he occupies a prominent place.

ANTON HUTH.

One of the largest and most important institutions of the flourishing city of Tacoma is the Pacific Malting and Brewing Company, which pays out thousands of dollars annually to its employes and has taken rank among the large concerns which have been built up on that wonderful land-locked sea known as Puget Sound. But so closely is this enterprise identified with its president and principal owner, Anton Huth, that the history of both must be detailed together. Anton Huth was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany, in 1854, and was the son of Phillip and Gertrude (Rudolph) Huth, the former of whom was a farmer and was killed in the early part of the Franco-Prussian war. Anton learned the trade of brewer and maltster, obtaining both a technical and practical knowledge of the business in the home of the beer-making industry.

In the fall of 1871, shortly after the death of the father of the family, he came with his mother and the rest of the household to America, where they thought they could better their condition. They located in Louisville, Kentucky, and although Anton was only eighteen years old he secured a good position in a brewery there. He lived there fourteen years and then he and his mother removed to Portland, Oregon, where he became a foreman in one of the leading breweries. But he held this place about two years and then went to Vancouver, Washington, and became a partner in the Star Brewery at that place. While he was living there his mother died. In 1888 he came to Tacoma, and in partnership with Mr. Scholl established a brewery, which was the beginning of the present large establishment. They had been in business but a short time when Mr. Huth and Mr. Virges bought out his partner, and then incorporated the business as the Pacific Brewing and Malting Company, of which Mr. Huth is the principal stockholder and president, and William Virges is treasurer and secretary.

This is in brief the history of the establishment of this great brewery, but, as Mr. Huth says, it is the work of a lifetime to build up a brewery to what it should be, and, although a half a million dollars has been expended on the plant since its modest beginning in 1888, the work is practically only begun. The plant has a favorable situation from the standpoint of shipping facilities, at Jefferson avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and here an imposing group of brick buildings is being gradually collected, some of them several stories high and as nearly fireproof as they can be made; two or three are just completed, while others are in course of erection. A visitor will find that the manufacture of beer has been brought to a high state of perfection here, and all the latest machinery and devices are being utilized. The company makes its own malt from rich barley, and the most scientific methods are used for germinating and drying the grain. The best hops are used, and that other important element in beer-making, pure water, is obtained from a well which has been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, the supply being the purest possible; compressed air is used for forcing this water to all parts of the plant. Cleanliness is a watchword in this brewery; everything is sterilized and made as nearly germ-proof as possible. No effort is spared in making perfect the entire process, from the mashing and boiling on the top floor



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of the brew house, through the stages of cooling, fermenting, cleansing, racking and storing. In the storage cellars is row after row of enormous storage tanks, the storage capacity being over twenty thousand barrels, and each brew is "aged" from five to six months before being barreled or bottled. All the vessels are of the very best material, and a great deal of money has been spent on the machinery for the boiler house. There are also two ice-making machines, one of a capacity of fifty and the other of sixty-five tons. The management of this concern is a source of pride to the owner, for it has never shut down because of hard times, and during the panic it kept on running and paying full wages to its employes when many other industries in the city were paralyzed.

One of the trustees of the Pacific Malting and Brewing Company is Mrs. Anton Huth, whose maiden name was Miss Agnes Miller, and who was married to Mr. Huth in Tacoma in 1891. They have four children, Antoinette, Marie, Carlton and Gertrude. Mr. Huth is a prominent citizen of Tacoma, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Elks and other societies, and besides the brewery is interested in the Puget Sound Malting Company, and is the owner of the Germania Hall, a very popular place for social gatherings.

HON. MERTON H. COREY.

The Hon. Merton H. Corey, who is one of the prominent business men of Tacoma and a leader in political circles, having twice represented his district in the state legislature, was born near Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1869, a son of Henry I. and Elizabeth (Dunning) Corey, who now reside at Forestville. The father was born in Brooklyn, New York, and is of English descent, while the mother, a native of Rochester, New York, comes of Scotch ancestry. When a young man Henry I. Corey removed to Chautauqua county and entered upon what proved a very successful business career, so that he became a wealthy and prominent citizen. He owned several fine farms and was also a prominent stockman and lumberman, controlling important interests. He was enterprising and progressive, and was in every way a potent force in increasing the wealth and prosperity of his county. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted at Jamestown as a private in the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Regiment and served throughout the period of hostilities, mostly in Virginia. He participated in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor and many others, being continuously in active service of an arduous nature, yet never faltering in the faithful and loyal performance of his duty as a defender of the old flag.

When Merton H. Corey was seven years of age the family removed to Forestville, where he obtained his education, being graduated in the Forestville Academy in 1888. During his youth he had also received thorough business training through connection with his father's extensive business affairs, which he helped to manage, thus acquiring comprehensive knowledge of correct business methods. He might have continued a factor in the control of his father's enterprises, but the west attracted him and he longed to

become connected with the more enterprising and stirring business life of this section of the country, and in the year of his graduation, 1888, he made his way to the Pacific coast, locating in Tacoma. Here he accepted a position with the Oakland Loan & Trust Company. It was not a very important one, but it was a business opening, although his service was clerical work, for which he received but fifty dollars per month. His close application, ability and enterprise, however, soon won recognition and gained his promotion, and in the fall of 1889, upon the organization of the National Bank of the Republic, he was appointed assistant cashier, in which capacity he served until the bank was dissolved in 1893. While with that institution he also had the agency for a number of fire insurance companies, and upon his retirement from the bank he combined his insurance business with a general real estate, loan and insurance business, to which he has since continuously devoted his attention with good results. He has always been very prominent and successful in this field of endeavor, and now represents very important and extensive interests. In this enterprise he is associated with a partner, William M. Kennedy, under the firm name of Corey & Kennedy, with offices at Nos. 412-413 Fidelity building, Tacoma. Mr. Corey is also interested in various other business enterprises and projects, and, as he has a talent for planning and executing the right thing at the right time, he is a valued addition to the business circles of Tacoma.

The sterling qualities of Mr. Corey and his fitness for leadership in public affairs affecting the welfare of the commonwealth made him the choice of the people as their representative from the thirty-sixth district in the general assembly. He was elected upon the Republican ticket of Pierce county, and served so capably during his term of office that he was re-elected in 1900. During both sessions he was a member of several committees, but did his most important work as a member of the committee on insurance. During his second term he was the chairman of the insurance committee, and devoted most of his time and attention to the duties of that position, which he discharged most satisfactorily to his constituents and the state at large.

In 1889, in Tacoma, Mr. Corey married Miss Anna P. Wheelock, also a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and they are now the parents of four children, Lester M., Ruth A., Hazel and Esther P. Their home is at 304 South Twenty-ninth street. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Corey. In whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in political circles, on business or in social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

THOMAS CHALMERS FLEMMING.

Thomas Chalmers Flemming is a gentleman of considerable influence in Everett and Snohomish county, and is one who exercises his power for the general welfare. He is thus classed among the representative men of the northwest, and because of his genuine worth and fidelity to principle he well deserves mention among the leading citizens of this locality. Mr.

Flemming is of Irish birth, having been born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on the 30th of January, 1856. He is a son of William Flemming, a native of Scotland, and was a contractor and millwright. He followed that pursuit in the Emerald Isle to some extent, and there died in 1856 at the age of forty-eight years. His wife bore the maiden name of Euphemia Chalmers, and was born in Fifeshire, Scotland. Following her husband's death she determined to come to the United States, and crossing the Atlantic took up her abode in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where she spent her remaining days, her death occurring in 1902, when she had reached the age of seventy-two years. She was the mother of six sons and a daughter: John; William; James; Charles; Robert, who is now deceased; and Marguerite.

Thomas Chalmers, the youngest member of the family, was only six months old at the time of his mother's emigration to the new world. His boyhood days were spent in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, continuing his studies until he had pursued his high school course. At the age of sixteen he left school and began learning the trade of paper manufacturing. After two years spent in that way he came to the Pacific coast, making his way to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus route. He arrived at his destination in March, 1875, and was there connected with the business of manufacturing paper until 1876. That year witnessed his removal to Portland, Oregon, and he established the first paper mill on the northern Pacific coast. The new enterprise prospered, and he continued in business in Portland until 1880, when he removed to LaCamas, Washington, where he established a paper mill for H. L. Pettitt, continuing its operation until 1882. In that year Mr. Flemming went to Taylorville, California, as superintendent of a paper mill, which he continued to operate until 1892, when he removed to Lowell, Washington. There he was employed as a paper-maker for the Everett Paper & Pulp Company until 1895, when he went to Albernia, British Columbia. He was also a pioneer in the paper manufacturing business in that country, establishing the first plant for making paper in British Columbia. He continued there until the mill was closed down, after which he returned to Everett and again entered the employ of the Everett Paper & Pulp Company, where he was until 1899. The following year he entered upon the duties of the office of county commissioner, for a term of four years, so that he is the present incumbent. He is now chairman of the board, and has done much to improve the condition of public and county roads. He is a most progressive citizen, interested in the welfare of his adopted county, and his efforts have been beneficial and far-reaching. Matters concerning the political condition of the country are of interest to him as they should be to every true American citizen. He has studied closely the questions of the day, and gives to the Republican party his earnest support.

On the 4th of December, 1880, Mr. Flemming was united in marriage at Eagle Creek, Oregon, to Miss Sarah Brackett, a native of Oregon and a daughter of H. H. Brackett, one of the honored pioneer settlers of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Flemming now have three children: Marguerite, who was born in Oregon City; Lottie, whose birth occurred in LaCamas, Washington; and Agnes, who was born in Taylorville, California. He is a

worthy representative of that class of citizens who lead quiet, industrious, honest and useful lives and constitute the best portion of the community.

CAPTAIN MARTIN ROBINSON.

Captain Robinson is a man of the world; his span of life covers more than the period allotted by the psalmist, and in this time he has seen nearly every section of the United States; has earned an excellent record as a soldier, and has been successful in the material affairs of life. He is one whom men delight to honor, and he is accounted one of the respected citizens of Centralia, where he has resided since 1889. The Scotch forebears of this gentleman were early settlers of America, and grandfather Colonel Ezekiel Robinson was one of the first settlers to come to the vicinity of Northfield, Vermont. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 15, 1764. He married Dinah Doubleday, of Palmer, Massachusetts, who was born April 28, 1764, and they soon thereafter took up their abode in the wilderness of Northfield. Many are the tales of this pioneer life which grandmother Robinson used to relate to her grandchildren, how she rode on horseback one hundred and fifty miles to visit her old home, with her child in her arms, with food in saddle-bags, much of the way lying through the grim and lonely forest, returning without harm to herself, her child or her beast; how two pet bear cubs of a neighboring settler climbed to the roof of her home, scrambled down the rough stick chimney and crawled into bed where the sleeping children lay. Such were some of the events that gave color to pioneer life in those days and are a source of unending interest to those who live in more modern times. Ezekiel was a colonel of the militia and fought at the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812. He and his wife were members of the Free-will Baptist church, and he died in 1834.

His son, David Robinson, was born in Northfield February 7, 1799, followed farming and manufacturing and spent his life in his native state. He was a Baptist and was a member of the Whig party. He served some time in the state legislature and was a member of the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for the presidency. His wife was Sarah Denny, a member of an old and highly respected Vermont family. They had ten children, but two of them are living, the Captain being the only survivor of eight sons; Mrs. Ellen Jones, of Appleton, Wisconsin, is the other surviving member. Mr. Robinson died in 1841, aged forty-two, his wife surviving him and passed away in November, 1849, in her forty-ninth year.

Martin Robinson was born in Washington county, Vermont, September 18, 1831, was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the district schools and academies of his native state. He began earning his livelihood by teaching school, and was only called from these duties by the breaking out of the Civil war. More than once during his experience as teacher when he was a beardless youth, the "big boys" menaced him and threatened to "put him out," as was not unfrequently the manner of treating district school teachers in those days; but young Robinson was not to be handled in that way easily. The fight in him was such a manifest quality and quantity that no combine in school dared lay hands on him; the result was the big boys always came to be his staunch friends.

At the call of Father Abraham for three hundred thousand more, his school closed and he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers; his first service being against the Indians in Dakota under General H. H. Sibley, his post being Fort Abercrombie, North Dakota. He was chosen first sergeant of his company at its organization, and after this campaign with the Indians he was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was promoted to be second lieutenant and was transferred to Company D, Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry. The company soon proceeded to New Orleans, where it was stationed several months, and was then sent to Brazos Santiago, Texas. Here Mr. Robinson was made first lieutenant and was transferred to Company I, was detailed for special service and had command of a detachment of the First Texas Cavalry, and was also appointed aide on the staff of General B. B. Brown. Marching from Brazos Santiago to Brownville, they had the honor of fighting the last battle of the war. Peace had been declared but the news had not reached them; they were repulsed in the engagement, and Captain Robinson remarks the historical coincidence that the Union forces were defeated in the first and last battles of the war.

After the war he was on special duty as provost marshal of the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, and he served a term as superintendent of freedmen. While there he made the acquaintance of several southern gentlemen, and after his term of service expired he entered into an arrangement with two of them to try the experiment of raising cotton with white labor. He went north and procured the men and was the first to make the attempt, but he was only partially successful, and after a year abandoned the project. Returning north to Rockford, Illinois, and after visiting a sister there, he decided to enter Oberlin College and study theology, with a view to making the ministry a profession. He was married about this time, and after studying for two terms gave up his former intention and settled on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the hope that he could here regain his impaired health. He organized a milk dairy and supplied milk to the city. For five years through summer and winter, rain and sun, he delivered milk once and, sometimes, twice a day, Sundays not excepted, and his gilded milk wagon driven by a pair of fine horses was a regular and familiar sight in the streets of the city. He met with decided success in this enterprise and, best of all, measurably recovered his health. He next moved to Farmington, Minnesota, where in 1877 he engaged in a general merchandise business and continued three years. In 1882 he moved into the valley of the Sheyenne, North Dakota, where he became one of the founders of the town of Mardell. For three years he kept the hotel there and was the postmaster of the town. Returning to Minnesota, he conducted a boarding house in St. Paul for three years and then went to Tower City, North Dakota, where for two years he was proprietor of the Park hotel. The year 1889 is the date of his coming to Centralia, and here he furnished and conducted the new and fine Park hotel for five years and made it the most popular house between Portland and the Sound. In 1894 he sold out, and, retiring to his small farm of twenty-five acres, he now gives his time, chiefly, to raising fruit and blooded stock, where he finds plenty of recreation and quiet comfort, which he certainly richly deserves as a fitting sequel to his long and useful life.

One day, about the close of the war, there came a pleasant surprise to him. It was in the form of a brevet captainship, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He married Miss Adelia M. Moore, of Adrian, Michigan, a most worthy and popular young woman, the daughter of Alonzo Moore. Two daughters and a son were born to them. Their only living child, Anne Cumings Robinson, resides with them, and their home life is delightful. The Captain insists that his successes in life are largely due to the arts and industries and loyalty of his wife, who is a woman beloved by all who know her, and whose home is a model of neatness and convenience, where kindred and friends find royal entertainment. Though notably non-sectarian, the family are all Congregationalists. The Captain is a staunch Republican and is commander of T. P. Price Post No. 82, G. A. R.

While now in his seventy-second year he retains in a remarkable degree his youthful and vivacious character, and is one of those sunny veterans of the Civil war whose ranks have been decimated by the hurrying steps of time, and who still remind men of the greatest struggle for human liberty the world has ever known.

HON. GEORGE B. KANDLE.

As one views the mighty machine of steel drawing the moving palaces which are the finest product of the railroad builder's art and speeding swiftly across the vast prairies of the west, it is almost impossible to conceive a picture of its predecessor of the middle of the past century, the "prairie schooner." When the impatient traveler of to-day chafes at what he thinks the slow progress of his limited express he might derive considerable comfort from the calling to mind of that awkward covered wagon, as it is drawn by the patient oxen or horses across the plains that were often the haunts of the wild beast or the more cruel Indian. But all honor is due that pioneer vehicle, for it carried the men who blazed the way for the march of the grand twentieth century's civilization, and men who have made the wild west one of the most productive countries of the world. Hon. George B. Kandle has especial reason to be proud of this early means of transportation, for although he was not born in one of these "schooners," he was still in his swaddling clothes as he came across the prairies to his new home in the west.

His father was Henry Kandle, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Hill. The former was born in Salem, New Jersey, and moved to Indiana at a very early day, being, in fact, one of the pioneers of that state. He made that his home until the fall of 1850, when he arranged with a number of others to make the long trip across the plains, the west at that time being the Mecca for many enterprising and adventurous men. The band first made for a point on the Missouri river near St. Joseph, and remained there during the winter. In the following spring the party started on that long pilgrimage, over the rough land of eastern Kansas until the gradual and level ascent to the Rockies was reached, then on through all the variegated scenery till what was then the village of Portland, Oregon, came in view, where they passed the winter of 1851-52; and early the next year they made their final stage of the journey to Washington. Mr. Kandle lived on



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farms in Thurston and Pierce counties except for the last few years of his life, which he passed in Tacoma. He died October 12, 1892. His wife was born in county Down, Ireland, and died here two years before her husband.

It was while the company of emigrants were spending the winter of 1851 near St. Joseph, Missouri, that the son George B. was born, and he was in his mother's arms throughout most of the trip to this state. He was reared on his father's farm, but at the age of nineteen he left home and secured employment in a drug store at Steilacoom and later in a general merchandise store, remaining a little over a year. At that time the firm which employed him established a store at old Tacoma and placed young Kandle in charge. In November, 1872, Mr. Kandle was nominated and elected county auditor, which office he filled for eight years, being elected four successive times; his last term expired soon after the county seat was moved from Steilacoom to Tacoma. His next venture was real estate and insurance in Tacoma, and he also became a member of the city council. In 1889 he was elected a member of the first legislature of the new state of Washington, and served a two-year term, at the same time carrying on his real estate business. And during this time, in 1890, he was elected mayor of Tacoma at the time the new city charter was adopted, and he held that office until April, 1892. He continued dealing in real estate until 1898, when he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Pierce county for a term of two years, and at the expiration of this term was re-elected for a four-year term, of which he still has two years to serve.

Mr. Kandle has been identified in various ways with the public interests of the state. For the three years from 1877 to 1879 he was one of the trustees of the insane asylum of the territory, and is now, by appointment of Governor McBride, one of the Washington commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904. He still owns the old homestead, a fine farm of seven hundred acres, which is situated in township 18, Pierce county, twenty miles south of Tacoma. Mr. Kandle was married in Pierce county in 1875 to Miss Mary C. Guess, who was born in Pierce county, her parents having crossed the plains in 1853. Mr. Kandle now resides with his wife and two daughters, Leona Maud and Lottie Iola, in their home, corner North Fifth and I streets, Tacoma.

JOSHUA MARTIN WIESTLING.

Joshua Martin Wiestling has been a resident of Seattle, Washington, fourteen years, and during that time has done much to foster the growth and promote the best interests of the city. Mr. Wiestling is a native of the Keystone state. He was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1837. His grandfather Wiestling came to this country from Saxony early in the nineteenth century and located in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where his son, Joshua Martin, the father of our subject, was born, and where he was for many years engaged in the practice of medicine. The early history of the Wiestlings shows them to have been a family of physicians. Dr. Joshua Martin Wiestling died in 1854. His wife, Catherine (Youce) Wiestling, also was a native of Dauphin county, and she, too, died in 1854. She was

of German origin and belonged to a family that settled in this country at a very early period, some of her ancestors having served in the Revolutionary war. Dr. J. M. and Catherine Wiestling were the parents of eight children, three of whom, a son and two daughters, are yet living, the latter being residents of Pennsylvania, Mary Ellen, widow of Colonel T. T. Worth, and Julia A., wife of C. Penrose Sherk.

Joshua Martin Wiestling was educated in the public schools, the Harrisburg Academy, the Cumberland Valley Institute and Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. B. from the last named institution in 1857 and subsequently the degree of A. M. He studied law at Harrisburg under the instruction of Hon. A. J. Herr, a prominent lawyer and legislator of that state, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1859, and soon afterward to the supreme court of the state. Shortly after he entered upon the practice of law he was made register in bankruptcy for the Fourteenth congressional district, appointed by Chief Justice Chase, and after serving one year resigned to accept the office of district attorney, to which he was elected by the Republican party; was re-elected for another term, and served in all six years. He continued to practice law in Harrisburg until 1889, when he came to Washington. Previous to his coming west Mr. Wiestling was unanimously placed in nomination for Congress by his own county, Dauphin, but withdrew in favor of a candidate in another county of the district.

It was on May 2, 1889, that Mr. Wiestling landed in Seattle, and from that date to the present he has been engaged in the practice of law here, having gained and maintained a prominent position among the leading members of the legal profession in Seattle. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He brought with him to the west his interest and activity in politics, and has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions. However, while he has always been a prominent factor in matters political and is looked upon as a leader, he is not an office-seeker.

Mr. Wiestling has an honorable war record. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went into the service as a second lieutenant, afterward being promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He was with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, under command of General McClellan; and was in an emergency service at the time the battle of Gettysburg was fought. On account of sickness contracted during his period of service, he was unfit for further duty, and in 1863 was honorably discharged. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is past commander of Stephens Post No. 1 at Seattle, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion, department of Washington.

In early life Mr. Wiestling was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry and took an active part in the work of that order. He is a past master of the lodge to which he belonged in Pennsylvania. He and his family are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Seattle.

Mr. Wiestling was married June 2, 1864, to Miss Georgiana B. Hoover, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and for nearly four decades she shared the joys and sorrows of life with him. She passed away June 15, 1902. Mrs.

Wiestling was a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of John and Sophia Hoover. The Hoovers were an old and highly respected family, of German and English origin, and they were represented in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Wiestling has a son and two daughters, namely, Frank Beecher and Georgiana and Virginia, all residents of Seattle.

Frank Beecher Wiestling was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1865. His education was received in an academy in his native city; Shortlidge's Academy, Media, Pennsylvania; and Harvard University, where he graduated in June, 1887, with the degree of A. B. He accompanied his father to Seattle in 1889, studied law under his tutorship, and has been engaged in practice with him since the fall of the year of their arrival here. Like his father, he is prominent and active in politics and has served as delegate to the city, county and state conventions of the Republican party. He was married in Tacoma, April 19, 1893, to Annie Edmunds, a native of England and an adopted daughter of Mr. Van Ogle, of Tacoma, Washington. They have two children, Dorothy and Annette. Mr. Wiestling is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias; and is a member of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club and Alpha chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon. He worships at Trinity Episcopal church.

THE OLYMPIA DAILY RECORDER.

The *Olympia Daily Recorder*, as a representative of the interests of Olympia and the surrounding country, made its initial appearance to the public in December, 1891, and has since journeyed steadily along the journalistic path, and, as every well conducted newspaper may act in a community, exerts a great power for good and development along proper lines in this prosperous section of the west. Its daily edition was begun in May, 1892, and it appears in the evening a seven-column folio, devoted to Republican politics and local news and press dispatches. Its subscription price is fifteen cents per week, or fifty cents per month delivered by the carrier. It is issued by the Recorder Publishing Company, which is owned by S. A. Perkins, publisher of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, the *Tacoma Daily News*, *Everett Daily Herald*, *Aberdeen Daily Bulletin* and *Fairhaven Daily Herald*, all Associated Press dailies. John P. Fink is the business manager, and at the head of the editorial staff is F. G. Deckebach, men under whose direction the *Recorder* has gained the reputation of being one of the leading papers of the state of Washington.

THE WASHINGTON STANDARD.

The career of many ambitious journals is marked by a rising and falling line of prosperity, and their course is anything but a smooth one; usually there are numerous editors and business managers, and sometimes, notwithstanding all their heroic efforts, the publication is swallowed in the vortex of journalistic adversities. There is a marked contrast to this state of affairs in the history of the paper which is now to be described, and, instead, an almost phenomenal record of over forty years' uninterrupted success, be-

ginning with the pioneer days of Washington, giving to and receiving encouragement from the wonderful development of the extreme northwest, is the due of the *Washington Standard* of Olympia. On the 17th of November, 1860, the inhabitants of Olympia and the vicinity received the news of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the nation through the columns of the maiden sheet with the ambitious title of "The Washington Standard." The proprietor and editor of this venturesome paper was a young man by the name of John Miller Murphy, and mainly to his honor is owing the fact that the *Standard* has never missed an issue since that "red letter" day of its advent into the world. At first it was a six-column, four-page folio, but in the forty-two years of its existence it has grown to be an eight-column folio, and during all this time it has been under the control of Mr. Murphy with the exception of the year 1870, when Beriah Brown was admitted as associate editor. It has been the organ of the Democratic party, but during the Civil war it very properly supported the Union cause and the administration; Mr. Murphy had joined the Union League and took the commendable course that in the great civil danger that threatened national union there should be no parties or factional spirit, thus being of great service to the government in his section. Mr. Murphy has in later years admitted his sons, Henry M. and Frank, to partnership in the enterprise, and the paper is now conducted under their control. As the life of its founder and editor is largely a history of the paper, and is of special interest because of his identification with the growth and progress of Olympia, a brief account of Mr. Murphy's career will be in place at this point.

Mr. Murphy is of Irish descent on his father's side, while his mother came from Teutonic stock. John Murphy, born in Ireland, came to the United States when young and settled in Indiana about the year 1830. He was a millwright by trade, and many of the mills erected in that state in that early period were the products of his skill. He was married in Indiana to Mrs. Susan Miller, and she died in 1846, while it is supposed that he lost his life in the war of the rebellion. Only two children were born of this marriage, and the daughter became the wife of George A. Barnes, of Olympia, but she is now deceased.

John Miller Murphy was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 3, 1839, and in 1850, at the age of eleven, he crossed the plains with his married sister to Oregon. They passed the winter in Portland, and he attended the first school taught in that city. In the following year they came to Olympia, at that time a scattered village on the shores of the Sound, and young Murphy was one of the scholars in the first school taught there. His brother-in-law, Mr. Barnes, had a general merchandise store in the town, and the first work in which John engaged was as a clerk in this establishment. He held this position until 1856, in which year he went to Portland and learned the trade of printer in the offices of the *Times* and the *Democratic Standard*. When he was twenty-one years of age, in June, 1860, he went to Vancouver, and with another gentleman started the *Vancouver Chronicle*, but after a few months he sold out to his partner and came to Olympia, where he was the founder of the *Standard*. In 1865 he built at the corner of Second and Washington streets the structure in which the paper has been located ever since.

In 1863 he was appointed public printer and served in this capacity during one session of the territorial legislature.

Mr. Murphy has had a varied and active public career. He was auditor for Washington territory from 1867 to 1870. In 1873-4 he filled the same office, and in 1868 was appointed to the same office, which he held till the admission of the territory to statehood. He was *ex-officio* quartermaster. For eight years he was a member of the city council, and was county superintendent of schools for one term; he was also one of the organizers of the fire department and acted as its secretary and president for several terms. Mr. Murphy is an ardent supporter of the cause of woman suffrage, and for fourteen years he advocated those principles through the columns of his paper. A bill was finally passed in the legislature, and the women of Washington came into their rights, but four years later the law was declared unconstitutional on account of a technical flaw in the title. He has always attended the conventions of his party and has been a very efficient worker. In 1890 he evidenced his public spirit by the erection of a theatre costing thirty thousand dollars, which is elegant and modern in its equipment and has a seating capacity of one thousand. He has also been the city bill poster for a number of years, and is a member of the Pacific Coast and the National Billposters' Associations.

In 1862 Mr. Murphy was married in Portland to Miss Eliza J. McGuire, who was born in Brighton, Iowa, in 1842, and they became the parents of eight children: Henry M.; Winifred, now Mrs. William Harris; Estella, the widow of Charles Carroll; Frank and Charles; and Annie, Bertha and Rosa Pearl, the three latter now deceased. All his children have learned the printer's business of their father, and the two sons who are in partnership with him are expert in that line. After thirty-three years of happy married life, Mrs. Murphy died, on November 3, 1895, deeply mourned by the family to whom she had been so faithful and so kind. In May, 1896, Mr. Murphy married Mrs. Susan C. Sprague, the daughter of Charles Craigbill, of Santa Cruz, California.

EDWIN A. STROUT.

Edwin A. Strout, of Seattle, is one of the business men who have helped to build up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the business foresight to realize Seattle's future growth and importance, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has prospered with the growth of Seattle and the state of Washington. He is now connected with many extensive and important business interests. At the present time he is secretary of the Brick Exchange, representing nearly all of the brick manufacturing interests of this section; secretary and a large owner in the Seattle Brick & Tile Company; vice president of the Seattle Ice Company; and senior member of the firm of E. A. Strout & Company, fire, marine and liability insurance agents. His business interests are extensive and such as demand his active attention.

Mr. Strout is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Conway, July 26, 1862. His father, Bennett P. Strout, was born in Maine and led

an active business life until about fifteen years ago, when he retired from business and went to Philadelphia, where he now lives. During the greater part of his business career he remained in New Hampshire. He has now attained the age of eighty-three years and is still active and well. In public affairs he has been an active worker. He served as county commissioner and in other local official positions, and for several years was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives. While living in Maine he was united in marriage to Abbie Woodruff, daughter of Erastus Woodruff, of Lyndon, Vermont. They had two children, the elder being Charles H., a resident of Philadelphia and proprietor of St. Luke's School for boys. On both sides of the family the ancestry can be traced back in this country to the seventeenth century. The father is a descendant of John Strout, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, from England. On the Woodruff side the lineage runs back to 1664, when Matthew Woodruff came from England and was one of the original eighty-four settlers of Farmington, Connecticut.

Edwin A. Strout received a portion of his education in Conway, New Hampshire, and he afterward became a student in an academy at Wolfboro, in the graded schools at Dover and in the business college at Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1879 he entered upon his active business career, becoming connected with the subsistence department of the army. He was first sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained for some months, acting as clerk for his uncle, Captain C. A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, United States army. From there he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he acted as chief clerk for Captain Woodruff until the fall of 1884. During this time he saw a great deal of active service in the Apache Indian troubles of that period. In 1884 he came with Captain Woodruff to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he was stationed until he came to Seattle. In 1885 he made up his mind to engage in business for himself, and with this end in view investigated the prospects offered in the various cities of Oregon and Washington, making a trip in that year to Tacoma and Seattle. Deciding that Seattle offered the best prospects for a young man, he came to that city in January, 1887. He then organized the Puget Sound Ice Company for the manufacture of artificial ice, and erected a plant at West and Seneca streets, in the spring of 1887. This was the first ice plant ever operated on Puget Sound. He was connected with this company until the plant was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1889. He then assisted in the organization of the Seattle Ice and Refrigerator Company, which erected a large plant at Yesler. This company was later changed to the Seattle Ice Company, and the plant was removed to its present location in this city. In 1889 Mr. Strout was one of the organizers of the Washington Territory Investment Company, was elected its first vice president, and later was made president. This company bought the lot on the northwest corner of Second avenue and Cherry street, and erected, in 1889-90, the building now known as the Post-Intelligencer Building. Mr. Strout retained the management of this building until it was sold in 1902. In 1888 he was associated with George H. Heilbron in the organization of the Seattle Brick & Tile Company and has acted as its secretary continuously since that time. These enterprises have furnished employment to a large number of men and have con-

tributed greatly to Mr. Strout's success as well as aiding in the upbuilding of Seattle.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1889, Mr. Strout was united in marriage to Cora Taylor, a daughter of Colonel Frank Taylor, of the United States army, and they have two children, Edwin A. and Helen. In 1884 he erected his residence on Marion street, between Summit and Boylston avenues. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and of Mt. Hood Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M. He has always taken a prominent part in the social and club life of Seattle, being one of the organizers of the Rainier Club, Country Club, and Golf and Country Club.

THOMAS W. McDONALD.

Thomas W. McDonald, who is serving as treasurer of Mason county and is a leading representative of agricultural and stock-raising interests of this portion of the state, was born in Kamilche, Washington, on the 19th of June, 1871, and is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Angus McDonald, was born in the highlands of Scotland and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Canada, where he engaged in lumbering. He spent his remaining days there, and died in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His son, Thomas W. McDonald, the father of our subject, was born in Canada, and in the days of the early gold excitement in California went to that state. He also went to the scene of the Cariboo mining excitement, after which he settled in Mason county, Washington, where he wedded Mrs. Mary E. Ekler. She had four children by her first marriage, and to the second marriage there were born five children. Mr. McDonald followed farming in this state, and became quite prominent in public affairs. He served as county commissioner and was a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic Fraternity. Everywhere known he was regarded as a reliable and worthy citizen, whose loss was deeply regretted throughout the community in which he made his home. He died in 1876, at the age of forty-eight years, and was laid to rest in the Odd Fellows' cemetery in Olympia. His widow still survives him in the sixty-seventh year of her age, and resides on the farm in Kamilche. The eldest son, Angus R., is a farmer of Mason county, and another brother, Ronald R., is a merchant at Kamilche.

In the public schools of his native place Mr. McDonald was educated and upon the home farm he was reared. He has always followed farming, having an interest in five hundred and twenty acres in Mason county, on which he is engaged in general farming and in the raising of shorthorn cattle. He thoroughly understands both branches of his business, and his capable control of his interests has made his farming operations profitable. Mr. McDonald has been a life-long Republican, and was elected treasurer of the county on the 6th of November, 1900. He is now acceptably filling that position of honor and trust, and is always a loyal and progressive citizen.

On the 23rd of December, 1900, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Taylor, a native daughter of Washington, who was born in Lilliwaup, Mason county, and a daughter of W. S. and Eliza (Purdy)

Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald now have one son, Thomas W., Jr. Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order, while in the grand lodge he has represented the subordinate lodge. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World, and is a worthy and reliable business man and trustworthy official, a credit to the state of his nativity.

JUDGE FREMONT CAMPBELL.

One can hardly judge the real life of an individual from the events which are patent to the world. In the majority of cases the important decisions, the knotty problems and perplexing difficulties, which have influenced the whole life and have often, though many times unknown to the actor himself, been the turning point of his career, all these things, though so necessary to the thorough understanding of the history of the man, are often unrevealed and remain forever hidden in the depths of semi-consciousness. But though the biographer is thus handicapped at arriving at the original sources, he is still able to infer from the most palpable events the results of the inner life, and judge in the limited and mortal way man's value to society and the world. So, in the case of the subject at hand, it is our intention to set forth briefly the life and its fruits and allow the reader to determine the meed of honor which is fit to be bestowed.

Judge Alexander Campbell was born eighty-three years ago on Prince Edward Island. He came to the United States in 1853. As one would surmise from the name, the family is of Scotch stock. He was a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, for a number of years, and while there was chosen a member of the legislature. He afterwards moved to Iowa and was one of the prominent lawyers of the state, and also district judge for the long period of eighteen years. About ten years ago he retired from public life and is now living quietly in Tacoma, being at the advanced age of eighty-three. His wife was also born on Prince Edward Island, and her maiden name was Jennie McKenzie. She died in Tacoma in 1901.

These worthy people were the parents of Fremont Campbell, who was born October 10, 1857, while his father resided in Madison, Wisconsin. Two of his older brothers, James and Robert, were soldiers in the Civil war, but Fremont was hardly old enough to understand the wild clamor of war at the time. He had the advantages of an excellent education at the Wisconsin University at Madison and graduated in 1873. He pursued a law course in the same institution for the next two years, and then entered the office of Major John Taft, where he delved into the realms of legal lore for two more years. The aspiring young lawyer sought his first field of endeavor in the west, going to Belmont, Nevada, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Carson City in 1878. He made his arrival in the city of Tacoma on July 4, 1880, and at once began his practice here. Three years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of Pierce county and served two terms of two years each, and after engaging in private practice for two years he was re-elected in 1889. He filled the office only one year, and was then appointed by Governor Ferry judge of the superior court of Pierce county to fill out an

unexpired term. In 1892 he was regularly elected to this office, but in 1894 resumed his private practice and continued it very successfully for five years, at the end of which time he was again called to take up the duties of public office and fill out the term of George W. Walker, prosecuting attorney. In 1900 he was elected to this position for two years and in the fall of 1902 was candidate for re-election and was re-elected. He has always been before the people as a candidate of the Republican party, in whose principles he is a firm believer.

Judge Campbell has also served his adopted city in the capacity of school director for nine years, and was city assessor in 1888. He was one of the incorporators of the Tacoma and Lake City Railroad Company, which built a railroad from Tacoma to American Lake in 1889, and he was the general manager of the road until it was sold to the Union Pacific. Such a record of public activity is striking proof of Mr. Campbell's personal popularity and eminent fitness as a leader of men, and much more may be expected from this brilliant man who has hardly reached the zenith of life's powers. Judge Campbell was married at Tacoma in 1884, Miss Grace L. Reynolds becoming his wife. They have seven children, Clarence A., Fremont C., Mercedes J., Veva C., Ray Maurice, Walter M. and Dewey M., a daughter.

ALBERT J. MUNSON.

In dealing with the biographies of those men of action who now and for some years past have been engaged in making Washington, the sketch writer is seldom called on to chronicle the birth of any of his subjects in the state. Nine out of ten, perhaps it would be better to say ninety-nine out of a hundred, are from other parts of the Union, and most of them have not been here more than fifteen or twenty years. But there are exceptions to this as to all other rules, and we are now to learn something of a gentleman who, as also his wife, is a native-born Washingtonian. This statement necessarily involves another to the effect that the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Munson were pioneers to the Puget Sound region at a period so remote as to make them exceptionally early settlers, and it is probable that few others now resident in the state antedate their arrival. They left Boston, Massachusetts, September 15, 1858, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, March 28, 1859. Connected with the story of these parties is a pretty romance, which would seem to indicate that "the course of true love" does occasionally run smooth. It also proves that there is no situation in this world so conducive to love-making as confinement in a sailing vessel for one of those long voyages of many months' duration, so common before the age of steam navigation. It was a situation similar to this which caused the celebrated Warren Hastings to fall in love—but unfortunately with another man's wife—on one of those tedious voyages to India, of which he was then governor general. There might be many other citations to the same effect, but this narrative is confined to a young couple whose career had a direct bearing upon that of the subject of our sketch, inasmuch as they became his father and mother.

One day in the year 1858, a sailing vessel was getting ready to depart from the coast of Maine to the distant land "where rolls the Oregon." Such

a journey at that time was sufficient to appall the stoutest heart, and especially full of terrors for any one inclined to seasickness. It was not only long in days, weeks and months, but accommodations were always bad on those sailing vessels, with their narrow quarters, insufficient food, poor water, but above all the wearisome monotony and wearing tedium which arise from having nothing to do or doing the same thing over and over again. They were to go from the extreme northeastern to the extreme northwestern end of the Union, which in a direct line is far from a short distance, but to reach which by water requires a sail down the entire Atlantic of both American continents and, after doubling the stormy Horn, a repetition of the experience along the Pacific shore until the turn to the right is made through the Straits of Fuca. The sailing vessel in question was named the *Toando*, commanded by Captain G. D. Keller, and his second mate was Josiah Hill Munson, a young man of East Machias, Maine, who at that time was just twenty-nine years of age. But by far the most interesting occupant of the *Toando* was Miss Emily Keller, daughter of Captain G. D. Keller, who was making this trip with her father. Her father, step-mother and all her brothers and sisters were on board, also sister of J. H. Munson, the wife of Captain A. W. Keller, the first mate. The voyage had not continued long until the second mate and Miss Emily were on very good terms with each other, and it was not strange that the daily intercourse for months ripened into something stronger than friendship. Long before the good ship *Toando* had touched the placid waters of the Sound a couple of her occupants were much in love with each other, and were married in Port Townsend, April 5, 1859. They settled down to lives of usefulness in the then sparsely settled territory of Washington. Captain Munson, as he was afterward called, rose to positions of prominence and influence both in political and business circles, and was long regarded as one of the leading men in this section. He was selected territorial treasurer by the Republican party, of which he was an influential member, was later appointed state librarian and for twelve years was postmaster at Olympia, and county treasurer of Thurston county for ten years. Meantime he engaged with success in mercantile pursuits, was influential in Masonic circles, and altogether was one of the most notable and esteemed of the state's early pioneer citizens. Captain A. W. Keller, first mate of the *Toando*, and son of the captain, G. D. Keller, revered and esteemed by all, now enjoys the reputation of being one of the oldest, if not at the very head of the list, of the state's veteran sea captains. J. H. Munson died in Seattle, Washington, April 11, 1903, and the following are some extracts from the local paper concerning that event:

When Captain Josiah H. Munson died at the Seattle General Hospital, Saturday night, another of those hardy seafaring men from the coast of Maine, who have done much for upbuilding of the Northwest territory, passed away. Captain Munson landed at Port Townsend in 1859, and ever since that time he lived in the territory and state of Washington.

Captain Munson was a good friend to Henry L. Yesler, and the latter offered the young man a block in the then sawmill town of Seattle, if he would move here, but Steilacoom seemed to have brighter prospects, and Mr. Munson stayed there. He could have taken up a homestead where this city

now stands, along with A. A. Denny, Maynard, Bell and others, but he preferred to go to Olympia.

In the early territorial days Captain Munson was quite a prominent character in politics. He was treasurer and librarian of the territory; was postmaster of Olympia for twelve years, and was treasurer of Thurston county for twelve years. During the Indian troubles Mr. Munson was postmaster, and did not take part in the war, except to help guard Olympia from attack. He did not take the field against the redskins.

In 1889, the year Washington was admitted as a state, Captain Munson moved to Seattle, and made this city his home from that time until his death. After his removal from the capital Captain Munson did not take an active part in politics, and he and his wife made their home with their two sons out on the shores of Lake Washington.

Captain Munson was a member of Harmony Lodge No. 1, of Masons, at Olympia, but owing to the short notice of the funeral arrangements it is not likely that the Masons will officiate.

Captain Munson and wife reared a family of seven children in Washington. The eldest is Mrs. U. R. Grant, now living in Alameda. Her first husband was Lincoln P. Ferry, son of Governor Ferry. Mrs. J. D. Van Buren, another daughter, is also living in Alameda. A. J. Munson is postmaster at Shelton, and L. K. and Fred are also residents of Shelton. Charles H. is captain, and J. K. Munson is engineer of the steamer Emily Keller, the boat being named for their mother.

Albert J. Munson, one of the seven children of his parents, was born at Seilacoom, in Pierce county, Washington, November 12, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of Olympia. After finishing his studies he engaged in merchandising at the state capital, and so continued until 1889, when he came to Shelton and opened a hardware store. Aside from business he became active in politics, and has enjoyed a career of some prominence in that line as one of the local Republican leaders. He has served as city treasurer, as a member of the city council six years, and for six years was school director. Eventually he was appointed postmaster of Shelton, in which position he was serving at the time of the preparation of this memoir, and as a side line keeps for sale a stock of notions and sundries in the building occupied as an office.

On the 21st of October, 1888, Mr. Munson was united in marriage with Miss Esther D. Bannse, like himself a native of Washington and daughter of pioneer parents. Her father, Herman Bannse, crossed the plains as early as 1853 and settled in Thurston county, which was the birthplace of Mrs. Munson, born the 22d of February, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Munson have three sons, Lester J., Harold E. and Lawrence A., all three of whom were born in Shelton and are boys of bright promise and future usefulness. Mr. Munson is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and has been clerk of that order for the past nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Munson are extensively acquainted in Mason and Thurston counties, as well as other parts of the state, and no couple has more or sincerer friends wherever known.

COLONEL JOHN W. LINCK.

Colonel John W. Linck, special agent United States treasury department, Tacoma, and one of the leading men of that city, was born near Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, December 7, 1843, and is a son of Frederick E. and Esther (Todd) Linck.

Frederick E. Linck was born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany, a member of a prominent family. The brother of Frederick was a King's counsel, and a cousin of our subject is a professor in the University of Dieping, while another cousin, a soldier, was promoted on the field in the Franco-Prussian war to the rank of major general, he being distinguished at that time as the youngest major general in the Prussian army. Another relative, John Linck, was killed in that war, and his name is the first name inscribed on a monument at Stuttgart erected to the memory of a number of university students who were killed during this struggle.

Frederick E. Linck came to the United States when a boy, and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Later he became a pioneer of Indiana, locating on a farm near Madison. About 1853 he moved to the town of Madison and became a successful and well-to-do contractor, and there died in 1875.

Esther Todd, his wife, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to the United States with her parents when a girl, but has been dead several years. Her father was a freeholder, a class that rank with the aristocracy in that country. Her parents were of Scotch extraction.

Colonel John W. Linck attended the common schools at Madison, then learned the printer's trade, and when the war broke out in 1861, he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company K, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, under Colonel (afterward Major General) Sullivan. He was the youngest and smallest boy in the regiment, but was naturally strong and never missed a march or a fight during his entire service.

He was in the war a little over three years and his service extended through the two Virginias, down the coast through the Carolinas, and into Florida. At Charleston, South Carolina, he was engaged in the capture of Fort Wagner. Returning north, his regiment was attached to Grant's army, and he saw service in the Peninsular campaign, and was present at the siege of Petersburg. Among the great battles in which he participated, should be mentioned those of Rich Mountain and Cold Harbor. His duties as a drummer boy of his company not being strenuous enough to satisfy his vigorous activity and martial spirit, Mr. Linck devoted his attention to caring for the wounded and dead, and often faced great dangers with a heroism which was remarkable. Again and again he would emerge from battle covered with the blood of the brave dead and wounded, whom he had assisted. In recognition of these gallant services, he was made an aide on the staff of his regimental commander, Colonel C. J. Dobbs, while fighting was going on at Bermuda Hundreds under General Butler. At the close of his services the officers of his brigade formulated a letter of commendation, recommending him for appointment, as a cadet at West Point. While he was not in a position to make practical use of this letter, Colonel Linck treasures it as a testimonial to his bravery and the esteem in which he was held by his superior

officers. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, after which he returned home, determined to finish his education, and he therefore entered Asbury (now De Pauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he studied two years. He then moved to Glenwood, Iowa, in Mills county, where he taught school and began the study of law along with General John Y. Stone, who has since then been made attorney general of Iowa, and was a noted lawyer and old soldier.

Becoming homesick, Colonel Linek returned to Madison, Indiana, for a time, and then, in order to complete his legal studies, he entered the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar at Madison, and there started on a long and successful career as a lawyer and politician. At the time of his appointment by McKinley as special agent, he was attorney for the National Branch Bank and local attorney for the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

The first office he held at Madison was that of justice of the peace; then he was elected prosecuting attorney; United States commissioner; member of the Indiana legislature (three terms); during the last term he was chairman of the judiciary committee; city attorney; director of the Southern Indiana prison; elector on the Garfield ticket, by whom he was appointed postmaster at Madison; and, lastly, mayor of the city. For several years he was the owner and editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, which was carried on in connection with his law practice. In 1897 he was a member of the monetary convention at Indianapolis, Indiana. When President Harrison was elected, Colonel Linek received an appointment as special agent of the treasury department. His first services in this capacity were at New York city, where he was stationed, although only for a few weeks. With Special Agent W. H. Williams, he assisted in the inspection of the customs districts throughout the middle west. After a location of several months at St. Louis, he was transferred to New Orleans, where he remained in charge of that customs district for nearly four years.

During the second Cleveland administration he resumed his law practice, but when President McKinley was elected he was again called into the service of the treasury department as special agent, and was detailed for duty at Tampa, Florida, where he was located nearly a year. In July, 1898, Colonel Linek was transferred to Tacoma, and placed in charge of the eighteenth special agency district, which comprises Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and formerly Alaska. His duties are of a highly responsible nature, and require occasional trips to different parts of his territory.

In April, 1896, Colonel Linek was married at Madison, Indiana, to Eva K. Buchanan, and they have two children, John W. and Eva K. Fraternaly Colonel Linek belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Red Men orders, and is very popular in all. In 1879-80 he made a tour of Europe, visiting the birthplace of his mother in Ireland and his father's in Germany; also Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Italy, and crossed the Mediterranean Sea and passed along the coast of Africa and through the Straits of Gibraltar. He has become greatly attached to Tacoma, and has invested heavily in real estate throughout the city.

Colonel Linck, which title is one universally given him by courtesy, possesses all the winning personal qualities of the old-time gentleman, courteous to a marked degree, and, while devoted to his work, he finds time to cultivate his friends, of whom he has countless numbers all over the country.

CHARLES WOODWORTH.

Charles Woodworth was born at Adrian, Michigan, in 1850. His father was one of the pioneer railroad builders of what was then the "far west," who came out from New York state to connect the navigable waters of either the Raisin or Maumee rivers, flowing into Lake Erie, with the St. Joe or Kalamazoo rivers, flowing into Lake Michigan, thus completing a great traffic way, by way of the Erie canal, Lake Erie and the railway, with the great west, then just entering an era of great development, which culminated in the collapse of the "wild cat" banks in 1857. The railroads, however, became a power, beyond the most ardent dreams of their promoters, but in the panic the elder Woodworth was stripped of all his interests, and retired to a small farm, where he died many years ago.

At an early age Charles, who was the eldest son, started out to seek his fortune, hiring out first to a farmer, but in less than a month quitting the farm and getting a place as train boy, from which beginning he went through almost every department of railroading, from brakeman to yardmaster and from office clerk to attorney, claim agent and confidential assistant in the executive department. In the prosperous times following the close of the war the young man took a chance at various occupations as well as improving his school education, which had necessarily been rather limited when a boy. He taught district school, sold fruit trees, held a chair in one of the country colleges of the east, and was a crack harvest hand—at home anywhere. In the meantime he spent three years in New York, where he was a reporter on the *Sun*, then edited by Charles A. Dana. While in New York he made the acquaintance of many of the leading men and women of the day, among them Samuel J. Tilden, Commodore Vanderbilt, Henry Ward Beecher, Judge Conklin, in whose office he read law, and here also he took the law course at Columbia College and was admitted to the bar.

Born with a natural bent for the west, he could not remain in New York, where he had gained a fair business, but returned to the west, locating at Bay City, Michigan, where he practiced law for some years, until the attractions of the southwest became too strong, and for the next five years he was engaged in various enterprises connected with the railroad extension in that section of the country.

In 1887, as the result of a severe illness, he was advised by his physicians to come to the Puget Sound country, which place he reached broken in health and fortune, having lost everything as a result of the collapse in values in that year. Although fortunes were being made at that time in all the Sound cities, he had no capital to gain a foothold, and again turned his hand to newspaper work. The following year the *Morning Globe* was started at Tacoma by Harry Morgan, then a local politician and keeper of the leading gambling house in the city, and a bitter enemy of the editor and proprietor

of the *Ledger*, the established morning paper. On this paper Woodworth took the job of reporter, and a short time after secured the talented Colonel William Lightfoot Visscher as editor. Realizing that in order to make the paper of any influence in the community it must have a following of the better class, they set to work to give the *Globe* such a standing, in which their efforts were so successful that in one year's time the paper had outstripped its rival both in circulation and influence, had paid all expenses and first cost, and was sold to Colonel Frank C. Ross and Judge Fremont Campbell at an advance of ten thousand dollars over its cost.

After the sale of the paper Mr. Woodworth was engaged in various projects for the development of the country, but was again caught in the panic of 1893. Meantime he had become interested with Colonel Ross in the fight to secure the opening of the Puyallup Indian reservation, adjoining the city limits of Tacoma, and the building of a system of railway terminals on the harbor, in which they have invested over a quarter million dollars, a good part of it in fighting the Indian department of the government. They finally succeeded in the opening of the tract, which includes a large area suitable for manufacturing and shipping interests.

Mr. Woodworth is now engaged in the real estate business, paying particular attention to the location of manufacturing plants and the sale of lands for mill-sites, docks and water-front property on the tide lands of Tacoma harbor, where it is expected the business portion of the city will be centered within the next ten years.

In politics Mr. Woodworth is a Democrat, and for many years took an active interest in the affairs of his party. He married Mrs. Helen Bixby, of Rochester, New York, who was killed in a railroad accident soon after, and some years later married Miss Silsby, of Lockport, New York, and has an interesting family.

To one who has ventured on all seas, as he has done, constantly smooth sailing could hardly be expected, but with a nature quick to grasp opportunities, a fireless energy and confidence in the success of his ventures, Mr. Woodworth's career may certainly be denominated a successful one.

CHARLES L. HOLT.

Charles L. Holt, one of the leading physicians of Whatcom county, Washington, and a prominent resident of Whatcom, was born October 13, 1839, and is a son of Timothy and Catherine G. (Willard) Holt. Timothy C. Holt was born in Albany, Maine, and was a farmer by occupation. The Holt family originated with three brothers who emigrated from England to America during the seventeenth century. One settled at Andover, Massachusetts, and from him the branch to which our subject belongs descends. There is now in chancery an estate in England belonging to the Holt family in which vast interests are concerned. The father of Dr. Holt died in 1882, aged sixty-seven years. The mother was a native of Waterford, Maine, and she, too, came of good old American stock. Her death occurred in the fall of 1856. Dr. Holt has a half-brother, Sidney N. Holt, a farmer of Poland, Maine.

Dr. Charles L. Holt received his early education in the public schools of Maine, as well as in a private school and in Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and began attending lectures in the medical department of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, but later entered Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1864 with the degree of M. D. Immediately after graduating he entered into active practice at Poland, Maine, but was later compelled on account of failing health to sell his practice and retire. Within a year, however, he purchased a practice in Gray, Maine, and remained in that locality for two years. Again failing health demanded a change, and he sold his practice and bought an interest in a drug store in Portland, Maine. After five and one-half years he sold his interest and resumed practice in Portland, continuing in it for nine years. In 1889 he sold it and located at Los Gatos, California, but in two years' time he made another change, and in March, 1891, removed to Whatcom, where he opened an office and has since then built up a large and very lucrative practice. Politically he is a Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in party affairs. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Twentieth Maine Regiment, but was honorably discharged the following February on account of illness. His religious connections are with Trinity Methodist church, in which he takes an active part. Fraternally he is a Mason and Good Templar, and is very popular in both organizations.

On January 14, 1865, Dr. Holt married Charlotte L. Small, a daughter of John Small, a farmer of Maine. She was born in Raymond, Maine, and comes of an old family of that locality. Her mother was a Lawrence, and was born and reared in Massachusetts, and both the Smalls and Lawrences are very prominent. Two daughters were born to Dr. and Mrs. Holt, namely: Nina L., at home; Catherine G., the wife of a Mr. Sutherland, a cabinet-maker of Whatcom.

During a long and useful life Dr. Holt has carried out every obligation, is a very successful and able physician, a good citizen, and a most devoted husband and father, and no man in Whatcom stands higher in public estimation and favor than does he.

NORMAN SYLVESTER McCREADY, M. D.

Dr. Norman Sylvester McCready was born in New Brunswick, May 11, 1856. The McCready family is of Scotch origin, and was established in New Brunswick at an early day in the settlement of the western hemisphere. William McCready, the Doctor's father, was born in New Brunswick and followed the occupation of farmer and lumberman. His mother, Eliza J. Townsend, was a native of the same country. Her tender and loving disposition made her the idol of her home. Their union was blessed with eight sons and four daughters: William, Charles, John, Albert, Nelson, Norman, Martin, Robert, Elmira, Eliza, Isabella and Mary. His father's death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-six years; his mother was eighty-one years at the time of her demise.

Dr. McCready obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of western Ontario. Prior to entering upon his medical career, he was en-



W. A. McCready M.D.

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gaged in the dairy and cheese business in Huron county, Ontario. During the year 1885-6 he entered upon his life work in the Toronto School of Medicine. He entered the Detroit College of Medicine in 1887, and was graduated from that institution in March, 1889.

In May, 1889, Dr. McCready arrived in the Sound country and settled in Snohomish, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, and has continued it up to the present time. He was elected health officer and city physician, serving during the years 1892-93. He was elected county physician in 1894, serving for one year, and in 1896 was re-elected. In 1898 he was elected surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has since acted in that capacity, discharging the duties of this position in addition to a large private practice. He is particularly skilled in surgical work, and is continually broadening his knowledge by reading, investigation and research, and keeps abreast with the times in the advancement continually being made by the medical profession in methods of practice.

On the 24th of September, 1890, Dr. McCready was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Merkley, a native of Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Merkley, both early settlers of Ontario. The marriage of Dr. McCready and wife has been blessed with two children: Norman Merkley, who is ten years of age; and Irving Spencer, a youth of seven.

Mrs. McCready's forte is her home, over which she presides with the easy grace characteristic of the true housewife. She is situated so as to give time to social, literary, philanthropic and altruistic work, and is always interested in the welfare of the community in which she lives. She is an ardent church worker and devotes much of her time to that object. She is at present one of the board of directors of the Washington State Federation of Woman's Clubs. She has just retired from a term of two years as president of one of the most successful clubs in the state, the Cosmopolitan Club of Snohomish.

Dr. McCready has become a member of a number of civic societies whose beneficent principles appeal to his kindly nature, and he has ample opportunity to practice their teachings in the daily round of his professional duties. He belongs to Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a member of the American Medical Association, the Washington State Medical Society; International Association of Railway Surgeons; and a member of the American Association of Life Insurance Examining Surgeons, being examiner for the majority of the old-line insurance companies. Since coming to Snohomish he has taken an active and helpful interest in the growth and development of the city along lines promoting its substantial improvement and permanent good, and he has erected one of the finest business blocks here, known as the McCready block. His residence on Avenue B, between First and Second streets, is one of the beautiful homes of Snohomish. Both the Doctor and his wife are well known here, and are held in high esteem by reason of their sterling worth.

CHARLES M. ADAMS.

Charles M. Adams was born in Prattsburg, New York, on the 11th of June, 1860, his parents being Thomas J. and Margaret M. (Montgomery) Adams, both of whom were natives of the Empire state, and descended from ancestors who came to the new world when this country was numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. They had two sons and a daughter: Charles M.; Dr. F. D. Adams, who is a dentist of Whatcom; and Hattie, the widow of James Shannon, of New York.

When about six years of age Charles M. Adams began to attend school in Prattsburg, New York, and later continued his studies in Franklin Academy until eighteen years of age, after which he engaged in teaching in the country schools. Later he was engaged as a teacher in the academy where he had formerly been a student, remaining there for three years. During that time he took up the study of civil engineering, doing practical field work, and since that time he has continued in the profession. Among the companies by whom he has been employed as a civil engineer are the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Lackawanna & Pittsburg Company, all of New York. In Ohio he was with the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road and with the Toledo & Ohio Central Company. In Illinois he was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and in British Columbia he did civil engineering for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company.

In 1890 Mr. Adams came to Whatcom, arriving here on Thanksgiving day. He first worked for the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company as a civil engineer, and in 1892-3-4 he was city engineer of Whatcom. Through the two succeeding years he was county surveyor of Whatcom county, and in 1897 he went to British Columbia, where he was engaged in prospecting with different mining companies. From the spring of 1898 until the summer of 1899 Mr. Adams was with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company on the Columbian & Western Division, and in the latter year he returned to Whatcom, taking up the general business of a civil engineer in 1900. The same year he was elected county surveyor for a term of two years, and in 1902 was re-elected for a second term, which will make him the incumbent of the office until the close of 1904. During the year 1894 Mr. Adams built the present water main intake from Lake Whatcom, a distance of three miles, with supply mains of thirty-inch and twenty-four-inch pipes. He is thoroughly versed in his chosen calling, and his proficiency is shown by the important positions which he has been called upon to fill by the large railroad companies.

In May, 1888, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Ida Belle Middleton, a native of New York, and a daughter of John and Henrietta Middleton, who were also born in that state. A son has been born of this union, John Middleton Adams, who is now ten years of age. Mr. Adams is a worthy and exemplary member of the Masonic lodge, and is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political support is given the Republican party, and his religious faith is indicated by his mem-

bership in the Presbyterian church. His fellow townsmen know him as a man of upright character, of loyalty in office and reliability in business affairs, and these qualities have gained for him respect and admiration, while his social nature has won him many friends.

CALVIN LACON MARSH.

Calvin Lacon Marsh, one of the prominent residents and successful business men of Arlington, Washington, was born March 18, 1873, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, and is a son of Jefferson Marsh, born in the same state, but coming of English descent. By calling he is a farmer, and still resides in Ritchie county, West Virginia, aged seventy years. The mother bore the maiden name of Angelina Cunningham, and she, too, was a native of West Virginia, but came of a Maryland family, and is still living. There were six boys and four girls in the family of this worthy couple, most of whom are engaged in professional work.

Calvin L. Marsh was born, reared and educated in the same county, continuing at school until he was eighteen years of age and for two terms prior to that time he also taught school. In the spring of 1892 he went west to Puget Sound, and after a short time at White River Valley, King county, he taught school near Houghton, same county, one term, and then in 1893 settled in Arlington and for two terms taught school in the Haller city school. In the spring of 1894 he returned to Virginia and was married, and upon his return to Arlington he purchased an interest in the *Arlington Times*. After a year he bought the interest of his partner, and has successfully conducted the paper himself, issuing it weekly. It is the Republican mouthpiece of the locality, and is well supported by the members of the Republican party. In 1897 he was honored by appointment as United States commissioner, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-appointed in 1901 for a period of four years, by Judge Hanford.

In June, 1894, he was married to Lora McDugal, a native of West Virginia, and a daughter of Ardena McDugal, who came of Scotch ancestry, but was born in Virginia. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, namely: Constance, aged eight years; John Paul, aged four years; Lillian, aged two years; and little Rufus, the baby. Fraternally Mr. Marsh is a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen, and politically is a Republican, taking an active part in local and county politics.

GEORGE W. FOWLER.

George W. Fowler is one of the leading real estate dealers of Tacoma, and has negotiated many important property transfers. He is a western man, possessed of the progressive spirit which has ever dominated the portion of our country west of the Mississippi. His birth occurred on a farm in Washington county, near St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1865, his parents being Giles H. and Mary S. (Shellenbarger) Fowler. The father was born in Massachusetts and came of a family long established in New England. He came west to Minnesota in 1852, becoming one of the early settlers of that state, and in the

seventies removed with his family to Minneapolis, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1894. His widow, who was born in Ohio, is now living in Tacoma.

George W. Fowler obtained a good education, and at an early age accepted a position as office boy with one of the largest real estate and financial firms of Minneapolis, where he received an excellent practical business education, and, because of his close application, his ability and fidelity, he was steadily advanced to positions bringing to him greater responsibility and at the same time better financial returns.

In 1888 Mr. Fowler arrived in Tacoma, where he established a real estate office on his own account, and soon became one of the largest and most prominent operators of this place, a position which he has since maintained. He successfully withstood the hard times brought on by the great financial panic which swept over the country in 1893, and has been an active factor in the upbuilding and development of Tacoma. He has put upon the market and capably handled an immense amount of city and suburban property, and is successfully conducting a general real estate business, in addition to which he also deals in state, county, city and public school warrants and bonds, and negotiates mortgage loans. He likewise represents several leading insurance companies in fire, accident, liability, burglary, plate glass, etc., and that part of his business has reached profitable proportions.

Mr. Fowler was married in Tacoma, in 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Edna L. Elder, and they now reside at 709 North O street, and the entertainment furnished in their home to their many friends makes it a favorite resort with those who know them. Mr. Fowler is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, and is an enterprising, successful and well known citizen, whose advance to a creditable and gratifying position in the business world is due to his energy, executive force and close application.

THEODORE HOSS.

While meat and drink are the great staples of life and rank next in importance to the air we breathe, air and drink are obtainable much more easily than meat; as one reads of the intricacy of the meat inspection laws of different countries and the many processes through which the animal must go before it may be served to the hungry toiler, it is surprising that we get it at all. As American meat now leads the world, we are glad to here make mention of a man who has for a number of years been furnishing to the citizens of Centralia, Washington, and the surrounding country high-grade meats of all kinds, and, inasmuch as men are largely by what they eat, and men make institutions, may we not justly ascribe to this gentleman a part of the development of the thriving town of Centralia? But he is deserving of this mention on other grounds, for in Mr. Hoss has Centralia found one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

To know the history of this family we must go to Germany, where Theodore Hoss, Sr. was born and reared to manhood. He also married there, Clara Kiepers, native of that land, becoming his wife. In 1853 he and his

wife and little daughter made the long and ever to be remembered journey across the Atlantic. He first made his home in Cassville, Wisconsin, where he gained a livelihood by engaging in the cooperage business, but in 1867 he made his way to the newer country of the west and took a homestead near Fremont, in Saunders county, Nebraska. While he made a comfortable living here, he was yet not altogether satisfied, and ten years later came to Olequa, Washington, where he took up a pre-emption claim and worked it with good results. He has resided in Centralia since 1889, and now in the seventy-seventh year of his life he is no longer harassed by the earlier cares of existence. But he has been deprived of the comforting companionship of his good wife, who passed away December 14, 1896, aged sixty-four years.

The son Theodore, is a native of America, born in Cassville, Grant county, Wisconsin, March 11, 1863. Inasmuch as the greater part of his young life was spent in new countries, little opportunities for education were afforded him, but, like many other self-made men, he has utilized all that has come in his way, and is a bright, intelligent man, of a tried and good character; the fact that he has always been a hard worker has certainly had much to do with his success. He came west to Washington with his father in 1876, and in 1886, with his brother Hermen, he opened the pioneer meat market in Centralia. This business has become very extensive and is now an incorporated firm, with Theodore as president and the buyer, and Hermen Hoss as manager of the sales department of the concern. Mr. Hoss is also at the head of the Electric Power Company, which is one of the important institutions of the city; it is also incorporated, and Mr. Hoss is the president and manager, while Hermen is secretary. Another member of the family living in Centralia is Mrs. Maria Dueber, who is the only one of the children born in the old country.

The marriage of Mr. Hoss occurred in Centralia, February 20, 1890, Miss Jennie Reeves becoming his wife. She is a native of the state of Michigan and a daughter of W. F. Reeves, of that state. Three daughters have come into the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoss, whose names are Leona, May and Vera. Mr. Hoss enjoys fraternal relations with the Modern Woodmen of America, and has proved himself to be one of the leading spirits in affairs of the town and county, being now the chairman of the board of school directors; his political beliefs are those of the Democratic party, and representing that party he has been in the city council for several terms and for four years was one of the county commissioners.

GEORGE E. ATKINSON.

George E. Atkinson has been a resident of Washington for thirty-five years, and in that time has been prominently connected with the lumber industry of the country. The world always seems to be ready to confer special reward upon the producer, the man who can do or make something that others want, and Mr. Atkinson can surely take rank among those who have not been content with a life of prosy, mechanical drudgery, but have become leaders in industrial production.

Mr. Atkinson has back of him good English ancestry. His father was

Robert Atkinson and was a native of England. He came to the new world and settled in the province of New Brunswick, where he married Elizabeth Wight. The Wights were residents of the colonies during the Revolutionary days, and as they remained loyal to their king in that struggle they were subjected to the persecution and confiscation of estates which followed in the time of the organization of the American republic, as a result of which they joined the many Tories who were leaving the country and settled on land allotted to them by their government in New Bruswick. Mrs. Atkinson died when quite young, but her husband lived to be seventy-two years of age.

The birth of George E. Atkinson occurred in the province of New Brunswick in 1837. He received his education there, and when still a boy became engaged in the lumber business, which is one of the important industries of that province. In 1867 he decided that the vast timber stretches of the Pacific coast were a better field of operations, and he accordingly came to Washington. He became the manager of the Old Tacoma mill and remained in that position for eighteen years, during which time he increased the daily output of the mill from sixty thousand feet of lumber a day to two hundred and thirty thousand, and made it one of the most prosperous plants in the state. Acting for self and associates, he built the Pacific mill in Tacoma and later had the management of the Bellingham Bay mill. Mr. Atkinson came to Centralia in May, 1892; he and his partner bought the mill of the Gouger Lumber Company, and, when they soon after dissolved partnership, it became the Atkinson Lumber Company. The plant is now leased for a year, but on the expiration of the lease Mr. Atkinson intends to take it and make a specialty of the manufacture of ship spars; the mill can make any dimension up to one hundred and thirty-five feet in length.

Mr. Atkinson was first married while residing in New Brunswick, but soon after lost his wife and child. He was married in Tacoma to Miss Estella B. Garretson, who was a talented lady and a teacher of music in the Annie Wright Seminary, coming from Pennsylvania. They reside in Tacoma, and four children were born to them here: Mary, George, William and Dorothy. The family religion is that of the Episcopal church. Mr. Atkinson has always been active in the interests of the Republican party, and during the administrations of Governors Ferry and Newell was a trustee of the State Insane Asylum; he has also held various local offices. He has the distinction of being a charter member of the first Masonic lodge established in Tacoma, which was later merged in a new lodge.

WILLIAM J. MUNRO.

William J. Munro, one of the representative citizens of Sedro Woolley, Washington, was born in Maddock county, Canada, July 21, 1854, and on his father's side is descended from Scotch ancestry, and from Irish on his mother's side. His grandfather Munro crossed the St. Lawrence river on a raft and left his possessions in New York state during the Revolutionary war, because he would not bear arms against the mother country. His property was confiscated. J. C. Munro, the father of William J., was born in Canada and lived there for a number of years. He died in Sedro Woolley,

Washington, in February, 1891. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Christie, was also a native of Canada. She is a resident of Sedro Woolley. Their family includes five sons and two daughters, all now settled in life, occupying useful and respected positions. J. C. Munro is marshal of Sedro Woolley. R. H. is with the Algier Shingle Company, of Blue Canyon, Washington. P. H. is in the employ of the Belfast Shingle Company in Skagit county, Washington. R. A. is associated with his brother W. J. in the Grand Rapids Shingle Company. Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Hinman, of Anacortes, and Rachel is the wife of R. C. Beebe, of Sedro Woolley.

William J. Munro received his education in the common schools near his Canadian home, attending until he was fifteen, after which he worked in his father's store a few years. In 1872 we find him at Grand Haven, Michigan, in the employ of a lumber company, working in a mill, where he remained until 1877. After this he learned the shoemaker's trade in his father's store, and engaged in the shoe business in Whitehall, Michigan, which he conducted until 1886. That year, in company with his father, he bought a lumber mill in Muskegon county, Michigan, which he ran four years, until 1890, the time of his coming to Washington. The first year here he built a shingle mill at Burlington, under contract, operated it forty days, and then had to leave the place. He next became associated in the Sedro Shingle & Lumber Company, of Sedro, with his brothers and Messrs. Hart and Battey, and in this enterprise they met with disaster in the way of fire, everything being swept away by flame, the loss involving not only their own means but also their mother's. Our subject then branched out in a brokerage business for his old firm of Wagner Brothers & Angel, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has since represented them in the west. His business at the present time amounts to over five hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Munro is also the western representative for the Grand Rapids Shingle Company, of Michigan, in which he owns a one-half interest less one share.

Mr. Munro is a Republican, and has for years been active in politics. He has attended both county and state conventions, and for two years was county central committeeman. Fraternally he is associated with the Hoo Hoos and Ancient Order United Workmen.

Mr. Munro was married May 5, 1901, in Mt. Vernon, Washington, to Miss Estella Hutton, a native of Ohio and a daughter of P. M. Hutton, a retired merchant, now residing in Sedro Woolley. The Hutton family has long been resident of America and was represented in the Revolution and other wars of this country, P. M. Hutton being a Civil war veteran. Mr. and Mrs. Munro lost their only child, an infant son, born in 1903.

HON. WILLIAM R. MOULTRAY.

Hon. William R. Moultray, president of the Nooksack Shingle and Lumber Company, and a very prominent and substantial resident of Whatcom, was born September 10, 1852, at Steelville, Crawford county, Missouri. He is a son of William Augustus and Martha (Hopkins) Moultray. The former still resides on the old country homestead in Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was born in Missouri and belongs to a Revolution-

ary family of the name, and one of his ancestors was honored in the naming of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Martha (Hopkins) Moultray was also born in Missouri, and her family, likewise, was established in America some time during the Revolutionary period. The six brothers of William R. Moultray are: George, James and Thomas, twins, Joseph H., Millard and Edward; and the sisters are: Mary, wife of William Pettigrew, of Washington; Emma, wife of L. Earney, of Missouri; Alice, wife of Isaac Brown, of Missouri; and Martha, wife of H. Coleman.

William R. Moultray grew up under conditions, incident to the Civil war, which precluded any thorough educational training. At the age of thirty he obtained the consent of his parents to try the more promising fields of the frontier, and in 1872 came to the state of Washington, locating in Whatcom county, where he worked for wages until 1876. By this time he had saved from his own earnings sufficient means to start a trading post and store at a point on the Nooksack river, then known as the Crossings. The place is now one of the important stations on the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad, the town being known as Everson. This store became the leading one in this section, and Mr. Moultray successfully conducted it until 1887, when a disastrous fire destroyed both his store and residence. He then turned his attention to hop farming on the Nooksack river and continued until 1892. Having been very successful in this enterprise, Mr. Moultray invested a portion of his means in the mill and shingle manufacturing business and organized the great company of which he is president. He is still successfully operating it, it being one of the great industries of this section.

In 1889 Mr. Moultray moved into Whatcom in order to afford his children good educational advantages. He has always been identified with political affairs since locating in the state, being a prominent member of the Republican party. From 1876 to 1887 he served as postmaster of Nooksack, and in 1884 was elected a justice of the peace there for two years and was re-elected in 1886. In 1889 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the first state legislature, for a term of two years, and in 1900 was elected for a term of four years, to the state senate.

In November, 1877, Mr. Moultray was married to Lizzie Walker, who was born in Missouri and is a daughter of W. L. and Hannah Walker, both of whom were natives of the same state, of English descent. They have six children, with ages ranging from twenty-two years to nine, as follows: Lester, Effie, William, Alice, Roy and Lottie. The family is located at 700 Hight street, Whatcom. The family is connected with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Moultray belongs to the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is one of the representative men of this section.

HON. EDWARD S. HAMILTON.

The Hamiltons come from good Scotch-Irish ancestry who came to this country from the north of Ireland. George Hamilton was a native of New York, moved from his home in Brooklyn to Westchester county, New York, at about the time the oil industry assumed its important place in commerce,



Edw. Hamilton.

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and was a retailer of oil at Peekskill for a number of years, dying there in 1898. His wife, Caroline Agnew, was of English stock, a native of New York state, and died in 1872.

Edward S. Hamilton was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1865, and upon reaching manhood came out to the Sound country in 1888, making his first venture at Port Townsend as a real estate dealer. But in the fall of that year he came to Tacoma and became the bookkeeper for the Puget Sound Stevedore Company. He rose to the position of foreman of the company, and in 1891 W. L. McCabe, the president, took him as a partner and the two succeeded to the business under the name of McCabe and Hamilton. This company, which has its offices in the Pacific Cold Storage building, at Tacoma, are among the most prominent stevedores in the country, and do a large business at all the Sound points, having branches at Seattle and Honolulu, with connections at Liverpool. They do all the lading for the grain and oriental shipping companies on Puget Sound, and a large number of men are employed. The electric conveyer which they have invented and introduced for loading flour and grain has effected a revolution in methods of ship-loading and decreases materially the time of lading needed before. By this means two thousand sacks per hour are hurried into the hold, a wonderful improvement over the former expensive staging and slinging.

Mr. Hamilton has been a leading member of the Republican party in his section, and in 1898, after receiving the nomination for state senator from the twentieth senatorial district, was elected by a handsome majority, and in 1902 was re-elected by a still larger vote. In the first session he was chairman of the Pierce county delegation, and in this capacity had charge of the election whereby A. G. Foster was chosen to the United States senate. It was during this year also that the Populists held the balance of power in the upper house of the state legislature, and Mr. Hamilton led the minority in the appropriations committee, and although of opposite political faith to Governor Rogers he sustained that gentleman in his vetoes of the extravagant appropriations. Further, he was on the railroad transportation committee, revenue and taxation, chairman of the public grounds and building committee, and was the father of the bill for the purchase of the Thurston county court house. In the session of 1900 he was again chairman of the Pierce county delegation, chairman of committee on revenue and taxation and congressional apportionment, member of the committee on appropriations, state school and tide lands, and of the legislative apportionment committee. In the legislature of 1903 he was chairman of the committee on appropriations, a member of the revenue and taxation committee, railroads and transportation. He also had charge of the railroad conflict, fighting it to a successful completion, and was one of the committee having charge of the campaign for the election of Levi Audery as United States senator. He has taken a prominent part in campaign work, in 1896 was one of the principal organizers and president of the Young Men's McKinley Club of over six hundred members, and for the past ten years has been a delegate to nearly all the county and state Republican conventions.

Mr. Hamilton was married in Tacoma, in 1891, to Miss Emma L. Ridg-

way, a native of the state of New York, and they have one daughter, Edna. The family residence is at 310 North E street. At one time he was president of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and is still a member, as also of the Union Club; belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and was formerly prominent in both the subsidiary lodge and the uniform rank of the latter body, but press of business forced him to relinquish active participation in the organization.

JOHN H. SARGENT.

John H. Sargent, Chinese inspector at Sumas, Washington, was born January 8, 1866, in Shelby county, Illinois. He is a son of William R. and Mary J. (Herod) Sargent, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, of an old Massachusetts family which came there from England some twenty years later than the settlement at Plymouth. He was a well known farmer and stock-raiser in Shelby county, and died in 1887.

The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee and was a great-granddaughter of Colonel Bowman, who served in the Revolutionary army and later lived in Illinois, dying in the latter state in 1871. Mrs. Sargent is of Scotch-Irish descent. Her mother, Mrs. E. M. Herod, has reached the age of ninety-three and resides at Windsor, Illinois. A daughter, Jessie B., is the wife of H. W. Rock, a harness-maker at Lacomber, Washington.

John H. Sargent was educated in the common schools of Shelby county and graduated at the high school in 1883. For the succeeding five years he engaged in teaching, both in the country and city, and then entered Wesleyan College, at Bloomington, Illinois, where he was graduated June 11, 1890, with the degree of LL. B.

On June 25, 1890, in company with R. S. Lambert, now mayor of Sumas, Washington, he started for the west. They looked over the entire country from Ogden to Portland and north to Whatcom, and found no satisfactory point to locate for the practice of their profession, until they reached Whatcom. After but one hour's stay they decided that this city offered many professional and residence advantages, and at once they formed a partnership here, the style being Lambert & Sargent. Six months later Mr. Lambert went to Sumas, but Mr. Sargent continued in practice until February, 1898. At this date he was appointed inspector of customs, by Collector F. D. Huestis, and continued to officiate as such until July, 1900, when he was appointed immigrant inspector by T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration. Mr. Sargent spent six months in the immigrant station at New York city, and was then transferred to Whatcom. On July 1, 1903, Inspector Sargent was appointed as a Chinese inspector by promotion, and placed in charge of the Chinese detention station at Sumas, Washington, which is one of the four points on the northern border of the United States where Chinese are allowed to enter the country. He had most efficiently filled the position as inspector in charge at this point.

Mr. Sargent took an active part in politics before entering the government service. In November, 1894, he was elected city attorney of Whatcom and served during 1895. He represented the Republican party at many con-

ventions, as a delegate, and in the campaigns of 1894-6 stumped the county for the ticket. Mr. Sargent is interested in several of the leading mining companies of this locality. He was one of the organizers of the Ruth Creek Falls Mining Company, which owns twelve claims in the Mount Baker district, near to the now famous Post-Lambert claim. This organization has a capital stock of one million dollars.

On June 24, 1890, at Windsor, Illinois, Mr. Sargent was married to Carrie A. Gharrett, who was a daughter of Joseph Gharrett, of that place. Mrs. Sargent is of German descent, but a native of Illinois. She was a teacher in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have two sons, Noel G., aged nine years, and Winford G., aged six years. Mr. Sargent is fraternally connected with the order of Knights of Pythias.

HENRY L. DEVIN.

Henry L. Devin, who resides in Sedro Woolley, Washington, is engaged in the real estate business, and with the improvement of the city has been actively and helpfully identified. He was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, on the 16th of June, 1862, and comes of a family of French descent, founded in America in 1717. The name was originally De Vinne, but after the Revolutionary war was changed to its present form by the grandfather of our subject. There were seven members of the family who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the struggle which resulted in the establishment of the Republic. John D. Devin, the father of Henry L., was born in Ohio and was educated for the bar. He practiced law for a number of years and was also a member of the firm of Devin & Sons, at that time one of the largest mercantile houses in Iowa. For many years he was an active business man, but is now living retired in the city of Seattle. He married Miss Frances Peters, who was born in Ohio and belongs to an old American family. She represented the Chambers family in the maternal line, and, like the Peters, they were of old English stock, and both families were represented in the colonial army in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Devin died in 1869, leaving two sons, Henry L. and David C., the latter now a ranchman of Colorado. The paternal grandmother of our subject, Lucinda Davis, was a descendant of David Davis, who was killed at Concord bridge.

Henry L. Devin acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa and in Ann Arbor University, of Michigan, preparing for a technical course, which he was obliged to abandon. At the age of seventeen years he started out upon an independent business career. Beginning as a farmer, he followed that pursuit near Des Moines, Iowa, for four years, and then went to Ohio, where he was engaged in wood-working, manufacturing bank, office and other interior finishings. He built up quite an extensive and profitable business in that line, but in 1886 he came to the Puget Sound country, believing in its possibilities and foreseeing much of its brilliant future. Closing out his business in the east, he returned to Seattle in February, 1889, and there made some investments.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Devin came to what is now Sedro Woolley. The town was not platted, and he bought property before the land was

surveyed, and has here made his headquarters continuously since. He has always been active in the upbuilding of this section of the country and confident of its future, and has done much to further progress and improvement here. He went to Alaska in 1897, before the big discoveries in the Klondike district, and prospected on the southern Alaska coast. He made two trips in 1897, and in 1899 he went to the Klondike, remaining until 1901, during which time he bore his share of the hardships incident to the development of the north. Since his return he has been engaged in the real estate business, meeting with very gratifying success. He was the secretary and treasurer of the Sedro Land Improvement Company for four years, from 1895 until 1899, when he resigned to go to the north.

In politics Mr. Devin is an active Republican, and was connected with the Sedro city government from the time of its establishment until it was disorganized by its union with the town of Woolley. He was the city clerk for nine years and the postmaster for seven years, being appointed by President Harrison and serving until the office was abolished by the consolidation of the two cities. He was also a school director and the chairman of the board when the schoolhouse was built. He is also justice of the peace.

On the 17th of June, 1885, Mr. Devin was married to Lenore Mosier, the wedding taking place in Des Moines, her native city. She is a daughter of Cyrus A. Mosier, an Iowa pioneer, and representative of an old American family of English origin and of Revolutionary fame, having sent its representatives to the continental army during the struggle for national independence. To Mr. and Mrs. Devin have been born three daughters: Frances, Agnes and Alice, all attending school. Socially Mr. Devin is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in 1903 was sent as a county delegate to the state convention. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been a faithful and enthusiastic member of the Twin City Business League and did much work in effecting its organization. He was its first secretary and was again elected to that office in 1903. This league has done much for the city, and is composed of intelligent, enterprising, up-to-date men.

FRANK L. CROSBY.

Frank L. Crosby, the well known chief deputy United States marshal at Tacoma, is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent seafaring families that have been identified with the northwest since its earliest settlement. He was born in Tumwater, Washington, in 1862, and is a son of Nathaniel and Cordelia J. (Smith) Crosby. His father was a native of Maine, born at Wiscasset, December 3, 1835, the ancestral home of the Crosbys being at that place. Besides his father he had five uncles who were sea captains.

The paternal grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Crosby, Sr., came around Cape Horn from New York in 1845 in one of his own vessels, arriving in the Columbia river on the 8th of December, that year, and for a time he was engaged in the carrying trade between San Francisco and Honolulu. Believing there was a great future in store for the Pacific coast country, especi-

ally in the line of ocean commerce, he sent for the remainder of the family to join him here. Accordingly several of his brothers with their families, about thirty persons in all, came around the Horn on the brig Grecian, one of their own vessels, which was of only two hundred tons burden—a very hazardous undertaking but accomplished without a single accident. They entered the Columbia river and landed at Portland in 1849. Many of this family became quite prominent in ocean commerce. In fact the entire history of the family—a seafaring race in every meaning of the word—is so closely associated with the early navigation of the Pacific Ocean that they may, without exaggeration, be called the most prominent people of their day in the marine interests of this coast.

Nathaniel Crosby, Sr., was the first to navigate the Columbia river, and he built the first frame house in Portland, which is still standing as a noted landmark. He also took up as government land what subsequently became the city of Albina, now East Portland. He became very prosperous as a ship-owner and captain, and from 1845 to 1848 ran the brig Toulon between Portland and Honolulu and San Francisco, doing a general carrying trade. From the latter year until about 1854 he ran the brig Louisiana between San Francisco, Puget Sound and China, making a specialty of carrying spars from Puget Sound to China. After several trips to Hong Kong, he decided to locate there in the ship chandlery business, and in 1855 took his family to that country, making the trip in a finely fitted up vessel and taking with him a tutor for his children. After three years spent in that country he died.

After the death of his father Nathaniel Crosby, Jr., carried on the business in China for a time, but finally sold out and returned to Puget Sound in 1860, locating at Tumwater, Washington. Before the removal of the family to Hong Kong he had attended Forest Grove University in Oregon, receiving a good education, and after his return he became prominent in the steamboat business on the Sound, being one of the best known men on the northwest coast. In 1867 he was one of the organizers and was made secretary of the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company, which built the large steamer *New World*, being associated in this business with Captain Windsor and with his uncle, Captain Crosby. At that time it was the best steamer on the northwest coast, and made the run from Olympia to Victoria, Mr. Crosby serving as purser under Captain Windsor. Those early times were great days in the steamboat business on the Sound, as the water route was the only practicable one to the lower Sound country, and Olympia was the head of navigation. Competition set in strong, however, and the *New World* was finally sold and taken to San Francisco. Captain Crosby later became one of the leading merchants of Olympia, where he died in 1890, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Captain Crosby's married life was a very happy one. In 1860 he married Miss Cordelia J. Smith, who was born in Covington, Indiana, in 1839. When she was thirteen years of age her father, Jacob Smith, with his wife and seven children, loaded their earthly possessions into one of the historic vehicles known as the "prairie schooner" and joined a wagon train bound for the Pacific coast. The long and arduous trip across the plains was made without serious mishap, and many of the party settled in the upper Sound

country. In this wagon train were Dr. Spinning, now living in the Puyallup valley, and others well known in this district. The Smith family took up a large donation claim on Whidby Island, erected their rough log cabin, and started bravely to work to subdue the wilderness to their use. The father suffered a fall, breaking one of his forearms. With no physician in western Washington, he had to bandage the injured member himself and allow nature to do its work as best it might. The arm began to grow crooked and misshapen, and Mr. Smith decided upon a trip to San Francisco to have the bones reset properly. While absent on the trip, in those days a long pilgrimage, the first of the Indian wars broke out, the bloody conflict surging about the little cabin he had left in the woods. One of Mrs. Crosby's strongest impressions of those early days was the scene when the savages, their hands still dyed with fresh blood, came upon that undefended home with the mother and her seven helpless children. The Indians had just murdered Colonel Ebey, one of their nearest neighbors, cutting off his head and otherwise mutilating the body. Upon entering the Smith cabin the savages signed for something to eat. They were fed with the best the humble larder afforded, but their appetites were not satisfied and they demanded better food. The frenzied mother, a little mite of a woman, it is said, but abundantly plucky, had nothing better for them and awaited in an agony of fear the next act of the ruthless hands. One stalwart strode out of the house, and returned with his gun, and leveling it at the woman repeated his demands, whereupon the little woman's spirit overcame her fears and with the children staring on in wide-eyed amazement, she marched to the wood-box, seized a suitable stick and brandishing the same in the big brave's face ordered him to leave the house. The Indians, in sheer admiration of such courage, withdrew from the place without harming a hair of their heads. After about five years of life on the island farm the family removed to Olympia, then almost the only settlement on the Sound except Seattle and Victoria. There Mrs. Crosby grew to womanhood, and there she met and married the father of our subject. She died in November, 1902, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who appreciated her sterling worth. Besides her two sons, Frank L. and Harry L., the latter bookkeeper for the county treasurer of Pierce county, she left two sisters and two brothers, namely: Mrs. C. M. Harmon, of Tacoma; Mrs. N. A. Smith, of Seattle; Albion H. Smith, of Olympia; and R. R. Smith of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Frank L. Crosby spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Olympia, and is indebted to the public schools of the city for his early educational privileges. At the age of twenty he went to San Francisco, where he attended school for a time, making a specialty of studies leading to the profession of civil engineering. Completing the course there, he returned to Washington and became civil engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was then making its way across the continent. For three years he was engaged in preliminary surveying for this road over the Cascade mountains, and later ran the level for the line between Tacoma and Seattle.

After the completion of that work Mr. Crosby became connected with the Northern Pacific land department at Tacoma, as land examiner and later as assistant cashier of that department. He then went into the steamboat busi-

ness on Puget Sound, being part owner of the steamer Clara Brown. In 1890 he was appointed chief deputy United States marshal under Thomas Brown, and has held that office under successive administrations ever since, being recognized as an exceptionally capable and efficient officer.

In 1887, at Portland, Oregon, Mr. Crosby was united in marriage to Miss Belle F. Stump, a daughter of Captain Thomas Stump, who was also a famous steamboat captain and the first to navigate the Cascade Rapids at The Dalles on the Columbia river. Her brother-in-law, Captain James W. Troup, is a noted captain, known all along the Pacific coast. It will thus be seen that Mrs. Crosby's relatives, as well as those of her husband, have been and are very prominent in marine circles. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: Lloyd R., Flora C. and Frank A.

Mr. Crosby is a prominent Republican and, previous to the enactment of the civil service law prohibiting "pernicious activity," was a delegate and influential figure at conventions. Like his ancestors he is widely and favorably known throughout the northwest, and has a host of warm friends in the city where he now resides.

ISRAEL A. NEWKIRK.

Israel Alexander Newkirk, who is engaged in the livery business in Fern-
dale, has been a resident of Whatcom county for fourteen years. He was born on the 12th of January, 1847, in Clinton county, Ohio, a son of David Webb and Charlotte (Sidles) Newkirk. Both of the parents were also natives of the Buckeye state, and the father was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in order to provide for his family of wife and four children. He died in 1899, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, and Mrs. Newkirk passed away in 1902, when sixty-eight years of age. Marcus L. Newkirk, the brother of our subject, is living in Illinois. The sisters are Nancy, the wife of Perry Ridings, a resident farmer of Illinois; and Hannah, the wife of Frank T. Riddell.

To the public school system of his native state Israel A. Newkirk is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed up to the time he was fifteen years of age. He then left the schoolroom and devoted all of his time to assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm, working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until after crops were harvested in the late autumn. However, he abandoned the plow on the 6th of October, 1864, for his patriotic spirit was aroused, and although but seventeen years of age he enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, as a member of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. He was assigned to Company A and served until 1867, when he received an honorable discharge at Fort Randal, Dakota. Returning then to Illinois, he spent the succeeding six months on the home farm, after which he went to Iowa, where he was employed as a farm hand until 1871. He then again went to Illinois, where he remained for about a year. Again he located in Iowa, and was married there. Subsequently he spent a short period in Illinois and on again leaving that state made his way to Kansas, settling in Butler county, where he engaged in farming for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Ness county, where he was

engaged in the cattle business until 1882. The following year was spent in Iowa, after which he returned to Butler county, Kansas, where he remained until the spring of 1889, when he resolved to establish a home in the north-west. Making his way to Washington, he settled in Whatcom county, near Ferndale, and has remained here since. He purchased a ranch which he conducted until 1893, and then removed to Ferndale, where he has since made his home. He was engaged in hauling and teaming until 1899, when he established the livery stable which he has since conducted with good success. He has a number of good horses and vehicles of different kinds, and receives a liberal and profitable patronage.

On the 8th of March, 1873, Mr. Newkirk was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Guernsey, who is a native of Indiana but was reared in Iowa, in which state their wedding was celebrated. She is a daughter of Daniel B. and Nancy (Kelly) Guernsey, farming people of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Perry B., who is a resident of Whatcom, Washington; Arthur A. and Guernsey A., who are also living in Whatcom; John Jay; Mary M., the wife of Samuel McCormick; Alice Gertrude, the wife of John P. Anderson; Fannie F.; and Austa A. The last two are still with their parents. Mr. Newkirk gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for political office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he is now meeting with good success.

GEORGE H. VOGTLIN.

The name of George H. Vogtlin is inseparably interwoven with the history of Mason county, and he is one of its honored pioneers, valuable public officials and esteemed business men. He is a native son of the Wolverine state, for his birth occurred in Rockland, Michigan, on the 19th of May, 1862. His father, Joseph Vogtlin, was born in Germany in 1822, but in 1847 left his home across the sea and came to the United States, taking up his abode in Michigan. Before leaving his native land he had learned the carpenter's trade, and for some years after his arrival in this country he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, but is now living retired from the active duties of life and makes his home on a farm, being in his eightieth year. At the time of the Civil war he raised a company of volunteers for service in the Union cause, and was made captain, and he proved himself a gallant defender of the land of his adoption. For his wife Mr. Vogtlin chose Miss Mary Enderlin, also a native of the fatherland, where her birth occurred in 1826, and she accompanied her parents on their removal to the United States. Seven children blessed this union, four sons and three daughters, and five of the number are still living. The mother has now reached the seventy-sixth milestone on the journey of life, and both she and her husband have ever been devout members of the Catholic church.

George H. Vogtlin, the only representative of his parents' family in Washington, received his education and was reared to years of maturity in

Rockland, Ontonagon county, Michigan. On the 17th of June, 1884, he arrived in Washington, and at that time the now busy county seat of Mason county contained but two houses, the Hon. David Shelton and Senator Kneeland being the only residents of the town. For three years after his arrival in Shelton Mr. Vogtlin was employed as a conductor on the Satsop Railroad, and in 1887 he purchased the livery business of which he has since been the successful owner. He keeps on an average about fifteen good horses and all the conveyances necessary for the successful conduct of the business, and is recognized as one of the leading liverymen of the city. In addition he also has a large number of work horses, and is extensively engaged in draying and hauling wood. His business interests are varied and extensive, and he is largely interested in farming and timber lands. A staunch and active Republican, he has been the recipient of many honors from his party, having first been elected to the position of constable of the city, was afterward for two years the efficient city marshal, while for four years he held the office of city treasurer, and for five years has been chief of the Shelton fire department. In 1898 he was made the sheriff of Mason county, and so well did he discharge the duties incumbent upon this important office that he was again elected, receiving his second appointment in 1900, being the present sheriff. The cause of education has also found in him a warm friend, and for a long period he has served as a school director.

In 1893 Mr. Vogtlin was happily married to Miss Anna I. Bell, who is a daughter of Rodney Bell, a retired citizen of Shelton. They have three sons, Hollis, Sidney and Arthur, all born in Shelton. In his fraternal relations Mr. Vogtlin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. Few men are better or more favorably known in Mason county than he, whose long official service has gained him a wide acquaintance, while his personal qualities have won for him the friendship and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM V. WELLS.

The subject of this review is a man of practical ability as a lawyer. Mr. Wells is a native of the Empire state, his birth occurring on the 3rd of March, 1866, in the little town of Mannsville, in Jefferson county. He comes from an old and prominent New England family. His elementary education was received in the public schools of Wolcott, New York, after which he attended Lima Seminary at Lima, New York, and still later was a student in the Jamestown College, North Dakota. He was admitted to the bar at Jamestown, North Dakota, in December, 1890, and in the following February came to Anacortes, Washington, where he has continued in the practice of his profession to the present time, having been associated during the major portion of the time as partner with George A. Joiner. In the summer of 1897, immediately after the death of his wife, he went to Dawson City, Yukon territory, where he became interested in several mining claims on Bonanza creek, which he operated successfully until 1901, when he returned to Anacortes and resumed the practice of the law.

The marriage of Mr. Wells and Daisy McLean was celebrated in January, 1894. Mrs. Wells was an estimable and accomplished lady, the daughter of William A. and Anna B. McLean, and was a native of Pennsylvania. Her death, together with infant twin boys, occurred in May, 1897.

Mr. Wells is one of the largest holders of improved property in the city, owning several of the brick business blocks and valuable residence property. In his business relations he has been thoroughly upright and conscientious, gentlemanly, and in his personal and social contact, courteous and kind.

CROCKETT M. RIDDELL.

Among the representative and prominent lawyers now practicing at the Washington bar is numbered Crockett M. Riddell of Tacoma. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Estill county, January 5, 1863, his birthplace being Estill Springs, at the edge of the Blue Grass country. His parents were Rev. William M. and Kittie Ann (Crockett) Riddell, and his ancestry is distinguished on both sides of the house. His father, who was a Methodist preacher, was born in Kentucky when that state formed a part of Virginia, and died in Estill county in 1866, while his mother was born near Frankfort and is now living in Hancock county, Kentucky.

The paternal ancestry of Mr. Riddell was Scotch, but the family was established in America long before the Revolution. On the mother's side Mr. Riddell has, through years of labor and expense, compiled a genealogical record which is without a break from the time of Anthony Dessasune Crockett, who was born in France, July 10, 1683. From that country his ancestors went to Great Britain, living principally in Scotland, and through a direct line the lineage is traced to the establishment of the family in America, on Virginian soil, in 1719. From the Old Dominion representatives of the family removed to the new state of Kentucky when it was a vast wilderness. To this family belonged Davy Crockett, but the most distinguished ancestor was the maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Anthony Crockett, who enlisted as a private from Virginia in the Revolutionary war in a company organized by Captain Thomas Posey, belonging to the General Dan Morgan's brigade. He was a brilliant, fearless soldier and was in all the great battles, including those of Saratoga, White Plains, Brandywine, and was at Valley Forge.

During his boyhood Mr. Riddell attended the public schools near his home, and later was a student in Mrs. Runyon's private school at Frankfort, Kentucky, originally known as Greenwood Seminary. At the age of seventeen years he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and entered the law office of his uncle, M. W. Benjamin, who was United States district attorney for that state under President Grant's administration. He was a brilliant lawyer, and, although a Republican, was greatly respected and beloved by the people of Little Rock and Arkansas. He died after many years of residence there. Under his able direction Mr. Riddell studied law for some time, and in 1889 came to Tacoma, Washington, where for three years he was examining expert and attorney for several large mortgage loan companies. He did not seek admission to the bar until 1892, when he discontinued the business of land title examination and turned his attention to the general practice of the law, having ever since been classed with the prominent lawyers of Tacoma.

In 1892 Mr. Riddell was united in marriage in Tacoma to Miss Carrie M. Page, and to them have been born two sons, Crockett Pemberton Riddell and Robert Page Riddell. Mr. Riddell organized and became captain of the Washington Rifles, a private military organization which became locally famous and which presented him with a fine sword, but it has since disbanded. One member of the company, through the training he got therein, has become a lieutenant of the regular army and is stationed in the Philippines. Mr. Riddell is vice president of the Washington Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and secretary of the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, of the same society at Tacoma. He is a worthy representative of an honored family. The place he has won in the legal profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place he occupies in the social world is a tribute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored. His law office is now located at 417 National Bank of Commerce building, Tacoma.

JOHN H. PETERSON.

John H. Peterson, treasurer of Jefferson county, residing at Port Townsend and one of the leading men of that city, was born in 1851 in Denmark, and is a son of Peter and Magdalene Peterson, the former of whom was a Dane by birth and a master shipbuilder by trade, his home being in Schleswig-Holstein. In 1848, when the people of that locality rebelled against their ruler, the father joined the rebellion and fought as a rebel all through the conflict. He was enthusiastically devoted to the principles of liberty and justice, and was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, whom he considered the world's greatest exponent of those same principles. When the news arrived of the president's assassination, he was so affected that he wept for the first time in the memory of his family. He called his children about him and told them the story of Lincoln's noble life and sad death and of the great new country of which he had been president; of his anti-slavery principles and love of human freedom, to which he was a martyr. Fired by the words of one who himself was so ardent a supporter of these same views, our subject resolved to emigrate and mold his future under the flag of the United States.

Having enjoyed the advantage of a good education, John H. Peterson was a teacher of languages and other branches in the schools of his native land, and was familiar with the English language, and consequently was well equipped when, in 1870, he arrived in the United States. He came directly to the Pacific coast, and in 1871 located in Pierce county, which was then a wilderness, there being only three white families in Tacoma. His first work was as a logger, after which he went into the lumber mills and became thoroughly familiar with that business. In 1878 he removed to Jefferson county, and went into ranching and teaming. At two sessions of the Washington legislature he was appointed watchman, and later was appointed to a position in the United States customs service at Port Townsend. In 1896 he was appointed deputy county treasurer and filled that position continuously until 1902, when the Republicans nominated him by acclamation for the office of county treasurer, and he was elected for the term of two years.

In 1875, in the city of San Francisco, Mr. Peterson was married to Dorothy Sophia Christensen, and eight children have been born to them, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Peterson is a competent and experienced public official, a man of extensive reading and a genial, entertaining companion, who numbers his friends by legion, and is recognized as one of Jefferson county's most popular residents.

OLAF UDNESS.

Olaf Udness is a native of the land of the midnight sun, his birth having occurred in the city of Christiania, Norway, on the 28th of September, 1862. His parents, Johannes and Louise (Olsen) Udness, were also natives of Norway, and the father died in that country in 1900 at the age of seventy-two years. The mother, however, still survives and is living in her native land at the age of sixty-nine years. In their family were two sons and two daughters: Olaf; Sverre, who at the age of twenty-eight years is living in Norway; Anna, also of that country; and Marie, the wife of Harald Schneider, of Norway.

At the usual age Olaf Udness entered the schools of Christiania, where he continued his studies until he had mastered the branches of the high school course. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career as a salesman in a dry-goods house, where he remained for about a year, and later was bookkeeper and correspondent for a wholesale leather house in Christiania for seven years. America, however, attracted him, and, bidding adieu to friends and native land, he sailed for the United States in 1888. At once he crossed the continent to Washington, and in Seattle he became a clerk in a justice court, occupying that position, however, for only a short time. In the fall of the same year he became connected with the laundry business as an employe of the Cascade Laundry Company. He worked in various departments, thus acquiring a very large and comprehensive knowledge of the business, and for a time served as manager of the city office in Seattle. In the spring of 1889 he came to Whatcom in company with Charles Erholm, and together they opened a small hand laundry, but soon established a steam plant at 1730 North Elk street. They have since conducted a general laundry business, and also do a large portion of the work in their line for the steamship companies and for the Alaska steamship trade. They have fourteen offices outside of Whatcom and eighteen city branches, and their business extends from Blaine to Sedro Woolley. On their pay roll are fifty employes, and they have six wagons utilized in the city trade. Their plant consists of the most improved machinery known to the business, and they have every facility for turning out excellent work.

On the 30th of May, 1890, Mr. Udness was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Schilling, a daughter of Fritz and Caroline Schilling, both of whom are natives of Norway. They now have two interesting daughters, Astri and Ingrid, aged respectively twelve and nine years. Mr. Udness belongs to the Commercial Club. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party, as is manifested by the ballot which he always casts in its support, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. Since

Mr. Udness came to Puget Sound he has always taken an active part in the musical life of its different cities, having sung the barytone solos at the most prominent concerts and oratorios in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Whatcom.

CHARLES ERHOLM.

The little country of Finland has sent its due proportion of citizens to the new world. Of this class Charles Erholm is a representative. He was born in Aland, Finland, on the 25th of September, 1868, a son of John and Maria (Lundell) Erholm, who were also natives of the same country. The father was a sea captain and for many years sailed on the briny deep. In the year 1887, however, he brought his wife to America, and they are now residents of Whatcom. Charles Erholm had five brothers and one sister, namely: John, who at the age of forty-four years is living in Whatcom; George, who is forty years of age and makes his home in New York; Mathias, who is thirty-seven years of age, and lives in South America; Hugo, who is twenty-eight years of age and is a resident of Whatcom; Victor, who is now deceased; and Nannie, the wife of Captain M. Sjölund, of New York.

During the winter months in his boyhood days Charles Erholm attended the public schools of Finland, but when fifteen years of age he went to sea in one of his father's vessels, where he acted successively as cabin-boy, cook and sailor. He was also for two years second mate, and his service on the vessel covered in all five years. His father was the commander of a merchant-man, sailing in the north seas and the English channel. Mr. Erholm once suffered shipwreck while on a voyage to Barcelona, Spain, in the vessel Garibalda. In the spring of 1886, accompanied by his brother John, he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, being attracted by the opportunities of this country. He made his way direct to Merrill, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1888 and in that year arrived on the Pacific coast. Locating in Seattle, he there worked during the winter of that year on the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, and in the spring of 1889 he came to Whatcom in company with Olaf Udness. In the meantime both had learned the laundry business in Seattle, and here they opened a hand laundry known as the Sehome Laundry. In the fall of 1889 they erected a building for the accommodation of their business, at 1730 North Elk street, and started in on a small scale, but their patronage rapidly increased until they were compelled to enlarge their plant from time to time. They now occupy a building fifty-four by one hundred and twelve feet, and they established the first steam laundry in Whatcom county. Employment is given to more than fifty people, and five wagons are continually utilized in gathering the work for the laundry and in delivering the laundered goods. Mr. Erholm is acting as general superintendent of the plant, and the business now requires the greater part of his time and attention because of its extensive proportions. The firm enjoy a reputation for excellent work and for reliable dealing, and to this cause may be attributed the success of the enterprise.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Erholm and Miss Elise Swiberg, a native of Finland. They have one son, Casper Uno, now six years of age. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church, and Mr. Erholm be-

longs to the Commercial Club and gives his political support to the Republican party. He takes a very active interest in the welfare and advancement of Whatcom, and his co-operation has been felt as a potent factor in the city's improvement.

THE MASON COUNTY JOURNAL.

No collection of dwellings or congregation of peoples toward one spot assumes the dignity of corporate existence so as to deserve the name of village until the three great powers of civilization—the church, the school, the newspaper—have taken their places among the institutions of the people. In 1886 what is now the thriving county seat of Mason county, Washington, was but a congeries of cabins for the shelter of those engaged in the logging industry. In the month of December of that year the citizens read the local news for the first time in a sheet published within the confines of their own town, which appeared under the title of *The Mason County Journal*, whose bold and energetic owner and editor was Grant C. Angle. This paper has achieved success since that time, and has come to be an indispensable factor in the affairs of the town. At present the *Journal* is a weekly, four-page, seven-column folio, and is devoted to the interests of Mason county, and of the Republican party. Mr. Angle, who has the honor of being a member of the state senate, was the sole editor and publisher until January, 1901, at which time the Hon. G. B. Gunderson became a joint owner, and these gentlemen devote their best efforts to making the *Journal* a power in the community and a model newspaper. In 1901 they published a "Pan-American Exposition Supplement," which was richly illustrated and set forth in a convincing manner the resources of Mason county, an excellent advertisement for the country and an honor to the editors. Both these gentlemen are well known in Mason county, and a brief sketch of their lives would be apropos at this point.

Grant C. Angle was born in Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, California, on July 24, 1868. His father, C. C. Angle, was a native of New York, moved to California in 1861, and became the owner of a large farm at Anaheim, Orange county, where his wife died. Grant began to earn his own living when he was still a boy, and, coming to Washington territory in 1882, learned the printer's trade at Olympia with C. B. Bagley. In 1886 he came to Shelton to start the *Journal*, and was at that time the youngest editor in the state. He has been closely identified with the welfare of his town, served for some years as city treasurer, and was elected by the people of the county to the state senate, where he was a very creditable representative of his district. In 1890 Mr. Angle was married to Miss Hattie Thomas, a native of New Jersey, and they have five children, all born in Shelton: Robert, Lucy, Mary, Eber and Herbert. The family reside in one of Shelton's pleasant homes and are highly respected people. He has passed all the chairs in his lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented the lodge in the state grand lodge; he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Angle was appointed postmaster of Shelton March 30th and assumed charge of the office in July, 1903.

G. B. Gunderson is a native of the state of Wisconsin, completed his education in Iowa, and then taught school and farmed for some years. He came to Washington in 1889, and in 1894 was elected superintendent of instruction in Mason county, and again in 1896. He was principal of the Shelton schools in 1894-95, and in 1898-1900, and again in 1902 was chosen a member of the lower house of the state legislature.

DEWITT C. BRAWLEY.

For a number of years Dewitt C. Brawley was numbered among the representative citizens and business men of Seattle, and in his death the entire community felt that an irreparable loss had been sustained by the public. He had been intimately associated with several of the leading industries of the locality, his genius and indubitable talent as a financier and business manager resulting in the prosperity of these enterprises. His entire career was marked by signal integrity, justice and honor, and no word of detraction was ever heard from those who knew him well.

Mr. Brawley was born near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 3rd of May, 1842, and is descended from one of the early and honored families of that county. His grandfather, James Brawley, was a native of Eastport, Pennsylvania, and while engaged in government service he assisted in the survey of western Pennsylvania. William Brawley, the father of our subject, had the honor of being the first white child born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and both he and his wife were valued members of the Methodist church. For forty years of his life he held the office of justice of the peace in his township. His life's labors were ended in death at the age of seventy-four years, and he was survived by his loving wife for a considerable period, she passing away in her ninety-first year.

Dewitt C. Brawley received the advantages of a common school education during his youth, and he remained under the parental roof until he attained to years of maturity. About this time the noted Drake oil well was discovered within twenty miles of his home, and in the great oil excitement which followed our subject and his brothers began assisting in the construction of wells. Later they began operating on their own account, and by their industrious and intelligent efforts they became very successful in that line, their best results being obtained at Moody's Gulch and at Pit Hole. In 1879 William R. Brawley, who was our subject's partner in all his business ventures, came to Seattle to make investments, purchasing coal and timber lands, and in 1882 he was joined in this city by Dewitt C., but a short time afterward he returned to Pennsylvania to settle up their business in the east, returning to the Pacific coast in 1889. In the meantime they became largely interested in farming land, but during the great fire of 1889 they met with severe losses. After the rebuilding of the city they established a brickyard, and many of the brick houses now standing in Seattle are built from the product of this manufactory. They also platted the Brawley addition to the city of Seattle, which has been since sold and improved. In 1887 the

brothers were fortunate investors in oil property near Bowling Green, Ohio, becoming by purchase the owners of the famous Ducat well, which yielded a flow of two hundred barrels of oil per hour, but eighteen months later they sold this well to the Standard Oil Company and retired from the oil business. During the time of the great financial panic of 1893, in which many of the substantial citizens of the northwest lost their property, the Brawley brothers were great sufferers, but such was the reliability of their character that they were able to meet their obligations and thus saved much of their property.

The year 1880 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Brawley and Miss Ella Thomas. She is a daughter of George Thomas of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, a prominent farmer and the pioneer manufacturer of cheese in that part of the state. The union proved a happy one, and resulted in the birth of two children, both born in Seattle: Lee J. and Ruth. The son is now a member of the senior class in the Seattle high school, is captain of the cadets, and is one of the promising native sons of the northwest. On the 14th of March, 1900, the loving husband and father was called from the scene of earth's activities, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of his many friends. In his young manhood he became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and throughout the remainder of his life he exemplified its helpful and beneficent principles in his every day life. His religious preferences are indicated by his membership in the Baptist church, of which his widow is also a member. He was a man of firm convictions, honest purpose, kindly nature and upright life, and the world is better for his having lived.

MARION C. LATTA.

Marion C. Latta, who is proprietor of a book and stationery store in Whatcom, has for a number of years been identified with the industrial and commercial interests of the city and has also figured prominently in connection with public affairs, filling a number of offices in a manner that has promoted the welfare of the community. He is a native of East Palestine, Ohio, born June 19, 1845. His father, Ezra Latta, was born in Pennsylvania and was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who located in this country at an early period in its development. During his business career he followed both milling and farming. He wedded Mary Huston, who was born in Ohio and belonged to one of the old Virginian families. His death occurred in 1900, and Mrs. Latta passed away in 1892. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter: Marion C.; Alonzo C., a farmer of eastern Ohio; and Louisa, the wife of Joseph Near, an agriculturist of Texas.

In the public school of the Buckeye state Marion C. Latta mastered the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions. It was in 1861 that he put aside his text books and entered upon his business career, being engaged in railroad work, coal mining and farming for several years. In 1875 he took up the carpenter's and builder's trade, and at that time went to Seattle, where he was connected with building interests until 1883. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Whatcom, and here he was connected with industrial arts until 1902, erecting many important buildings not only in What-

com but also in Seattle. Among those that stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork are the First National Bank building, the Bellingham Hotel and the Utter residence, which for many years was considered the most palatial home on Bellingham bay. Mr. Latta employed many men, having an extensive patronage. He continued to engage in building until 1902, when, on the 1st of November of that year, he opened his present book and stationery store, thus becoming identified with mercantile interests of Whatcom. The same practical judgment and keen discrimination, brought to bear in the conduct of the new enterprise, will undoubtedly insure his success in this undertaking.

A recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in Whatcom, Mr. Latta has labored earnestly for its growth and success, and has also been honored with a number of local offices. While in Kansas he was clerk in Elm township, and was also justice of the peace for four years. He assisted in organizing the township and the school district there, and was a member of the school board for five years. He assisted in the organization of the government of the old town of Whatcom in 1884, and was elected a member of its first city council. He also served in the third year of the organization. In 1889 he was the successful nominee on the Republican ticket for the office of mayor, and in the administration of the city's affairs was fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duties. In 1890 he was elected county commissioner and served for one year. In 1892 he was again chosen a member of the city council, upon the organization of the new city of Whatcom, which was formed by the consolidation of the old town and Sehome. In 1891 he was chosen by popular ballot for the office of city treasurer, and in all these positions he has discharged his duties in a manner that has promoted the best interests of his fellow citizens. He was twice a candidate for the state legislature, but could not overcome the strong majority of the opposition. From the time of his arrival in Whatcom until 1900 he attended all the county conventions of his party, and his opinions carry weight and influence in Republican councils in his locality.

On the 16th of September, 1867, Mr. Latta married Miss Mary E. Palmer, a daughter of Michael Palmer, a farmer of East Palestine, Ohio. Her grandfather served in the war of 1812, and the family is of English-German descent. Mrs. Latta was born in Ohio, and by her marriage became the mother of three children, but two died in infancy. The surviving daughter, Mary E., is with her parents. Mr. Latta belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the craft and by his fellow citizens outside its ranks.

NORMAN R. SMITH.

As will be seen during the course of this article, the family of which the above named is a member has always been connected with large enterprises, and thus from the commanding position they have always assumed there descends to those of the present generation a breadth of view and greatness of character which is exemplified not least in the career of Norman R. Smith, who in the course of his lifetime has executed some enterprises of great im-

portance and in some measure has carried out the extensive plans cherished and begun by his most worthy father.

The earliest ancestors of Mr. Smith were prominent in the following of Roger Williams, when they established themselves in Rhode Island to escape persecution, and, through all the generations down to the father of Norman Smith, members of the family have taken a prominent part in affairs wherever they have been. Victor Smith, whose career is so closely linked with that of his son, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Elmira, New York. He entered the profession of journalism, and coming to Ohio was made city editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of which the great journalist, Murat Halstead, was the editor. He was a strong abolitionist, and owing to his forceful character took a decided stand on all public questions; by his advocacy through the columns of his paper he was of material assistance to the Union cause. He was a friend and admirer of Salmon P. Chase, and was one of the latter's earnest supporters, by personal persuasion and convincing articles in the *Commercial*, when Chase was elected governor of Ohio in 1856, again in 1858, and when he was subsequently promoted to the office of secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln. Secretary Chase took Mr. Smith with him to Washington, and soon after, in 1861, had him appointed as collector of customs for the Puget Sound district. Previous to assuming the duties of this position Mr. Smith had served as a member of the citizens' defense committee when the Confederate army was threatening to enter Washington, and when the bridge was burned at Harper's Ferry he had charge of the building of the pontoon bridge which took its place.

In the latter part of 1861 Mr. Smith brought his wife and five children to Puget Sound, by way of the Isthmus. He was one of the pioneers of this district, and was the first settler of Port Angeles, which, through his efforts, was made the port of entry for the Puget Sound district; and he prepared the bills for congressional action by which, in 1862, the town of Port Angeles was laid out and established as a military reservation. It possesses the unique distinction of being the only town in the United States established by the federal government, with the exception of Washington, D. C., and it retained that honor until 1894, when the lots on the site were sold by the government at auction under the supervision of Captain O'Toole.

It was thus early before the west and east had been linked with bands of steel or the Union Pacific had been completed, that the far-seeing mind of Victor Smith evolved the plan of a transcontinental railroad to connect Duluth and Port Angeles. During the war he made several trips to Washington on government business, and in one of these, while at Duluth, he gave inception to what in later years resulted in the accomplishment of his project, the fulfillment of which, however, he did not live to see.

In 1865 Mr. Smith's position was changed to that of special agent of the treasury department for the Puget Sound district, and in that year he made his last trip to Washington city. While there he was placed in charge, by the department, of the transportation of nearly three million dollars from Washington to San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn. In the spring of the year he sailed with the treasure on the ship *Golden Rule*, from New York city. This treasure ship was wrecked on a coral reef in the Caribbean Sea, and the

vessel was despoiled of its precious freight. Mr. Smith continued the journey by way of the Isthmus, but, before reaching his home in Port Angeles, was drowned by the sinking of the Brother Jonathan in coming up from San Francisco. Mr. Smith was a reformer by inheritance, was true to his convictions, and courageous in trial. One incident will illustrate this point. During the war a traitorous set of officers of a United States warship put in at Victoria, across the strait from Port Angeles, and were in the act of selling the vessel to enemies of the government. Mr. Smith, on hearing of the affair, hastened across and at the point of a gun cowed the officers, and he himself conducted the ship over to United States territory.

The wife of Victor Smith was Caroline Rogers, and she, too, was of a noted family. She was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, a daughter of Nathaniel P. Rogers, a well known lawyer and litterateur of Concord, the same state. He was the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, a strenuous abolition organ, and he devoted most of his life and ability to that cause. Through his paper he became known all over the east, and the New England states in particular, as is shown by the poet Whittier's remark, "I hate the things of which Rogers writes." (that is, things connected with slavery). Caroline Rogers was one of four sisters, who, gifted with good voices and imbued with the spirit of freedom, helped anti-slavery agitation by singing abolition songs at public meetings in New England. One of these sisters became the wife of John R. French, who was sergeant at arms of the United States senate from 1868 to 1873, and afterward went into journalism, being editor of the Boise (Idaho) *Statesman* at the time of his death. Another sister was the wife of Thomas L. Kimball, who was vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad in its early days. One of the ancestors of Caroline Rogers was John Rogers, one of the martyrs of Smithfield, England, where he was burned at the stake for heresy. Mrs. Victor Smith long survived her husband and died in 1890.

Thus by ancestry and parentage Norman R. Smith was equipped by nature for large affairs, yet his career had many rough places and was remarkably varied and eventful. He was born at Loveland, Ohio, in 1857. As a boy he had accompanied his father on several trips to Washington and had been present at interviews with the celebrities of the time, Lincoln, Chase and others. Before he was eight years old he had crossed the Isthmus of Panama five times. He was with his father at the wreck of the Golden Rule. As his father had not been a money-making man, members of his family were compelled, at his death, to do whatever they could to get along. In 1869 they left Port Angeles and went east. Through the influence of his uncle, John R. French, Norman was appointed a page in the United States senate. In 1870 he went to Iowa and worked on a farm, and a little later took charge of a farm and ran it until 1876. The scene was then changed to San Francisco, where he shipped before the mast. From the proceeds of his seafaring life, which he followed for some time, he saved enough to partly educate himself for the engineering profession, which had for some time been his ambition. For four years he studied under private tuition in San Francisco, and at the same time worked to support himself. He was then well qualified for the practical duties of engineering, and he started out with John Minto, the oldest representa-

tive of the government on the coast, and later was with the coast and geodetic survey under Professor Davidson. This work, which occupied him till 1880, took him all over California, and in 1881 he came to Port Angeles, which had, in the years since his father's departure, almost passed out of existence. He was engaged in engineering work in this vicinity until 1885, and he then took steps to resuscitate the moribund town by building the first dock. It was his ambition to make this a place of importance in the northwest, such as his father had desired, and for several years he spent all his energies in this direction. In 1890, with his associate Mr. Mastick, he brought a colony of about a thousand people here, and, in fact, he figures as the original boomer of the new Port Angeles. In the same year he succeeded in getting through Congress a bill establishing the town as a sub-port of entry, which distinction had been lost since 1865. And by his efforts, in 1894, a bill was passed by which the townsite was released from government control and provision was made for the sale of lots at auction.

Thus in some measure, at least, the dreams of the father were realized in the accomplishments of the son, and the present thriving town of Port Angeles is a lasting memorial to the efforts of these two men. It was in fulfillment of the vow which he had made to carry out the designs of his father, that Mr. Smith, in 1892, made a preliminary survey of a railroad from Port Angeles to Gray's Harbor, which is the western end of the Northern Pacific. To retain possession of this proposed route he built a section of railroad through the pass in the Olympic mountains. For the next few years he was engaged in other engineering enterprises, and in 1897 went to Alaska and made the preliminary surveys for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. He was then engaged in government and mining surveying in that country, and made two complete trips from Nome across Alaska, thus adding to the map vast portions of country that had never before been scientifically measured. It was not until September, 1902, that he returned to Port Angeles to resume work on his railroad and make this city a tidewater terminus. He interested eastern capitalists in the scheme, and soon the grading was in progress and rails are now being laid from the Port Angeles end. The road will run in a general southwesterly direction from here to a point of connection with the Northern Pacific, which is being extended north from Gray's Harbor. The company is organized as the Port Angeles Pacific Railroad Company, of which Mr. Smith is the president and general manager. This line will tap the largest area of virgin forest in the northwest, the timber in which is said to be of untold extent and value.

From the preceding paragraphs it will be seen that the life of Mr. Smith has been a busy and eventful one, fraught with great enterprises that have been of use to mankind. The extent of his work as an engineer can be judged by the fact that he has surveyed and explored the entire Pacific coast from Mexico to the Arctic circle. Mr. Smith was married in San Francisco to May I. Vestal, the daughter of a well known forty-niner, whose home is in Santa Cruz. One son has been born to them, Chester Victor Smith.

AUSTIN P. BURWELL.

Austin Peck Burwell, who has for several years been the president of the Seattle Cracker and Candy Company, occupies a foremost position in commercial circles in this city, having achieved splendid success through business methods that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the city of Mercer, in Mercer county, January 31, 1848. He is of English ancestry and the line of descent in this country can be traced back to John Burwell, who came to Massachusetts when the Mayflower made its second voyage. He located near Middletown, Connecticut, and Elias Burwell, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Haven, Connecticut. When he had arrived at man's estate he married Miss Amy Platt, of Milford, Connecticut. In the Charter Oak state he engaged in business as a manufacturer of clocks. He held membership in the Congregational church and lived an upright life, but was called to his final rest at the early age of thirty-three years, dying of pneumonia. His wife long survived him and attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. Their son, Austin Smith Burwell, the father of our subject, was born on the 12th of February, 1814, and married Miss Susan Peck, of Orange, Connecticut. He, too, engaged in the manufacture of clocks and also conducted a cabinet-making business in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In 1847 he removed to Mercer, that state, where he opened a large general mercantile establishment, continuing in business there until 1871, when he was succeeded by his two eldest sons, A. P. and A. S. Burwell. In 1885 he came to Seattle, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 23d of March, 1901, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was a most public spirited gentleman, taking a deep interest in every movement and measure calculated to advance the general welfare. For two terms he served as mayor of the city, and was a most honorable and upright officer. Both he and his wife were consistent Christians and the influence of their characters is seen in the lives of their children. They had four sons and three daughters, all of whom became identified with Christian work at an early age. They lost one son, Harvey, when only seven years of age.

Austin Peck Burwell obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town and supplemented it by a five years' course in Oberlin College, where he was graduated in the class of 1870. He then engaged with his brother in the conduct of the business which their father had established and in which they met with gratifying success. After conducting the enterprise for eighteen years they sold the store, and in 1885 came to Seattle, which was then a city of about ten thousand population. Here the three brothers, Austin P., Anson S. and Edward, became identified with business affairs. They organized the Seattle Hardware Company, carrying on a wholesale and retail business which grew to very large proportions. In fact, this is now the most extensive enterprise of the kind in the state of Washington. Mr. Burwell remained in the firm for nine years and then sold his interest to his brothers who still continue the store. In 1894 he aided in organizing the Seattle Cracker & Candy Company and was elected its presi-

dent and manager, continuing in control of its affairs with marked success until 1899, when the business was sold to the Pacific Biscuit Company, a large corporation which now controls the greater part of the business in this line in the state, Mr. Burwell being retained as manager of the branch in Seattle and also of the business throughout the state of Washington to western Idaho and to Alaska. They manufacture all their own goods, including a very large line of confectionery of every description. Mr. Burwell gives his entire attention to the management and operation of the important and extensive business which is under his control, yet has various other investments which materially increase his annual income. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city and for two terms served as one of its trustees.

On the third of August, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Austin P. Burwell and Miss Anna Nourse, who had been one of his classmates at Oberlin College. They have two daughters, Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of G. F. Waterhouse, of Honolulu, and Susan B., who is with her parents. All are valued members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Burwell is a deacon. He is also active in the work of the Sunday-school, teaching one of the adult Bible classes, and for several terms has served most acceptably as Sunday-school superintendent. He contributes liberally to the support of the church and does all in his power to promote the moral progress of the community with which he has allied his interests. His political support is given the Republican party but he has never been an office seeker. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and for a number of terms he has served as one of the school directors, several of the fine school buildings of the city having been erected during his official connection with educational interests here. He has never neglected an opportunity to do his city a good service. Mr. Burwell and each of his brothers have built expensive and beautiful homes which stand side by side, their lawns being undivided by fences. The business relations between them have ever been of the most harmonious character and all are regarded as upright and honorable men who have deservedly won a score of friends in the city of their adoption. Surrounded at his home by a large circle of friends who appreciate his true worth, and admired and esteemed by the citizens of the community, the name of Austin P. Burwell will be honored for many generations as that of one of the most enterprising business men of Seattle—a man who has acted well his part and who has lived a worthy and honored life.

JAMES F. ESHELMAN.

For twenty-one years a resident of Seattle, James F. Eshelman has done much for the growth and improvement of the city through his real estate operations and through the promotion of a colonization movement. He was born August 10, 1852, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a son of Henry Eshelman, who was born in the Keystone state and was descended from a Swiss family that was established in Pennsylvania about 1732. By trade he was a cooper, and for many years engaged in the manufacture of barrels. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Mary Danner,

who was also born in Pennsylvania, and belonged to a family of Swiss origin established in that state in the last century. Mr. Eshelman died in 1893, at the advanced age of eighty years, and his wife passed away in 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of four children, the brother of our subject being Albert D. Eshelman, a well known citizen of Seattle. The sisters are Margaret, the deceased wife of William Mumert, and Anna M., the widow of George W. Young, of Seattle.

James F. Eshelman was taken to Ohio during his youth, and pursued his education in the public schools of Canton, that state, and in the Canton Academy. He left school at the age of eighteen years and accepted a clerkship in a bank in Canton, where he remained for eight years, during which time he became familiar with the business in all its departments. His ability and indefatigable industry won him promotion from time to time until he became teller. In 1878 that bank opened a branch bank in Leadville, Colorado, and Mr. Eshelman was sent to the west as president of the latter institution, which was known as the Lake County Bank. In 1879 this was incorporated as the First National Bank of Leadville, and Mr. Eshelman was elected president of the corporation, continuing to act in that capacity until 1881, when he resigned. In the spring of 1882, after taking a trip to South America, he came to Seattle and began dealing in real estate as a member of the firm of Eshelman, Llewellyn & Company, remaining in this business until 1894. The firm was extensively interested in West Seattle property, and did much to settle up and improve that part of the city. From 1883 until 1894 Mr. Eshelman was also largely interested in the colonization of the state, having interested more than fifty thousand people who have taken up their abode in this city or state.

On the 1st of November, 1881, Mr. Eshelman was married to Miss Frances F. Forney, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Graybill and Mary Forney, who were likewise born in the Keystone state. This was Mr. Eshelman's second marriage. In September, 1877, he had wedded Mary Sharpe, who was a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and a daughter of Charles and Patience Sharpe, also of Indianapolis. Mrs. Eshelman died in December, 1879, leaving a daughter, Leila, now the wife of Fred R. Gillette, who is with the Seattle Hardware Company.

In his social relations Mr. Eshelman is a Mason, and belongs to the Advent Christian church, of which he is one of the trustees. He takes an active interest in church work and contributes liberally to its support. In business affairs he has manifested sound judgment, keen foresight and marked enterprise, and his exercise of these qualities has brought to him richly merited success, making him one of the substantial residents of his adopted city.

JACOB E. MOHN.

Jacob E. Mohn, one of the leading merchants of Bothell, Washington, was born May 13, 1855, in Molde, Norway, a son of Haus Mohn, born in Norway, and who was a farmer and at one time in the service of the government customs. The family is an old one of Norway. The father died in 1883. The mother was Bertha (Jacobson) Mohn, also a native of Norway,

of an old farming stock. Her death occurred in 1892. Three children were born to these parents, namely: Gotfreid, residing in Norway, a farmer; Jacob E.; Hannah, living in Norway.

Jacob E. Mohn was educated in the common schools of Norway, and at the age of fifteen years went into the office with his cousin, a government telegraph operator in Molde, Norway. There he remained nine months, and then returned home for a year and a half, when he was engaged in cooper work in a seaport town. His next venture was shipping clerk for a large factory in Gjøvik, a small town in the southern part of Norway. There he remained three years and then left to work in a general store at Aandalsness, near Molde, where he stayed until 1881 and then crossed to America. His first stopping place was North Dakota, whither he went with Gesh Erickson. There the young men engaged in raising wheat, but after a year Mr. Mohn went to Portland, Oregon, and in March, 1884, he came to Bothell in company with Mr. Erickson. In this vicinity he purchased eighty acres, and has since made it his home. During the early days he engaged in whatever business came to hand, and in 1898 was bookkeeper for W. A. Hannan and also for the Co-operative Shingle Company, and held that position three years. This same corporation bought out the stock of general merchandise owned by Reder & Company, and Mr. Mohn purchased an interest in the company, and has had charge of its store department ever since and been its treasurer and one of its directors. In 1890 he was connected with a logging company which operated on Lake Washington.

He was a Republican until the Populistic movement, since when he has been a member of that party. In 1891 he was an organizer of the party in his county. He has served as school director and school clerk, and has been supervisor for two terms.

On June 27, 1886, he was married to Annie Ness, a native of Norway, and a daughter of John Ness, a sea captain of Norway, who comes of an old family of that country. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mohn: Hanford, who assists his father in the store; Arndnold, at school; Agnes, Esther, Ragna and Edel. In religion the family are all Lutherans, and Mr. Mohn was one of the original builders of the church in this vicinity. Fraternally he is a Maccabee.

WILLIAM H. GILSTRAP.

This gentleman, the curator and secretary of the Ferry Museum, possesses talent which has placed his name high among the portrait and landscape painters of the Evergreen state. He was born in Effingham county, Illinois, on the 24th of April, 1849, and is of English descent. The progenitor of the family in this country was Thomas Gilstrap, who emigrated to America about 1750, or between 1725 and 1750, he took up his abode in North Carolina. He became the father of four sons, one of whom, Peter Gilstrap, became the great-great-grandfather of our subject and was a participant in the Revolutionary war. His son, Richard Gilstrap, born May 6, 1768, removed from Rowan county, North Carolina, to Washington county, Indiana, about the year 1808, becoming one of the early pioneers of that por-



W. H. Gilstrap

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tion of the state, and, entering land from the government, continued to add to his possessions from time to time until he became the owner of a choice section of fertile land. David Gilstrap, a son of this worthy Indiana pioneer, was born in North Carolina in June, 1791, and in addition to following agricultural pursuits became an educator and was a minister in the Baptist church. In Kentucky, in 1812, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Reed, and in 1828 they emigrated to Shelby county, Illinois, where they were numbered among the early settlers, and in Fayette county, that state, in 1849, he was called to his final rest.

Among their sons was James Read, who became the father of our subject, and whose birth occurred in Washington county, Indiana, in 1819. He, too, followed the profession of teaching, and also gave some of his attention to the tilling of the soil. His life's labors were ended in death in 1869, passing away in the faith of the Baptist church, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Ann Wood, her father having been William Wood, a native of Tennessee, died in 1854, when our subject was but five years of age. In political matters James R. Gilstrap was a Douglas Democrat, and was a Union man during the Civil war; some of the members of his family were Republicans. One of his sons, David F. Gilstrap, is now a resident of eastern Oregon.

William H. Gilstrap, received his elementary education in the schools of Illinois, the state of his nativity, but after the death of his father he removed to McLean county, Illinois, and there spent some years on his uncle's farm. From his youth he displayed marked artistic ability, and in 1873, determining that art should become his life work, he began its study in Lincoln, Illinois, which was later continued in Bloomington and Chicago, Illinois, and in 1875 he embarked upon his professional career, while the twenty-eight years which have since intervened have but shown how wise was his judgment in choosing his life occupation. The first work which stamped him as a master was made in Wellington, Kansas, where, after the death of Miss Netty Davis, he was solicited by her parents to paint her portrait, and the life-sized painting which he produced attracted wide attention and was favorably commented on by the leading journals of that section. He subsequently did much other fine work which was shown in the art exhibits and were highly praised, some of which he still owns. In 1886 he made a trip to the Rocky mountains, and made many sketches from the beautiful scenery to be found there. He also painted a life-sized picture of General John A. Logan, which was greatly admired by people of the highest artistic ability, while among his more recent productions is a large picture of President McKinley. While residing in Illinois Mr. Gilstrap also taught painting, and organized an art association in Bloomington, that state, in 1888. In September, 1889, he came to Omaha, Nebraska, and to Washington in 1890. Upon his leaving Bloomington the newspapers were very profuse in their writings of his high ability as an artist, and expressed pride in his having been a product of McLean county. In August, 1890, he arrived in Tacoma, and in the following year painted a picture of "Puget Sound, from the Mountain" fifty by twenty-two feet in size, and this was exhibited in

the exposition building at Tacoma, upon which occasion the *Oregonian*, in many well chosen words, declared it to be a wonderful work and Mr. Gilstrap an artist of much ability and large experience. This picture, however, was destroyed in the burning of that building. One of his most famous paintings is that of the portrait of Maria Litta Von Elsner, the celebrated singer of Bloomington, Illinois.

In 1877 Mr. Gilstrap was united in marriage in Bloomington, Illinois, to Miss Eunice Denman, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Matthias Denman, also a native of that state. Her great-grandfather, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, at one time owned nearly all of the land on which the city of Cincinnati now stands. Three children have been born of this union, Edith, Eugene Franklin and James Raphael. The daughter was an accomplished musician, and died March 12, 1903. The family reside in a pleasant and attractive home in Tacoma, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Gilstrap is now serving as president of an art club and has also organized an art school, while he was also one of the incorporators of the Washington Camera Club, of which he has since been secretary. In political matters he votes independently, but is an active temperance worker and was the candidate of the Prohibition party in 1892 for the position of secretary of state, during which time he published a Prohibition campaign text book, and in 1896 published the party paper, the *Pacific Lancet*. It will be remembered that 1892 was the year in which General Bidwell, of California, was their candidate for president. Mr. Gilstrap served as secretary of the central committee and did effective work for his party. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Christian church, in which he is serving as trustee and president of the official board.

RONALD C. CRAWFORD.

Great indeed have been the changes which time and man have wrought since Ronald C. Crawford landed on the Pacific coast. He is numbered among the pioneers of both Oregon and California, and is now a distinguished and honored resident of Seattle, where he is living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after many years of toil, in which his efforts have contributed to the development and upbuilding of this section of the country as well as to his individual prosperity. When the rich mineral resources were still locked fast in the embraces of nature, when the rich land was unclaimed and uncultivated, when the Indians far outnumbered the white settlers, and life in the northwest was attended with many dangers and hardships, Mr. Crawford took up his abode on the Pacific coast and for fifty-five years has been identified with its interests.

He was born in Havana, New York, in 1827, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-great-grandfather, William Crawford, emigrated to Orange county, New York, and became the progenitor of the family in America. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith. His son, William Crawford, Jr., was born in New York and participated in the war of the Revolution, while his son, Samuel Crawford, Ronald C. Crawford's grandfather,

was a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter lived to be more than eighty years of age and died in 1847. Samuel G. Crawford, the father of our subject, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1799, and married Miss Elizabeth Davis of the same county. Both attained to an advanced age. The father was a Republican and gave to the party an unfaltering support. He served as magistrate and in numerous other offices, and was a man of high Christian character and in his religious affiliations was a Congregationalist. He visited the Pacific coast in 1862, and his death occurred in 1878, when he was seventy-nine years of age. His good wife departed this life in the fortieth year of her age. They were the parents of five children, all of whom lived to a good old age, and two of the sons yet survive, the brother of our subject being Leroy Crawford, now a resident of New York.

Ronald C. Crawford pursued his education in the schools of Havana, New York, and in 1847, when twenty years of age, crossed the plains to Oregon City. His brother, Medorem Crawford, had made the long voyage across the plains in 1842, and was one of the prominent pioneers of Oregon. For many years he was the honored president of the Pioneer Society of the state. He became the owner of a large farm in Yamhill county, and spent the remainder of his life there, being held in the highest regard by all. When our subject came to the Pacific coast in 1847 there was a large emigration. The company with which he traveled made the journey with ox teams, but Mr. Crawford had his own horse. He assisted the company in various ways, one of his duties being to ride on ahead, which he could do, as his horse traveled faster than the oxen, and select a suitable camping place for the night. His luggage was carried in one of the wagons in payment for the help which he rendered the party. There were large herds of buffalo upon the plains, and the party frequently saw Indians, but were never molested by the red men. The six months' journey was terminated by their arrival at Oregon City, where Mr. Crawford engaged in freighting for two years. Then when the gold excitement in California was drawing people to the mines from all sections of the country, he also went there in search of the precious metal, making the journey on horseback, packing his equipments and necessary clothing. Reaching the gold fields, he engaged in placer mining on the American river and on the Feather river above Sacramento, taking out gold to the value of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per day. He made a great deal, and when he returned to Oregon at the end of two years had a handsome stake for so young a man. He spent the winter of 1851-2 in San Francisco, and in the spring returned to Oregon City.

Not long after his arrival Mr. Crawford was happily married to Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains with her father, James M. Moore, in 1847. After their marriage they secured a donation claim in Clackamas county and resided thereon for five years, during which time our subject made many improvements upon his land and obtained his patent from the government. At the end of the period he removed to Walla Walla county and was engaged in mining, also in freighting from the mines of Walla Walla for four years. He was next appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and spent six years in Salem, Oregon. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and was a strong Union man.

In 1869 Mr. Crawford removed to Olympia, Washington, and established a furniture store, but the Northern Pacific Railroad Company did not make that town its terminus, and he closed out his business, removing to his farm in Lewis county, where he remained for five years, farming and improving his property. At the expiration of that period he accepted the position of chief warden of the United States penitentiary on McNeal Island, having charge of the prisoners there for three years. In 1877 he became a resident of Seattle and accepted the position of pressman and afterward traveling agent for the *Post-Intelligencer* for five years. He then became interested in his present business, that of buying bonds and commercial paper of all descriptions.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born seven children, all natives of either Oregon or Washington. Five survive. They are as follows: Addie, the wife of M. E. Warren, of Dawson City; Samuel L., who is prominently engaged in the real estate business in Seattle; Fannie, the widow of Clark Biles; Ronald M., of Dawson; and Nellie, the wife of Captain Laurence S. Booth, who is engaged in the abstract business in Seattle. Mr. Crawford was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1852 he was made a Master Mason in Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., the first Masonic lodge organized on the Pacific coast. For many years he has been an honorary member of St. John's Lodge of Seattle. In politics he is still a Republican, on whom the party can rely, and he has been honored with different official positions. While in Lewis county he was chosen to represent his district in the Washington territorial legislature of 1875. He was also postmaster and justice of the peace, filling all the positions at one time, creditably acquitting himself in the discharge of his manifold and varied duties. On coming to Seattle he purchased a residence near the University in order to educate his children, and has remained here for the past twenty-five years. His wife, with whom he has traveled life's journey for a half century, is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church, and both are numbered among the most respected citizens of Seattle. His connection with the northwest covers a very extended period, and in every sphere of life in which he has been called upon to move he has made an indelible impression, and by his excellent public service and upright life has honored the state which has honored him.

HARVEY R. COX.

Professor Harvey R. Cox comes of good English stock, and his grandfather was one of the old settlers of the state of Indiana, and fought the Indians under General William Henry Harrison, being taken prisoner at the battle of Tippecanoe. Randolph Cox was a son of this Indian fighter, and was born in Indiana. He came to Iowa in the days of settlement of that commonwealth, and was a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser in Van Buren county. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and at the outbreak of the Civil war volunteered for service, but was rejected on account of physical disability; but he was made captain of the home militia company, and was prepared to protect his own home. In 1885 he moved to Mountain Grove, in

southwest Missouri, and died there in September, 1901. He married Sarah McIntosh, whose parents came from Scotland, but she was born in Virginia; she is also deceased.

Harvey R. Cox was born to these parents in Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1854. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools, and later the graded school in Keosauqua. He early formed the intention of making teaching a profession, and to prepare himself for this took a course at the normal school at Troy, Iowa, where he graduated with a normal certificate. He continued his studies in the normal school at Bloomfield, Iowa, until he was twenty years old, and in 1873 began teaching in the schools of his home county. He came out to Washington in 1878, so early that he may be considered an old-timer, and for the following two years was a teacher in the school at Goldendale, Klickitat county. For the next three years he was superintendent of the Indian school at Fort Simcoe, on the Yakima reservation, having been appointed by the government. In 1883 he came to Tacoma, at that time a small town, and in the following year was elected superintendent of schools of Pierce county for a term of two years, being the choice of the Republican party for this office. When his term was up, he held the principalship of the school at Fern Hill for four years, and at Orting for a year, and in 1892 was again elected county superintendent of schools, and re-elected in 1894. He was then principal of the Oakland school in Tacoma for one year, and for the past five years has been principal of the Irving school. Such a continuous service is ample indication of the estimation in which Professor Cox is held as an educator, and he has done much for the cause of education in Tacoma. In 1896 he was president of the State Teachers' Association. When he first came to the county the law provided for a board of examiners for each county, composed of the county superintendent and two other competent educators, and Professor Cox, through his official position and by appointment, served on that board for about ten years.

Since coming to Washington Professor Cox has been a careful observer of events and a student of the history of the state, and especially of the Puget Sound country, and from the fact that he has been here so long and that he has given such intelligent attention to the subject, he is now considered an authority on the history of one of the most interesting commonwealths in the Union. In 1900 he prepared for the State Teachers' Association a paper on state history, and in 1901, at the county institute, he had charge of the department of state history and the history of education in Pierce county, investigation of these subjects having been a matter of interest to him for many years.

Professor Cox takes considerable interest in politics, as a means of recreation more than for any other purpose, and, besides his own campaigns for the office of superintendent, has often held the offices of committeeman and delegate to the county and state conventions of the Republican party. In 1882 he was married at Puyallup to Miss Anna Weller, and they have three children, Mary, Andora and Allen. Mrs. Cox has been president of the Willard Young Woman's Christian Temperance Association, while her husband has just finished a term as grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient

Order of United Workmen for the state of Washington, and for the past ten years has been prominent in the order, passing all the chairs in the state grand lodge. He is also a past grand of Fern Hill Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

A recent estimate by an expert of the amount of timber in the United States available for lumber placed the present supply at one and a half trillion feet, and it also gave Washington the third place as a lumber-producing state. This vast area makes one of the most profitable industries of the state, and it is therefore not surprising to find some of the ablest and most progressive men of the country engaged in some branch of lumbering. Tacoma is the center of a number of companies from which the finished product goes to all the markets of the world, and one of the foremost of these is the Robinson Mill Company, Incorporated, whose sole owner at present and organizer is Thomas Robinson.

He is the son of John and Mary Jane (Harrison) Robinson, natives of England, and the former was a miller and grain merchant, having died about twenty years ago. Thomas was born in Nottingham, England, in 1859, in the same house where his mother was born. He remained in this house until he was twenty years of age, gaining an education in the Nottingham schools and becoming acquainted with his father's business. In 1887 his enterprising spirit led him to leave his home and go to the United States. He came to that Missouri river metropolis, Kansas City, where he secured a position with a lumber firm, and from there went up the river to Atchison and was in the lumber business until 1891. This experience had given him an excellent insight into the details of the lumber trade, and he now sought a larger field by coming to Tacoma, where he was fortunate in obtaining a good place with a lumber company. In 1896 he gave up his position as a salaried employe and embarked on his own account in business by establishing the Robinson Mill Company, which has been incorporated, and of which Mr. Robinson is the president and the sole owner. Up to the time of this writing the firm has been engaged entirely in selling lumber at wholesale, but it will soon enter the manufacturing field also. In 1903 there was completed a large new lumber mill at the head of the bay in Tacoma, fitted out with the most modern machinery for manufacturing all kinds of lumber. So rapidly has the company's trade grown within the last few years that it was found impossible to supply the demand with the facilities at hand, and a mill of their own became a necessity. This plant has a daily capacity of about thirty thousand feet of finished lumber, and this, together with the wholesale shingle trade, will make the Robinson company one of the strongest establishments of the kind in the Sound country.

Mr. Robinson met the lady of his choice after he had come to this country, and in 1889 was married in Kansas City to Miss Medora Maud Hill. They now have four children, Cecil H., Elwyn S., Challis H. and Ada May, and the family enjoy the comforts of a nice home at 715 South I street. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Maccabees, and is a gentleman much respected for the ability he has shown in his business.

CHESTER F. WHITE.

That magnificent indentation of the west coast of Washington known as Gray's harbor is attractive for commerce and industry, not only on account of its excellent harbor facilities but because of its propinquity to the wonderful forests of the state, where material may be had for all the various uses to which wood is put. The largest enterprise to take advantage of this situation, and one of the largest and most important on the Pacific coast, is the Gray's Harbor Commercial Company, a California corporation, although its principal interests are vested at Cosmopolis on Gray's harbor; A. W. Jackson, of San Francisco, is its president. The plant at Cosmopolis was established in 1889, and now consists of a lumber mill, which in 1902 cut fifty-two million feet of lumber; two shingle mills, making eighty-four million shingles during the same period; a box factory, turning out ten million feet of boxes annually; and a tank factory, where water tanks, etc., are made. Between five and six hundred men are on the payrolls at Cosmopolis, and the concern is one of the largest and best equipped industries on the coast. The company also conducts a general store at Cosmopolis. A specialty is made of Washington spruce lumber for shipment by rail to all parts of the United States, even to England. At San Francisco the company has the Commercial Box Factory, the largest on the coast.

It would be impossible for one to make any investigation of the concern described in the preceding paragraph without becoming acquainted with its manager, to whom is due a large share of the credit for the plant's successful operation. Chester F. White is the son of Emery and Hannah (Savage) White, the former of whom was a native of Massachusetts, but in 1859 came with his family by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and since that time has been a prominent dealer in boots and shoes in San Francisco; his wife, also a native of the Bay state, is still living.

The birth of Chester F. White occurred near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1850. He received a common school education, and when still a young man, in 1871, went to Keokuk, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business, being so occupied there and at Montrose, Iowa, for the following twenty years. He then returned to San Francisco and became a member of the Gray's Harbor Commercial Company, as the result of which, in 1890, he came to Cosmopolis and assumed the management of the mill and other interests here.

Mr. White's prominence in business affairs is further indicated by the fact that he is president of the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association, and also president of the Northern Box Manufacturers' Association, whose headquarters are at Portland, Oregon. On January 10, 1883, Mr. White was married at Keokuk, Iowa, to Miss Mamie Holliday; they have a daughter by this marriage, Marguerite. Mr. White has always taken more or less interest in the success of Republican principles, and in 1892 was chosen as one of the electors to represent the state of Washington in the electoral college.

COLONEL CHARLES W. THOMPSON.

The Thompson family has been established on American soil for many decades and is descended from Scotch ancestors. On the maternal side Colonel Thompson can trace the family back to that noble patriot and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Robert Morris. His parents were William and Lucille (Wilcox) Thompson. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and became prominent in the affairs of Iowa, both in the territorial days and after it became a state. He was the last congressional delegate from the territory and the first member of Congress elected from the state. He had won high distinction as one of the leading lawyers of the state. When the Civil war came on he enlisted as captain in the First Iowa Cavalry, was promoted to colonel of the regiment and was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers, while later he served in the regular army and at his death was brevet brigadier-general of the regular army. He played an important part in the early days of Masonry in Iowa, and was a charter member of the first three lodges established in the state.

Charles William Thompson was born on the 8th of June, 1851, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was educated in the schools near the various army posts where his father was at different times stationed, giving the finishing touches to his literary training at Kenyon College of Gambier, Ohio. It was but natural that he should inherit some of his father's martial spirit, as he accompanied him from 1861 to 1865 and was in a number of engagements. He was in the campaign against the Indians, and was with General Custer and attached to the quartermaster's department during the latter's Indian campaign in Kansas and Indian Territory from 1867 to 1870. In 1871 he enlisted in the United States Military Academy at West Point, afterward accepting a position as civil engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and for two years was attached to the corps which surveyed the division from El Paso, Texas, west to Tucson, Arizona. He then went to Dakota, serving through the Sioux Indian wars in North Dakota, and during the early days of Burleigh county, North Dakota, he held the office of county surveyor. He also served during Governor Church's administration as colonel of Dakota National Guards.

He was one of the first men who went into the famous Black Hills country in South Dakota, in 1876, where he embarked in mining operations and was the organizer of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, which opened up coal mines at Sims and Dickinson, North Dakota, and in Miles City, Bull Mountain, Cokedale and Timberland, Montana. Mr. Thompson operated these mines until 1890, when he went to the state of Washington and became interested in the development of mining properties there. A few years ago he organized the Washington Co-operative Mining Syndicate, which owns valuable properties in the Carbon river district in Pierce county, which are rich in copper, gold and silver. Besides these the syndicate operate some fine coal mines and manufacture coke. Mr. Thompson is president of this company, and he is also president of the Montezuma Mining Company, which operates coal mines and coke ovens and is developing gold, silver and copper claims in Pierce county. Both of these corporations are paying divi-



Charles William Thompson

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dends. He was one of the organizers and is one of the directors of the Tacoma Company, a steel corporation, which promises to be the great iron and steel manufacturing plant on Puget Sound, having the most alluring prospects of success. The corporations own large tracts of iron and coal lands and lime quarries and well built coke ovens. A site for furnaces is soon to be settled upon, and the company intends to begin immediately the manufacture of iron and steel.

Colonel Thompson is doing much for the material welfare of the state of Washington. He not only organized and aided in the development of several rich mining properties and did much to interest outside capital of the state, but has such executive ability and thorough knowledge of the mineral wealth of the state that he has been able to render important aid to the companies with which he is associated. He is a member of the Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of the Sons of Veterans. In 1875 he was married to Heppie G. Lambert, of Bismarck, North Dakota, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters, Robert Morris, Imogene, Charles W., Jr., Lillian V., Lucille and Lambert.

THEODORE W. GILLETTE.

The enterprising town of Fairhaven, Washington, owes not a little of its improvement and progress to the practical ideas and capable efforts of Theodore Weld Gillette, who is a typical western man, alert, energetic and resourceful, and who in the control of his business affairs has not only gained individual success but has also wrought along lines of public good. He is now the vice president of the waterworks company of Fairhaven, and was also one of the founders of the electric light system of this place.

Mr. Gillette was born in Oberlin, Ohio, October 23, 1840, and is a representative of two old New England families. His father, Robert Edwin Gillette, was also a native of Ohio, but was descended from Huguenot ancestry that came to America about 1700, settling in Connecticut. The family was represented in the continental army during the Revolutionary war. Robert E. Gillette became a prominent and influential citizen of Oberlin, Ohio, served as an official in the college there, was a leader in political circles and left the impress of his individuality along many lines of progress. He was serving as county judge at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1861, when he was fifty-two years of age. He married Lucy Kellog, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, and belonged to an old New England family. She died in 1865, at the age of fifty-four years. She also had ancestors who fought for the independence of the colonies at the time the yoke of British oppression was thrown off. Theodore W. Gillette has two brothers and three sisters, namely: Robert, who is a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mary Ann, the wife of S. J. Powers, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ruth K., the wife of Judge E. H. Ellis, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Julia K., the wife of Dr. A. J. Adams, of Flint, Michigan; Rev. Frederick K., who is preaching the gospel in Fairhaven, Washington.

In the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Gillette pursued his early education and later became a student in the Cleveland Institute. He left

school at the age of nineteen years and became agent for the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad Company at Tomah, Wisconsin, where he remained until after the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. With the blood of Revolutionary ancestors flowing in his veins and his patriotic spirit intensely aroused over the attitude of the south, he offered his services to the government in the first year of the war, enlisting in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Tomah, under Colonel H. E. Paine. He joined the boys in blue as a private, but was successively promoted to the ranks of corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant, and was acting brigade quartermaster, brigade commissary and chief quartermaster of a division of cavalry of the Department of the Gulf. In whatever part of the service found, he was always faithful and prompt in the discharge of the duty devolving upon him, and was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, June 20, 1866, after about five years' connection with military service.

When the war was ended Mr. Gillette spent about a year at Sparta, Wisconsin, as agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and in the spring of 1867 he engaged in the hardware business at Waverly, Iowa, conducting his store with good success until 1874, when he went to Texas, where he was engaged in ranching and in sheep-raising until 1880. In the fall of the latter year he located at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he turned his attention to mining, prospecting and assaying, which pursuits claimed his time until 1883. In that year he removed to Ketchum, Idaho, and establishing a hardware store conducted it successfully until 1889. During this time he had served for four years as county commissioner of Alturas county.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Gillette came to Fairhaven and was one of the promoters of the Fairhaven Electric Light Company and the Fairhaven Water Company. Those plants were installed under his immediate supervision, the work being completed in the spring of 1890, and since that time he has taken an active interest in the direction and management, being vice president of the water company at the present time. In 1899, however, he disposed of his interests in the electric light plant. He has been called to a number of positions of public trust and responsibility, in all of which he has done effective service for the general good. In 1893 he was made a county commissioner for a term of four years, and served as chairman of the board for two years. During the first two years this was a full Republican board, and was the only board in the state that operated under the Donahue road law and established a road system in conformity therewith. Each succeeding county board has adhered to the policy then adopted, and the county has to-day a splendid system of roads, of which it has every reason to be proud. Mr. Gillette was also city treasurer of Waverly, Iowa, for two terms, in 1869 and 1870.

In May, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gillette and Miss Letitia S. Powers, a native of Loraine county, Ohio, and a daughter of Dr. S. D. and Jane (Powers), of Sparta, Wisconsin, both of whom were natives of New England and represented old American families. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette have two sons, Halbert Powers and Walter Arthur, both of New York city. Mr. Gillette belongs to the Masonic fraternity and maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has

always been an earnest Republican, and is recognized as an active and influential factor in the councils of his party both in the county and the state. He has been a member of the county central committee and the state central committee, and his opinions carry weight in party conferences. He has a wide acquaintance in Washington and is popular with many friends.

ISAAC N. HAGUE.

Isaac N. Hague is the president of the Capitol Box Company, of Tacoma. This business is extensive and important, involving much capital and the control of a large trade, and to its head Mr. Hague has risen from a humble position within fifteen years. Certainly a most creditable record, and one which indicates the business opportunities of the great and growing west.

Mr. Hague was born in Story county, Iowa, in 1859, a son of Samuel S. and Mary (Ambern) Hague. The father was born in Indiana, but at an early day went to Story county, Iowa, becoming one of the pioneer settlers. Turning his attention to farming he there carried on that pursuit until a few years ago, when he came to Tacoma, whither his son Isaac had preceded him in 1888. Since then he has made his home in this city. He is of Holland Dutch ancestry. His wife was born in Indiana of Quaker parentage and is also living in Tacoma.

In the schools of his native county Isaac N. Hague pursued his education, and when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom or the pleasures of the playground was assisting in the work of the home farm. He continued to aid in its cultivation until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Alliance, Nebraska, where he engaged in the live-stock business. For seven years he followed that pursuit, and in January, 1888, he came to Tacoma, securing a position in the Tacoma Box Company's factory, where his ready adaptability and business capacity soon won recognition with the result that he was made foreman. In 1890 he decided to engage in business on his own account, and established the Standard Box Company, which later became the Capitol Box Company. In 1896 he sold his plant and purchased the business of the Michigan Box Company, which had originally carried on business at the corner of East Twenty-sixth and I streets. He retained the factory as established then, calling it factory No. 1, and then started another and larger one, known as factory No. 2, at South Eighteenth and Canal streets. In 1901 he sold the factory at East Twenty-sixth and I streets, consolidating his business at South Eighteenth and Canal streets, but a new departure has recently been made, for in the present year (1903) arrangements have been completed to remove the plant across the bay to a splendid location on Hylebos creek, on the tide flats. The business will then be greatly increased, and when completed there will be three separate plants, yet all conducted under the name of the Capitol Box Company. These are a large veneer plant, a box factory with a capacity of twenty thousand boxes per day, and a lumber mill with a capacity of fifty thousand feet a day. This seems a remarkable growth considering the fact that Mr. Hague started in as an employe and in fifteen years has built up a business of magnitude, of which he is the head and principal stockholder. He manufactures wooden

boxes, and his trade in this department extends all over the western country, shipments being made in carloads. Fine modern machinery is used, and the product, because of its superior excellence, finds a ready sale on the market.

Mr. Hague belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has three children, Carl A., Enza and Leo, and his residence is at 3418 Pacific avenue. He has become well known during the fifteen years of his residence in this city, and as a man and a citizen is highly regarded, while in business circles he occupies an enviable position. His capability and worth are widely acknowledged. A man of firm and determined purpose, he is nevertheless intensely practical in what he does and strictly honorable in all his dealings, and his present creditable position in the business life of Tacoma is well deserved.

SABIN A. GIBBS.

When entering upon his business career in early manhood Mr. Gibbs became connected with the lumber trade, and throughout his entire life has been associated with this industrial line. He is now controlling a large and profitable enterprise as a wholesale dealer in lumber and shingles. He has followed the star of empire in its westward course, leaving his old home in the Empire state to become a factor in the utilization of the great forests of the northern Mississippi valley, and then, as this region was being opened and there was developed a market for the lumber products of the northwest, he came to Tacoma in 1890 and is now making extensive shipments to eastern markets.

Mr. Gibbs was born in Whitehall, New York, in 1856, a son of A. D. and Arabella (Worden) Gibbs. The father was born in Vermont, and belonged to an old New England family that was founded in America by three brothers of the name of Gibbs, who left their native home in England and crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Through much of his active life A. D. Gibbs was engaged in the transportation business on Lake Champlain, with headquarters at Whitehall, and in later life he went to Michigan, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1887. His wife, who was also a native of the Green Mountain state, died in Whitehall in 1874.

At the usual age Sabin A. Gibbs entered the public schools of his native town, there acquiring a good practical knowledge of the branches usually taught in such institutions, and in 1876, when twenty years of age, he started westward, locating first in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for two years in the lumber business. He gained a good knowledge of the trade during that period, became an excellent judge of lumber, and from Chicago he made his way to the upper peninsula of Michigan, locating in Menominee, where he was in the lumber business for twelve years, securing a good patronage. In 1890 he came to the northwest and has since been a resident of Tacoma. For the first three years after his arrival he acted as manager for the Northern Pacific Shingle Company, and in 1893 began in the wholesale lumber business for himself under the firm name of S. A. Gibbs & Company, under which style the enterprise has since been conducted. The firm does a large wholesale business in lumber and shingles, selling to the trade

and making extensive shipments to the east. The patronage of the house is constantly growing, and the firm has become one of the leading representatives of the lumber industry of the northwest—an industry which has been one of the most important sources of the development and the wealth of this portion of the country.

In 1880 Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage to Miss Ida Bishop, the wedding being celebrated in Wisconsin. The lady is a native of the state of New York, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: S. A., who is now a clerk with Love, Johnson & Company, of Tacoma; E. C., who is in his father's office; Florence and Joseph M., at home. The family residence is at 2609 North Eighth street, and the office of the firm at No. 410 Chamber of Commerce building. Mr. Gibbs is thoroughly conversant with the lumber trade, has learned to judge correctly and accurately of the value of lumber, and the business policy which he has inaugurated has led to the development of an extensive and profitable business, while the reputation of the firm in trade circles is unassailable. Nor has Mr. Gibbs been remiss in citizenship; on the contrary he has been a co-operant factor in many movements for the general good and thus is deserving of mention among the representative men of Tacoma.

ALFRED LISTER.

It is not possible to fully appreciate the life work of a young man, for the biographer must seize him in the middle of his career, as it were, and detail the growth and form of the young sapling before it has attained the virility and luxuriance of age. But even thus the story of the men in the earlier half of life possess peculiar interest, and the more so because there is pleasure in forecasting what the future will be. The office of controller of the city of Tacoma is filled by Alfred Lister, who though only thirty-five years of age has demonstrated that he is equal to the higher duties and responsibilities of life, and has won the confidence of his fellow citizens to a remarkable degree.

The Lister family are all native of England. Jeremiah II., Alfred's father, came to this country in 1881 and first located in Philadelphia, but was attracted to the west and came to Tacoma in 1882. Having found the place to his liking, he determined to make it his permanent abode, and in 1883 he returned to England, and the following year brought his family back with him. His brother David had come to Tacoma in 1877, and they were both interested in the iron industry. Mr. Lister was the proprietor of the Standard Iron Works in Tacoma until 1893, and was in other ways a prominent man and large property owner. He is still living here, but is retired from active life. His wife's name was Ellen Hey, a native of England, and she died in Tacoma in 1893. She was the sister of William Henry Hey, who was for many years secretary of the Moulders' Union of England, one of the greatest trades unions in the world; his headquarters were at London.

We can now understand the circumstances which surrounded the early life of Alfred Lister, and which molded his character to a great extent. He was born in Halifax, in Yorkshire, England, in 1867, and received a common

school education in the old country, but acquired his business training after coming to the United States in 1884. He first worked for the Tacoma Light and Water Company, which was then just beginning operations. After working in this position for some time he went into the office of his uncle, who was then operating the Tacoma Iron Works in connection with General Sprague and J. H. Houghton. In 1886 he and his father organized the Standard Iron Works, which continued business until 1892. At that time Mr. Lister went into the office of the Puget Sound Iron and Steel Works in Tacoma, and only left that position to accept the office of city controller, to which he was elected in the spring of 1898, and has been twice re-elected. He is a very popular official and has shown much ability in the handling of the affairs of the city.

Mr. Lister was elected a member of the school board in 1893 and served for six years. He is a prominent member of the Methodist church, and in September, 1903, was one of the three delegates elected by the Puget Sound conference to represent that district at the world's general conference to be held in Los Angeles in 1904. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in fraternal relations is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. In 1889 Mr. Lister made a memorable and happy trip back to England and married the young lady of his choice, Miss Clara Smith. They have three delightful children in their home, whose names are Lillian Ada, Samuel Kingston and Dorothy Hope.

HARVEY L. DICKINSON.

Into American parlance in recent years have come two expressions indicative of the business development and standing of the country. These are "promoter" and "captains of industry," and of both Harvey L. Dickinson may well be called a representative. His labors have been directed along lines that have resulted to the public benefit as well as to individual prosperity, and now he is numbered among the progressive citizens of Whatcom, where he located in 1896.

A native of New York, Mr. Dickinson was born in Wayne county, October 6, 1855. His father, Robert D. Dickinson, was also born in the Empire state and belonged to an old American family of English descent, which traces its ancestry in a direct line to the period of William the Conqueror, having numbered among its members several titles of nobility, while his American ancestors include Revolutionary heroes; among them John Dickinson, who wrote the famous "Farmer Letters" which exerted such great influence in the formation of the "Declaration of Independence." Robert D. Dickinson was a wholesale fruit and commission dealer in New York and died in 1881. In early manhood he had married Harriett Ferris, whose birth occurred in Wayne county, New York, and she, too, represented a family that was founded in the United States during an early epoch in its history, and was of English and Scotch lineage. Her death occurred in 1892. M. C. Dickinson, the brother of our subject, is the manager of the Byron Hotel of Whatcom, and the sister, Carrie J. Dickinson, is now living in Fairhaven, this state.

To the public school system of his native county Harvey L. Dickinson is indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. Later he was graduated in the high school of Clyde, New York, with the class of 1874, and on the conclusion of his school life he spent one year in travel, viewing many points of modern and historic and scenic interest. In 1876 he joined his father in his business in New York city, and was thus engaged until March, 1877, when he went to Nebraska, accepting a position with the firm of Pratt & Ferris, who were extensively engaged in government contracting, overland freighting and stock-raising; Mr. Ferris of this firm was an uncle of the subject of this sketch. This firm were extensively engaged in overland freighting into the Black Hills of Dakota, of which business Mr. Dickinson had charge for three years, and then succeeded by purchase to a large interest in the business.

In 1882 he transferred the teams composing the transportation business to Idaho, going there at the time of the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He remained in Idaho engaged in this business and in mining until the construction of railroads crowded out the usefulness of the old-time "prairie schooners." Later he organized and managed a large mercantile business, comprising a line of stores located at different points in Idaho, until, disposing of this business in 1890, he came to Washington, settling in Fairhaven in the spring of that year. There he engaged in the general investment and real estate business until 1896, when he came to Whatcom, where he has since continued in the same department of business activity, and in other ways promoting the business development of the city as well as adding to his own success. He has assisted in the promotion of several industrial enterprises, and his sound business judgment and keen foresight have been important factors in the successful conduct of them.

Mr. Dickinson in early manhood was united in marriage with Miss Clara V. Colvin, a daughter of Oliver D. Colvin, a farmer and large property owner of Wayne county, New York. He had formerly been a Virginian planter, but left the south in the early days of the Civil war. Among his ancestors were Revolutionary heroes, and his sympathies were not with those who wished to overthrow the Union which had been established by the patriot army. Miss Clara V., now Mrs. Dickinson, is a native of Virginia.

Mr. Dickinson votes with the Republican party and takes an active interest in politics, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. He has been a delegate to many county and state conventions, and is regarded as one of the most energetic and capable leaders of the party in this locality. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Club, the Cougar Club and also the Rainier Club of Seattle, and wherever known is held in high esteem because of his intrinsic worth of character as well as his business activity and success.

THE SHELTON WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

This newspaper, which has become such an important factor in the town of Shelton and vicinity, and has gained a reputation not only as an excellent disseminator of news but as an active participator in every effort to advance

the interests of the community, was founded in Shelton in 1892 by W. R. Lotz, and continued under his management till May 1, 1902, when it was purchased by David G. Klinefelter, who is its present proprietor, editor and business manager. *The Tribune* is Democratic in its political proclivities, and is a six-column quarto in size. Since Mr. Klinefelter assumed control it has been greatly improved, a gasoline power plant has been instituted, and, the best evidence of its appreciation by the public, the subscription list has been doubled and the amount of advertising been greatly increased.

David G. Klinefelter is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and as a young man learned the trade of a printer. During the eighties he had a job printing business in St. Paul, Minnesota, and later established the *Purdy Courier* in Purdy, Missouri. He came to Shelton in 1901. Mr. Klinefelter is not only making a record as an editor, but is one of the progressive business men of the town. He established and is the owner of the Shelton electric light plant, which has been one of the most important improvements of recent years in this thriving place. He is also the owner of considerable real estate. In 1896 he was married in Williams, California, to Miss Clara Blevins, and they now have a son Norval.

WILLIAM FEARS ROBINSON.

The honored subject of this memoir has for a number of years past been closely identified with the industrial interests of Anacortes, being one of her most prominent and influential business men. He has been very successful in his undertakings, and is now accorded a place among the representative citizens of the county. He was born at Peabody, Massachusetts, on the 8th of September, 1859. His father, Benjamin Robinson, was born in Gloucester, that state, in 1829, and is a direct descendant of the Rev. John Robinson of Pilgrim fame, his ancestors, among whom is numbered Captain Daniel Robinson, the builder of the first schooner in 1713, settling in that town in 1630. Benjamin is still residing at Gloucester, having reached the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catharine Murray, was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, but when ten years of age was taken to Gloucester, Massachusetts. She was of Scotch and English descent, and her death occurred in 1900, when she had reached the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: Eva Maria, the wife of W. A. Niles, of Boston; Ferdinand; William F.; Benjamin Oscar; Alice Maude, the wife of James L. Stacey, of Gloucester, Massachusetts; and Charles Herman, also a resident of that city.

William Fears Robinson received his early education in the public schools of Gloucester in his native state, and later received a course in the French Business College at Boston, in which institution he was graduated in 1876. After putting aside his textbooks he secured employment as traveling salesman for a wholesale fish house of Gloucester, continuing in that capacity until 1892. In that year he made the journey to California, where he was engaged in the manufacture of liquid fish glue until 1895, after which he



W. F. Robinson.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

sold his interest therein to his partner in Boston and came to Seattle, Washington. In that city he immediately began the manufacture of fish fertilizers and oils, his time and attention being thus occupied for two years, or until 1897, when he cast in his lot with the citizens of Anacortes, and here he has developed that industry into extensive proportions. In 1900 Mr. Robinson was appointed to fill a vacancy on the school board, and two years later, in 1902, was elected to that position for a term of three years, the duties of which he filled in a most satisfactory manner. Since his arrival in this city he has been an active factor in its development and upbuilding, and is accorded a prominent position among its substantial business men.

The marriage of Mr. Robinson was celebrated at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on the 21st of May, 1881, when Nellie E. Orne became his wife. She is a daughter of Freeman and Mary Orne, both natives of that city, the father, Freeman Orne, being a member of an old American family, while her mother descended from a prominent English family. Two children have graced this union: Mary Merrill, the wife of John E. Trafton, of Anacortes; and Guy W., who also makes his home in this city. In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Masonic order, and politically gives a staunch support to the men and measures of the Republican party. Although he is at all times a loyal and public-spirited citizen, he has never allowed his name to be used in connection with official positions, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. Few men have more devoted friends than he, and none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

JUDGE JEREMIAH NETERER.

Jeremiah Neterer was born in a log house on a farm near Goshen, Indiana. He is the oldest of six brothers, sons of Samuel and Elizabeth (Huntsberger) Neterer. The family is of old American stock, residing in Pennsylvania, of Quaker extraction and Swiss descent on the father's side.

Judge Neterer was reared on a farm and received his early education in the proverbial log schoolhouse, at the place of his birth. When old enough to be of assistance on the farm, his time was employed by working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. In 1885 he graduated from the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal School, with the degree of B. L. The same year he went to Garden City, Kansas, where he entered into the practice of law, and in the early part of the following year went to Leoti, Wichita county, Kansas, where he had a lucrative practice in his profession. In January, 1890, he came to Puget Sound, visiting various cities, and finally located in Whatcom, where he has continued to reside, and where he had, before going on the bench, built up an extensive clientage and enjoyed a remunerative practice of his profession.

In politics Judge Neterer has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in affairs. He believes that one of the first duties of every citizen is to take an active interest in public matters and to see that proper persons are elected to administer public affairs, and that any person, what-

ever his political affiliation, who neglects to attend the primaries and conventions of his party, is neglecting one of the most important duties of citizenship. While he is a Democrat, he has always been an earnest advocate of a non-partisan judiciary. He is prominent in the councils of his party. He was for a number of years a member of the state central committee. In 1898 he served as chairman of the Democratic state convention. In 1900 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor, and was strenuously urged to permit his name to go before the convention in opposition to Governor Rogers, but this he declined to do.

For the term commencing January, 1893, he served as city attorney for the consolidated cities of Whatcom and New Whatcom. In June, 1899, he was appointed a trustee by Governor Rogers of the State Normal School at Whatcom, and was elected chairman of the board. In March, 1901, a vacancy occurring, he was appointed by Governor Rogers, without opposition or protest, to the position of judge of the superior court of the state, for Whatcom county, and at the following election in 1902, was elected without opposition. The Bar Association of Whatcom county, at a full meeting, unanimously passed a resolution asking him to consent to be a candidate for re-election, and pledging united support. He, consenting, was nominated by the Democratic party, endorsed by the Republican and Prohibition parties, and the Socialists and Social Labor party nominated no one against him.

On May 25, 1887, Judge Neterer was married to Sarah E. Becker, of Berrien Center, Michigan, a daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth Becker. Mrs. Neterer was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and comes of old American stock of German descent. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Neterer, Samuel J., born March 6, 1888; Elizabeth, born July 24, 1892; Inez Mae, born May 22, 1894; Jeremiah Alden, born July 10, 1900.

Judge Neterer is a member and past chancellor of Whatcom Lodge No. 109, K. of P., and past grand of Bellingham Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F.; a member of Bay City Encampment; a member of B. B. L. No. 44, F. & A. M.; a member of Royal Arch Chapter No. 12, of Whatcom, and of Hesperus Commandery No. 8, K. T.; B. B. Lodge No. 342, Fairhaven, B. P. O. E.

THE CHEHALIS BEE-NUGGET.

In the advanced civilization of the twentieth century, when the immense dominions of the United States have been knit together into an indissoluble whole and as one mass move forward on the way of progress, the one great powerful influence which has helped to accomplish this and wields the dominating power in the country to-day, is the press; and as it is potent on the side of right, so it may be the powerful instrument of tyranny and wrong. One of the progressive, bright and newsy sheets issued at Chehalis, Washington, which is always found on the side of reform and public interest, is the *Chehalis Bee-Nugget*, a weekly, eight-page, six-column, Republican paper. The *Nugget* was founded in 1883, and the *Bee* in 1884, and they were consolidated in 1898.

Dan W. Bush, the present proprietor of the *Bee-Nugget*, is the post-master of Chehalis and records his birth as occurring in Wilson county, Kansas, in November, 1869. He has been connected with newspaper work from early boyhood, and in 1890 came west to Washington and at once be-

came identified with the progress of that state. His brother, J. C. Bush, had bought the paper in 1889, but on account of ill health sold it to his brother; after taking a rest he took up the work again and has since 1898 been editor and manager. J. C. Bush was born near Charleston, Illinois, but when ten years old was taken to Kansas and was there reared and educated until his twentieth year. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the printer's trade, and he has made journalism his life work, being fully justified in his choice by his success. For six years he was owner and publisher of the *Telegraph* at Sidney, Nebraska, and he came to Washington in 1888. In addition to his newspaper work he owns a nice little farm of forty-nine acres two and one-half miles from Chehalis, and since 1893 has been engaged in hop-growing.

In October, 1893, Mr. J. C. Bush was happily married to Miss Laura Gordon, the daughter of A. F. Gordon, one of the respected pioneers of Washington. The Bush brothers are both staunch Republicans and are men of high integrity, who have made an enviable record in their adopted city.

THE LEWIS COUNTY ADVOCATE.

This representative paper of Chehalis was founded in 1892 by a stock company of farmers and was run for some years in the interests of the Farmers' Alliance. It was during this time a four-page, seven-column folio, and various editors and managers had control of it. In February, 1897, the present owner, I. P. Callison, purchased the plant, put in new machinery, and enlarged it to an eight-column folio. It is now the organ of the Democratic party in Lewis county, and Mr. Callison has been one of the live members of that party throughout his political career. The *Advocate* has a large subscription and advertising list, and does much job work. Mr. Callison has made the journal a paying enterprise, which is an excellent tribute to his management and general business ability, for newspapers do not always tread the smooth and prosperous way. In May, 1898, he published ten thousand copies of a special sixteen-page number which set forth in pleasing form the resources and business, and other statistics of Lewis county; this edition was not only a credit to the *Advocate*, but was of great value to the whole county as showing the status of affairs and the progress made along all lines.

Mr. Callison comes of Welsh and English ancestry, who were early settlers in Virginia. Grandfather James Callison was a native of that state and spent his life in farming in West Virginia. The grandfather on the maternal side, Rev. Alderson, was a Baptist preacher and was said to have been the first minister to cross the Alleghany mountains. The father of Mr. Callison was born in West Virginia and married a native of the state, Virginia Jones. They were members of the Baptist church, and resided many years on the old homestead in Nicholas county, West Virginia, where the wife still lives, but the father passed away in August, 1902, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a prominent citizen and had been elected on the Democratic ticket to a seat in the state legislature. Twelve of their fourteen children are now living, but only two are in Washington, the other being R. W. Callison of Seattle.

I. P. Callison was born in West Virginia, December 9, 1870, and remained there until he was of age. He was taught to be dependent on his own efforts to a large degree, and during this period he attended school whenever he could and worked at whatever came to his hand. In 1891 he came to the Pacific coast, and after teaching for a year entered the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1897. It was then that he began his career of journalism by purchasing the *Advocate*. He enjoys this profession and has shown much ability as a writer and business man full of enterprise and push. He was appointed state librarian by Governor Rogers, and filled the position very acceptably during his administration, after which he returned to Chehalis.

Mr. Callison was married in December, 1897, to Miss Olive Sheldon, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of A. D. Sheldon, of Olympia, Washington. The two sons of the household have received the names of Henry Sheldon and Richard Clarence. Mr. Callison belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, but all his attention and enthusiastic efforts are directed to his newspaper.

THE OLYMPIA NATIONAL BANK.

The Olympia National Bank first opened its doors to business on July 1, 1899, as a state bank with a capital stock of \$25,000, and with the following gentlemen as its organizers and stockholders: H. Kegley, C. S. Reinhart, Millard Lemon, George B. Lane and George H. Funk. By the following January the earnings had paid all the expenses of the organization and equipment, and since that time it has been steadily paying dividends on the investments. In a short time the capital stock was increased to \$50,000, and on December 24, 1900, the institution received a national bank charter. The report of its financial condition to the comptroller of currency at the close of business on February 25, 1902, was as follows:

Assets:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and discounts | \$134,538.67 |
| U. S. bonds | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, bonds | 32,315.25 |
| Real estate and fixtures | 12,000.00 |
| Cash | 78,147.06 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | \$307,000.98 |

Liabilities:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 7,161.87 |
| National bank notes | 50,000.00 |
| Deposits | 199,839.11 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | \$307,000.98 |

On the 1st of August, 1901, H. W. Smith, formerly of Ogdensburg, New York, was elected cashier, and on April 17, 1902, President Kegley having resigned on account of failing health, C. S. Reinhart was elected presi-

dent. The officers are now: C. S. Reinhart, president; J. W. Mowell, vice president; H. W. Smith, cashier; and the directors are: H. W. Smith, C. S. Reinhart, George H. Funk, George A. Mottman, J. W. Mowell, Judge R. O. Dunbar, Millard Lemon and E. G. Kreider. The capital stock is owned by forty of the representative business men of Olympia, and under its efficient officers the bank is a power in commercial circles in Thurston county and is in no small degree responsible for progress and enterprise in the community.

ROBERT I. MORSE.

Robert I. Morse is well known in business circles in Whatcom and, in fact, throughout a large portion of the state. He is now the president of the Morse Hardware Company, a mercantile enterprise of importance. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in this volume. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Robert I. Morse was born June 8, 1858, in Waterville, Maine. His father, C. T. Morse, was also a native of the Pine Tree state, and was a stock drover and farmer. He married Miss A. R. Balentine, also a native of Maine and daughter of S. A. Balentine, who was descended from an old New England family. They became the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living, namely: Howard C., who lives in Waterville, Maine; Robert I.; Mrs. Hattie Mathews, the wife of Roy Mathews, of Martha's Vineyard, Rhode Island; and Mrs. Mary A. Jackson, of Waterville. The father passed away at the age of forty-eight years.

At the usual age Robert I. Morse entered the public schools of his native town, and when he had acquired his literary education he pursued a business course in Dows Commercial College of San Francisco, California, in which institution he was graduated in 1875. Subsequently he was employed as a salesman in a hardware store of that city until 1884, when he came to Whatcom and engaged in business on his own account, opening a small hardware store at 1033 Elk street. His trade increased with rapidity, demanding larger accommodations, and from time to time he has had to add more space. He now occupies a building of one hundred and eleven feet frontage, to which an addition of fifty-six feet was built in 1903. This is a three-story stone and brick structure, one hundred and eleven by one hundred and fifteen feet, and contains three store rooms and a basement. It was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Morse carries on a wholesale and retail hardware business, dealing in paints, oils, shelf and heavy hardware, and he employs forty clerks, three stenographers, two traveling salesmen and a city salesman. The stock is valued at one hundred and

twenty-five thousand dollars. The business was incorporated in 1897 under the style of the Morse Hardware Company, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, which is fully paid up. This splendid mercantile concern stands as a monument to the enterprise and business capacity of the president, who has developed the store from a small beginning and made it one of the leading commercial interests of the northwest. A man of resourceful ability, he has not confined his efforts alone to one line, but has been the promoter of many other concerns of value to the northwest. He holds an interest in the Bellingham Transportation Company, the White Crest Canning Company of Anacortes, Washington, and has also mining interests.

On the 16th of April, 1882; occurred the marriage of Robert I. Morse and Miss Etta Fowler, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, and a daughter of James M. Fowler. They now have three sons: Cecil, who is nineteen years of age and is receiving clerk for the Morse Hardware Company; Roscoe Irvine, who is fifteen years of age and is a student in the high school; and Charles Leland, a lad of eleven years.

Mr. Morse is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican, and he served as councilman of Sehome, now Whatcom, in 1892. He also served as councilman at large for Whatcom during 1902. Mr. Morse has founded one of the most extensive business enterprises in Bellingham Bay, and certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He is highly respected by all who know him, and has the esteem and admiration of his employes in the largest degree. Recognized as one of the leading spirits in commercial circles, he gives his entire time and attention to the details of his vast business, and yet he is never so busy but what he can accord to those who seek him the courtesy of an interview. Success in business has not changed his genial nature, but has made him a broad-minded, enterprising man, of kindly spirit and genial temperament.

CHARLES E. BINGHAM.

Charles E. Bingham, who has for a number of years been prominent among the leading citizens of Sedro Woolley, Washington, was born in New Columbus, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1862. The history of his family in this country dates back to the colonial period, and his ancestors on both the maternal and paternal sides were of English origin and fought for independence in the Revolutionary war. R. S. Bingham, his father, was born in New York, the son of representative citizens of the Empire state, his mother having been a Saxton, a member of a family prominent in Revolutionary days. He was engaged in educational work all his life. He was a professor in the State Normal School at Cortland, New York; was superintendent of schools at Clinton, Cedar Falls and Marengo, Iowa, and Tacoma, Washington. He came west to Tacoma in 1888 and for a number of years was a potent factor in educational work in that city. He died in 1903. Mrs. Esther S. Bingham, his widow, is now a resident of Sedro Woolley. She was, before marriage, Miss Brooks, and is a native of New York state. Like her husband, she comes from staunch Revolutionary stock, and the genealogical

record shows that her maternal ancestors were among those who came over in the Mayflower from England. Two children were born to R. S. and Esther S. Bingham, a son and daughter. The daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of A. H. Phillips, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

Charles E. Bingham was educated in the public schools in Utica, New York, and Marengo, Iowa, and graduated from high school in 1879. At an early age he went into the First National Bank of Marengo, as messenger boy, and filled various positions, finally being promoted to the office of cashier, and remained there until 1890, when he came to Sedro, Washington. Here he engaged in the banking business under the firm name of Bingham & Holbrook, and continued under this style until 1896, when the firm was dissolved, and he has since been alone, the business being conducted under the name of C. E. Bingham & Company. Mr. Bingham is also president, and was the organizer of, the Arlington State Bank of Arlington, Washington, and he assisted in the organization of the bank of Hamilton, this state. And in addition to his banking business, he has various other interests, having invested in logging companies and timber lands in Skagit county, Washington; is secretary and treasurer of the Sedro Land Improvement Company; was one of the organizers of the Sedro Woolley Iron Works, the Opera House Company, and the Twin City Business League. Of the last named he was president from the time of its organization until a few months ago.

Mr. Bingham is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He has frequently attended the state and county conventions of his party, and has served his town in various official capacities of trust. He has served on the city council of Sedro, and of Sedro Woolley after the two towns were consolidated, and has served two terms of two years each as the chief executive officer of Sedro Woolley, and is still serving in that capacity, having been elected mayor in 1899 and in 1901. His name was on both tickets, and he was elected without any opposition whatever. For several years, from 1891 to 1897, he was a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is a Mason.

December 23, 1886, Mr. Bingham married Miss Julia Reno, a native of Marengo, Iowa, and a daughter of L. Q. Reno, a merchant of that place. The Reno family is of French origin. They settled in this country previous to the Revolutionary war, were represented in that war and also in other wars in this country, Jesse L. Reno, an uncle of Mrs. Bingham, having served as a general in the Union army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham have three sons, all natives of the state of Washington, viz.: Quinby Reno, Charles Saxton and Albert Holbrook.

SAMUEL F. STREET.

Samuel F. Street, one of the most popular citizens of Edmonds, Washington, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, June 21, 1844. He is a son of Jacob Street, a native of England and one of the early settlers of Ohio, who died in 1873. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Cherrington, and was born in Virginia. Her grandfather served in the colonial army from Connecticut. Her death occurred in 1846. Our subject had one sister, Rebecca, who mar-

ried Jordan Radabaugh, and four half-brothers and two half-sisters, namely: John, Alfred, William and Alvin, all in Iowa; Sarah married B. Lock, of Iowa; and Leali married Thomas Morgan, of Iowa.

Samuel F. Street was educated in the public school of Gallia county. In 1860 he removed to Keokuk county, Iowa, and attended school two years, but in July, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry and was attached to Company F. He served three years, during which time he was in some of the most important battles of the war, and was sent on the most hazardous expeditions. He received promotion to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was in the army of the southwestern territory, through Mississippi and other states, under Grant, and was at Vicksburg, Yazoo Pass, Helena, Arkansas, and a number of other engagements. He was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Detroit, Michigan, where he had been sent on special duty for six months, as, owing to his injuries, he was unfit for field duty.

After the war he returned to Iowa and entered Mt. Pleasant College, and then taught school in Keokuk and Black Hawk counties. In 1869 he removed to Pontiac, Michigan, where he engaged in a book and stationery business, and conducted it until 1885. He then went to Kansas, and after remaining one year went to Seattle, where he arrived December 25, 1887, and secured a position with Griffith Davies, a book and stationery dealer, with whom he remained until the great fire of 1889, when the place was burned out. He then went into the same line of business for himself, but sold out in January, 1891. In April of that year he was elected commander of the Soldier's Home at Orting, Washington, under Governor Ferry, and remained there until April, 1895. The home was opened under Mr. Street, and became a successful institution in every particular. Mr. Street returned to Seattle and lived there until 1900, when he removed to Edmonds, Washington, and has since made it his home. For many years he has been interested in the place, and from 1887 to 1890 lived here. During all these years he has been interested in stock-raising and the hotel business, and is the only notary in the town.

In November, 1868, he married Maria C. Bristol, of Michigan, who died in 1874, leaving one child, Homer B., who died in Lewiston, Idaho, in May, 1901, and who in his short life was secretary of the Salmon River Mining Company; deputy county clerk of King county for two years; deputy county treasurer of Pierce county for two years; clerk in the postoffice for one year; bookkeeper in the Puget Sound National Bank for one year; and was connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the time of his death.

The second wife of Mr. Street was Miss Maude S. McAlpine, of Canada, who bore him six children now living, namely: Bessie M., who married Dr. Edward Ayer Diggins, of San Francisco, a physician, and who was assistant surgeon in the army in Cuba; Guy M., who was first officer of the government vessel General Jeff C. Davis under General Randall at the mouth of the Yukon, 1890-1, and now first officer on the steamer Bellingham; Florence M., a clerk in the auditor's office in Everett; Alice M., a trained nurse of North Yakima; Frank, engaged on the steamer Rosalie; and Winifred, in school.

Mr. Street is a Republican and very active in party work. He has been to every state convention for seventeen years as a delegate from King, Sno-

homish and Pierce counties, and is now a member of the executive central committee of the Snohomish county central committee. He has been a member of the county board of education since its organization in 1902. He was city clerk in Iowa in 1865, just after having attained his majority, having arrived from the war in July and been elected in November of 1865. Mr. Street was also a member of the city council and president of the board of education of Three Rivers, Michigan, 1877 to 1884, and was a member of the city council of Anthony, Kansas, from 1885 to 1887. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is very popular in that order. He is one of the most influential and prominent men of the entire county, and has borne a very important part in the upbuilding of the entire locality. He is now engaged in farming and the real estate business at Edmonds.

HON. WILLIAM O. BRUSH.

The distinction of having been for fifty-eight years a resident of Thurston county, Washington,—a country whose known history would scarcely cover a century, and which was one of the last of the great states to come into the Union,—must be accorded the gentleman whose name heads this article, for before the possibilities of the great west were even dreamed of, or before the primeval forests had been touched except by the hands of the prowling Indian and the forest fires, Mr. Brush called it his home. William O. Brush is one of the three oldest settlers now living of the twenty-eight who crossed the plains in 1844. His father, George Brush, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to the state of Missouri, where he was married to Miss Isabella James. Of the six sons born to them in this state one was William, whose birth occurred on the 4th of July, 1832, being the eldest of the family. When in his thirteenth year, in 1844, he and his parents and five other brothers began their pilgrimage for the west; they set out on the 15th of April, and, arriving at Washougal, a short distance above Vancouver on the Columbia river, they remained there until the fall of 1845, when they removed to their present location on Brush Prairie, named in honor of George Brush. The latter took a donation claim and improved the property until it is now one of the finest farms in the county; eighty acres has since been added, and our subject has now seven hundred and twenty acres in one body, improved with barns and all conveniences. During the Indian war of 1855-56 they had a block house in which the neighbors gathered for safety, but they were not attacked. George Brush died in 1862 in his seventy-seventh year, and his wife survived him two years, passing away in her seventy-first year. Only three of their sons are living, William O.; Joseph T., of Steilacoom; and Henry L., living with William.

William's education was very limited, owing to the pioneer conditions of the country to which he was brought so early in life, and he attended school only nine months, but he has been so eager and studious in his later life that he has become a well informed and cultured man, and enjoys his excellent library as many do not who have had more advantages in their youth. At the time of his father's death he owned by purchase a farm of three hundred

and twenty-five acres, and in 1865 he became the owner of the old homestead, where he has since resided. Mr. Brush has made an enviable reputation as a farmer, and he makes a specialty of the cereals, wheat, oats and barley. In 1876, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, he carried off the first honors for the best display of cereals, and at the World's Fair in Chicago he made a similar exhibit in competition with all the world, and brought to the state of Washington the highest awards for display and quality of grains. He also exhibited at Buffalo with the same success, and has in this way done an immense amount of good to his state. In addition he is now raising on his ranch Red Polled cattle, and is also a breeder of good horses. In the past he has engaged in sawmilling, and in whatever line of activity he has been occupied he has met with gratifying returns.

In 1859 Mr. Brush married Mrs. Mandana Demsey, a daughter of Doctor Smith, who died on the plains in 1847 while on his way to Washington. She was the widow of Mr. Demsey and was born in Missouri. Two children were born to them: John S. is on the farm with his father; and Belle is the wife of George Gastin, of Olympia, an ex-sheriff of Thurston county and a farmer. Mrs. Brush died in 1898, having been a helpful wife and having lived in conformity with the teachings of the Methodist church. As a candidate on the Republican ticket Mr. Brush was elected to the first state legislature and served with credit to his constituency. He has been active in the cause of temperance and is counted as one of the useful and honored citizens of the county in which he has spent so many fruitful years.

ROBERT PENNELL THOMAS.

The pioneers of a country, the founders of a business, the originators of any undertaking that will promote the material welfare or advance the educational, social and moral influence of a community, deserve the gratitude of their fellow men. One of the important factors of Anacortes is the Fidelgo Mill, an extensive enterprise that has brought success not alone to the stockholders, but has also added to the general prosperity by furnishing employment to many workmen and thus promoting commercial activity. The man who stands at the head of this concern is Robert P. Thomas, who is also connected with other leading interests of the city, and at all times is a public-spirited, progressive citizen whose support is never withheld from measures that tend to advance the public good.

Mr. Thomas was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of February, 1861, and is a son of Robert Pennell and Sarah E. (Bacon) Thomas, also natives of that city. On the paternal side the ancestry is traced back to 1682, when representatives of this family came to America with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. The father of our subject, who was a physician and surgeon by profession, served as a colonel in the Union army during the Civil war, and was killed during that struggle, being forty-four years of age at the time of his death. On the maternal side our subject is descended from an old Pennsylvania family who settled in this country in 1750. His mother survived until the year 1874, passing away at the age of fifty-one years. In the family of this worthy couple were three children,



A. S. Thomas.

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the daughters being Sarah P., the widow of Laban Razer, of Westchester, Pennsylvania; and Mary A.

The only son in the above family, Robert Pennell Thomas, received his education in the Protestant Episcopal Academy at Philadelphia, in which institution he was graduated in 1876, and immediately thereafter he secured employment with the firm of C. B. Linn & Company, drug importers of Philadelphia, where he remained for the following five years. In 1881 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the capacity of a clerk, but in the following year was made fuel agent of the eastern division, and on the 1st of January, 1884, was appointed general fuel agent of the entire system, remaining in this important capacity until July 1, 1891. In that year Mr. Thomas came to Washington, first taking up his abode in Tacoma, where he was engaged in a general mortgage and loan business until 1893, since which time he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. In 1896 he came to Anacortes and purchased a shingle mill, operating the same until the summer of 1900, when this was changed into a sawmill and incorporated under the name of the Fidelgo Mill Company, operations having been begun on the 1st of January, 1901. This mill has a capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber a day, and in addition they also manufacture about three hundred thousand salmon and fruit boxes in a year. Mr. Thomas is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character and indomitable energy, and Anacortes numbers him among her best citizens and representative business men.

He has been twice married, his first union having occurred in February, 1891, and one child, Sarah, was born of that marriage. His second union occurred in February, 1892. In his political affiliations Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and on its ticket has been elected to many offices of trust and responsibility. In 1877 he enlisted as a private in the National Guards, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served in various ranks until his resignation in 1881, at that time holding the rank of captain. In the year 1899 he was elected a member of the city council of Anacortes, while in the following year he was made its mayor, to which position he was re-elected in 1901, and in 1902 refused the third election. He was, however, elected to fill an unexpired term in the city council, while from 1900 until 1902 he was chairman of the Skagit county Republican central committee, in the following year was elected to the state central committee, and at the present time is serving on the executive committee. He was also appointed by the governor as a member of the Washington state commission to the St. Louis Exposition. In his fraternal relations Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masons and the Royal Arcanum. Thus has been briefly reviewed the life history of one of the most successful men of Skagit county. In every position which in his life he has been called upon to fill he has been highly successful, and few men have more devoted friends, while none excel him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

FRANK W. MITCHELL.

Frank W. Mitchell occupies a commanding position in the business circles of Seattle, being the vice-president and manager of the store belonging to Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, extensive dealers in mining and milling machinery, wagons and carriages. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but many men of less resolute principles could not have carried on the work, increasing the business of the house as he has done, and in his labors he has shown marked enterprise, keen discernment and strong purpose. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Washington and his family is of Scotch lineage. The grandfather, Henry Mitchell, was born in Scotland on the 11th of March, 1810, and in 1833 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of the Mitchell wagon. In 1856 he removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he established the Bain manufactory, which he afterward sold to E. Bain. His next place of residence was Racine, and there he became the founder of the Mitchell & Lewis Company, which carried on a very extensive business there, manufacturing thirty thousand wagons yearly. Mr. Mitchell died on the 23rd of October, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

William Henry Mitchell, the eldest son, and the father of our subject, was born in Chicago in 1834, and accompanied their parents on their removal to Kenosha. The year 1853 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He crossed the plains with oxen, leaving his Wisconsin home in April and arriving in Olympia, Washington territory, in the following October. He was a single man at that time, but while enroute met the lady who afterward became his wife, for she traveled in the same wagon train and the acquaintance thus formed ripened into love that was consummated by marriage. She bore the maiden name of Martha T. Johns and was a native of Tennessee. Her father was Bennett L. Johns, who came direct from Missouri to the northwest and located in Seattle in 1853, becoming a pioneer resident of that town. At Olympia William Henry Mitchell was first engaged in cutting cordwood, but soon turned his attention to blacksmithing and later to the butcher business. As he prospered he enlarged the field of his activities until he became actively engaged in the wholesale cattle business, and for a short time was also in the grocery business. He likewise conducted a bakery and became interested in a saw-mill at Tumwater, near Olympia, as a member of the firm of Ward & Mitchell. He afterward owned a mill in Olympia, there carrying on business for a number of years. His enterprise grew in volume and importance and he became one of the builders of a railroad extending from Olympia to Tenino, of which line he had the entire control. In 1882 he sold this and in that year he made his first visit back to his old home in Racine, from which he had been absent twenty-nine years. Later he returned to Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of representing the Mitchell & Lewis Company on the Pacific and introducing their wagons into this part of the country. He found a good market for the products of the factory which his father had established, and continued in the business until 1892, at which time the present Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company was formed, of the Mitchell & Lewis Company general agency and the Staver & Walker Company. The new company was incor-

porated in Portland in February, 1892, and Mr. Mitchell, the father of our subject, became the president. He retired from active participation in the business, however, in 1897, and is now spending the evening of his life in a well earned rest at Tumwater, near Olympia. He is, however, the nominal head of the company. He has a most beautiful property and well he merits an honorable retirement from labor. His career has certainly been one of remarkable success, deserving of the admiration and respect of all. His efforts, too, have been such as to command uniform confidence and his career has been characterized by sterling integrity, by keen foresight and managing ability that far exceeded that of the average person. The lady who shared with him in all the pioneer experiences of life in the northwest was called to her final rest in 1896, when fifty-six years of age. Mr. Mitchell has been a life-long Democrat, but is not a bitter partisan. He has filled various offices, including that of sheriff of Thurston county, in which he was an incumbent in 1857. He was likewise a member of the Washington territory legislature, being widely recognized as a leader of public thought and opinion as well as in industrial and commercial circles. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living: H. W., who is now manager of the business of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company in Portland, and is secretary and treasurer of the corporation; Edith, the wife of A. McCoquada, an employee of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at Portland, and Albert B., who is with his father at Tumwater.

Frank W. Mitchell was educated in the schools of his native city and in a business college in San Francisco, California. In 1882 he became connected with his father's business as a bookkeeper, also performing other office duties, and later went upon the road as a traveling salesman through the northwest, selling the products carried by the house. He also opened a branch house in Walla Walla, conducting it for a year, at the end of which time he again went upon the road. In 1887 he returned to the office and continued his connection with the business in Portland until 1894, at which time he came to Seattle to assume the management of the extensive trade which is controlled from this point, the house having been established here at the time of the incorporation of the company in 1892. They deal on an extensive scale in mining and milling machinery, wagons and carriages, their goods being shipped to many parts of the United States. His business ability, executive force and keen insight have been largely instrumental in promoting the business in the northwest, bringing to the corporation a high degree of prosperity.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mitchell and Miss Georgie May Rigen, of Portland, who was born in California. They became the parents of one daughter, Mildred May, who was left motherless in 1897 by the death of Mrs. Mitchell. On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Mitchell was again married, his second union being with Miss Marie Histermann, a native of Germany, who in her childhood was brought to America by her parents who located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later she returned to her fatherland and was educated in some of its best schools. In 1889 she came to Seattle, just after the great fire here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have a host of warm friends in the city, the hospitality of many of its best homes being accorded them. Mr. Mitchell is one of the native sons of Washington, having always

been identified with the interests of this state. He votes with the Republican party and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the progress and improvement of the northwest. He is thoroughly informed concerning his business, having made a close study of it in principle and detail. He stands to-day strong in his manhood and strong in his honor and good name, a most prominent and active factor in the commercial life of the northwest.

HARRY A. BIGELOW.

The state of Washington with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various lines of business, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful business men of Seattle, and by his labors, his capability and sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the public in general as well as by his friends and associates.

Mr. Bigelow is the youngest of ten children born to Townsend and Diana H. Bigelow, November 1, 1848, in Hillsdale county, Michigan. His early life was spent in the rural district where school advantages were few, and possessing a desire to acquire knowledge and see more of the world, at the early age of sixteen he bade farewell to the home of his youth and went to Illinois. This was the year 1864, when the nation was trembling in the balance and the last call for troops so filled his enthusiastic heart that he offered his services to the government in subduing the rebellion, enlisting in Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. His service was with the Army of the Tennessee under the command of General Thomas until he was discharged at Montgomery, Alabama. Returning to Illinois he resumed his studies; but the knowledge he had gained by his experience in the south imbued within him a spirit of restlessness and a determination to realize the possibilities of the far west. In October, 1869, in company with his sister, Mrs. Julius Horton and family, he came by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, thence north by sailing vessel to Seattle. In the spring of 1870 he engaged in merchandising with one of Seattle's leading firms and continued with the firm for several years.

In September, 1873, he was united in marriage to Emma K. Hall, only daughter of W. B. and S. E. Hall, and three children were born to them, Lillian Floy, Clair Vivian and D. Earl Bigelow.

He was connected with mercantile interests from 1870 until 1890, when he was appointed deputy United States marshal under President Harrison and was chief deputy of the state for three years. He performed his duties as deputy in an efficient and forcible manner. Retiring from the marshal's office he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, with which he was associated until July, 1897, when he sailed for Dawson, Alaska, by way of St. Michaels, but was destined not to reach the great gold metropolis on account of low water in the Yukon river, and was forced to try his fortune in Rampart City on Manook Creek in American territory. After a year's prospecting and securing an interest in twenty-one claims, he resolved to return to Seattle, and in company with his son and three others embarked in a rowboat and by

traveling day and night made the one thousand miles in twelve days to St. Michaels, thence by steamer to Seattle. In November, 1898, he again engaged in the real estate business and carried on operations along that line until March, 1901, when he became one of the incorporators of the Queen Oil Company with valuable landed interests in Kern county, California.

In his political views he is a strong Republican, having constantly supported that party up to the present time. He is truly American and reckons nothing that concerns Americans to be unworthy of his notice. Thrown in early life upon his own resources he has ever followed the dictates of his mind and through years of rugged toil has earned the position among men he now holds.

For years he has taken an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and is one of the charter members of the first post formed in the state, known as Stevens Post No. 1, serving three years as Commander of his post, and in June, 1901, he was elected department commander of the Department of Washington and Alaska.

He has attended nearly all the national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving on many of its very important committees, and figures prominently in the relations between the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Masonic order and now belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. and A. M.; Seattle Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Seattle Council No. 6, R. and S. M.; Seattle Commandery No. 2, K. T., Lawson Consistory No. 1, Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine; also a member in good standing of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. In 1884 he took part in the organization of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and was elected sitting past grand chancellor. In 1885 he was chosen supreme representative of the state of Washington to the Supreme Lodge and has attended every session of that body, having been elected to responsible offices. He organized the military branch of that order in his state and was elected brigadier-general, which position he held for eight years.

Few men have a more intimate knowledge of Seattle's growth and up-building than Harry A. Bigelow, whose identification with the city dates from the year 1869, and throughout the intervening years he has labored earnestly not only for his financial advancement, but for the city's welfare and progress, and his efforts have been an important factor in promoting the general good. He has attained an enviable position in business as well as fraternally, and in social circles he commands the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact, and enjoys the warm esteem of hosts of friends.

ARTHUR EDGAR WADHAMS.

The Wadhams family, as far back as their history can be traced in the annals of America, are noted for the sterling traits that are so characteristic of the subject of this sketch, constituting him a fitting representative of the name. He was born in Clinton, British Columbia, on the 3d of April, 1873. The Wadhams and Bostwick families intermarried in 1803, the contracting parties being Luman Wadhams and Lucy Bostwick. The last named family is traceable to the time of Edward the Confessor, who preceded Harold, the

last of the Saxon kings, upon the throne of England. Like all ancient names it has undergone some mutations during the succeeding seven centuries, and has been materially changed since the time Arthur Bostwick transplanted it in the wilderness of America.

Edmund Abraham Wadhams, the father of Arthur E., was born at Wadhams Mills, New York, March 28, 1833, and was descended from an old English family of Revolutionary fame. Crossing the plains to California in 1849, he thence went to Cariboo, British Columbia, following the stampede to the new gold fields. From there he went to Astoria, on the Columbia river, and engaged in the fish-canning business with Booth & Company, but between the years of 1875 and 1880 returned to the Frazer river and resumed his fish-canning business. While there, in company with Marsh M. English, he started one of the first canneries on the Frazer river, but after a few years' connection with that gentleman he followed the business alone. In 1893 he went to Point Roberts, Washington, where he erected a cannery, but in the fall of that year sold his interests to the Alaska Packers' Association and returned to British Columbia, there erecting a cannery at River's Inlet and conducting the same until his life's labors were ended in death on the 17th of October, 1900, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. At all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen, Mr. Wadhams never desired the honors of public office, but on one occasion was induced to accept the mayoralty of Blaine, Washington. For his wife he chose Bertha Rosamond Wilson, who was born in London, England, July 31, 1846, and was also a member of an old English family. Her death occurred on the 17th of January, 1885. In the family of this worthy couple were five sons, the sons, besides Arthur E., being Edmund, who is engaged in the brokerage business at Kansas City, Missouri; William, in the fish-canning business at River's Inlet, British Columbia; Charles, who is engaged in the same vocation with Pike & O'Kell, of San Francisco; and Chester, who is with his brothers at River's Inlet. The daughters in this family are: Laura, the wife of John R. Watson, who is connected with a fish cannery at Ladner, British Columbia; and Lucy, the wife of H. J. Hutchinson, also of that city.

Arthur Edgar Wadhams received his education in the public schools of Victoria and New Westminster, and at Badgley's College in Victoria. Completing his studies in 1892, he then entered the cannery of his father, with whom he remained until the fall of 1893, when the latter sold his business at Point Roberts to the Alaska Packers' Association, with whom the son has since remained in the capacity of manager. On the 26th of February, 1900, at Blaine, he was united in marriage to Winnifred McElmon, who was born in Nova Scotia and is a daughter of D. R. McElmon, a jeweler of Greenwood, British Columbia. One son has graced this union, Arthur Edgar, whose birth occurred on the 12th of April, 1902. Mr. Wadhams is an active and earnest supporter of Republican principles, and is also a member of the Episcopal church.

JAMES MERCER VERNON.

James Mercer Vernon, who is occupying the position of postmaster in Everett, was born on the 5th of June, 1849, in Zanesville, Ohio, and is a



James M. Vernon

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

son of Samuel and Eliza Ann (Mercer) Vernon, whose family numbered five children, the subject of this review being the eldest. The father was a native of the Buckeye state, and came of an old family that was represented in the American army, during the war for independence, by the great-grandfather of our subject. He was of English descent, but when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he espoused the cause of independence and fought for the establishment of the United States. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and carried on that pursuit throughout his entire business career. He died in 1891 at the age of eighty-one years, while his wife passed away in 1870 at the age of fifty-one years. She, too, was of English lineage, and belonged to a family that was founded in America at an early day. Her children were Charles; Newton; Washington, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Kemp, a resident of Zanesville, Ohio; and James Mercer.

In taking up the personal history of James M. Vernon we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Snohomish county. He began his education under the instruction of a private tutor and thus continued his studies until 1866, when he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He belonged to the class of 1871. After leaving school he became connected with journalistic work, and in 1874-5 was reporter on the *Pittsburg Gazette*, published at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Afterward he became financial editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, acting in that capacity from 1875 until 1877. In the latter year he became editor of the journal of Wilmington, Ohio, and continued to publish that paper with success until 1884. Mr. Vernon has ever been a man deeply interested in general progress and improvement, and while connected with the papers in the east he put forth every effort in his power to advance the welfare of the communities with which he was associated. Political questions have always been of the deepest interest to him, as he realized that upon their rejection or adoption depends the weal or woe of the nation. He became a very active and prominent worker in political ranks in Ohio and served as a member of the state central committee of the Republican party in 1882-3. He was also influential and active along other lines, and in 1883-4 served as the president of the Southwestern Ohio Press Association. From 1884 until 1887, he was president and general manager of the Commercial Printing Company at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and during that time he was also editor in chief of the *Daily Commercial*. From 1887 until 1889 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Chattanooga Daily Times* and from 1889 until 1891 he was editor of the *Herald* at Fort Payne, Alabama. In the latter year he came to Washington and accepted the position of editor of the *Times* of Everett, continuing his connection in this way with journalistic interests until 1900. He published a paper which was creditable alike to its editor and to the city. It became the champion of many measures of progress, reform and improvement, and its influence was far-reaching and beneficial. Mr. Vernon was also the vice president of the Washington State Press Association in 1893-4, and during his connection with this organization has done much to advance the interests of those who are representatives of the great fields of journalism in Washington. In 1894-5 he was chairman of its executive committee and was

then elected its president, serving in 1895-6. In 1896 he was once more chosen a member of the executive committee and acted in that capacity through the year 1900.

On the 14th of April, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of James M. Vernon and Miss Helena Bertha Tudor, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Caroline (Asher) Tudor, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state and were representatives of old English families descended from the house of Tudor, long one of the reigning houses of Great Britain. After the family was established in America, however, its representatives became sympathizers in the cause of independence, and fought in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Vernon have been born two children: Leroy Tudor, who is now political editor of the *Chicago Daily News*; and James Mercer, who is attending school. On the 5th of April, 1899, the wife and mother was called to her final rest. She was an earnest Christian woman, and rendered effective aid in church work up to the time of her demise, and her many excellent qualities occasioned her death to be deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Fraternally Mr. Vernon is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a national Greek fraternal organization. In politics he has ever been an earnest Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, and he has continually refused to become a candidate for office and had never served in positions of public trust until his appointment to the office of postmaster. He was made postmaster of Everett by President McKinley on the 3d of June, 1898, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt on the 7th of June, 1902, so that he is now serving for the second term. He takes an active interest in the moral development of the community, holding membership in the Episcopal church, and his efforts have been effective in behalf of its promotion and growth.

In social life Mr. Vernon is popular and prominent, having a genial nature combined with the polish and culture of a college-bred man. He holds friendship inviolable and is as true to a mutual understanding or spoken agreement as he is to a written compact. His life record has been of honor and value to the cities in which he has lived, and in turn he has been honored with the unqualified confidence and regard of many with whom he is associated.

JOHN RIPLINGER.

No outside aid or influence, no family connection or fortunate environments have assisted John Riplinger in his career, which, however, has been an active and successful one, and he has attained to prominence in public affairs and gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. He is now serving as city comptroller and is ex-officio city clerk. He was born in Minnesota on the 12th of October, 1864. His paternal ancestors came from Loraine, France. His father, Nicholas Riplinger, emigrated to America in 1852 and located in Minnesota, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1888, at which time he sought a home in Washington, locating in Skagit county, where he spent his remaining days, departing this life in

1895. While in Minnesota he served as a member of the board of county commissioners from 1878 until 1886, and then declined a renomination. He was a leader in public affairs, and his loyalty in citizenship and devotion to the general good made him well qualified for office. In the family were eight children, and with the exception of three all are yet living.

John Riplinger was a student in the public schools of Minnesota in his early days, but has not been able to attend school since the age of thirteen, although reading, experience and observation have broadened his knowledge and increased his usefulness as a factor in business and official life. He remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then entered the office of the county auditor. Later he began learning the printer's trade, and in the spring of 1887 engaged in the newspaper business on his own account, but owing to ill health he sold his paper and in 1890 came to Seattle, intending to enter the field as a publisher. Instead, however, he accepted a position in the office of the county treasurer. In 1891 the legislature enacted a law to revise the manner of assessing the county property, which, under the old system, had become greatly confused. The property had been assessed only as reported by the owners, and the rest was credited to "unknown owners." Some pieces were thus assessed twice and others not at all. It was therefore arranged by townships numerically, and Mr. Riplinger was given charge of this very important and extensive work, which he performed so satisfactorily that upon the completion of the task he was appointed chief clerk, in December, 1891. He was in the office of the county treasurer until 1895, when he began prospecting and mining in British Columbia, being thus engaged until October, 1897. At the latter date he returned to Seattle and was given employment by Mr. Colvin, who was receiver for the Front Street Railroad Company, and for whom he served as accountant. On the 1st of January, 1898, he was appointed by Mr. Parry to the position of chief clerk in the office of the city comptroller, with whom he served for two and one-half years, and afterward held the same office with Mr. Paul. He acted in that capacity until the election in the spring of 1902. At that time the Republicans nominated him for the position of city comptroller, and the result of the election was very greatly to his credit.

He has always been a Republican, and has attended a number of city and county conventions, and has been one of the most active workers in his party. His long service in the office of chief clerk eminently qualified him for the duties of the office, and that he has made many friends is evidenced by the fact that the majority he received was the largest ever given in the city, it lacking but one vote of reaching thirty-five hundred, while the mayor of Seattle was elected by only six hundred and fifteen. No higher testimonial of Mr. Riplinger's capability, his loyalty to the trust reposed in him and his personal popularity, could be given.

In December, 1888, in Minnesota, Mr. Riplinger married Ada Lavina Richards, and they have one daughter, Marie. They have a good home in the city, and Mr. Riplinger acquired some farming interests in Skagit county. He belongs to various fraternal and social organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arca-

num and the Seattle Athletic Club. He finds hunting and fishing a pleasant means of relaxation and recreation from his official and business cares. He is a man in whose life is exemplified the best traits of American manhood and good fellowship. He has a deep and abiding interest in his fellow men, a genial nature and kindly disposition. He is a self-educated and a self-made man, and such a record Americans hold in the highest regard.

THE CENTRALIA NEWS-EXAMINER.

The pioneer paper of Lewis county, Washington, was the *News*, whose first issue appeared on April 7, 1887. J. R. Rowell was its owner and publisher, and it was a six-column folio and Republican in politics. Later it passed into the hands of Simpson and Bannister and became the Democratic mouthpiece of the county. Mr. Bannister some time later became the sole publisher, but on the 1st of July, 1901, it was purchased by Thomas H. Dunckley and his sons. These gentlemen were the owners of the Chehalis *Examiner*, and they then consolidated the two papers, giving them the present title. It is a seven-column quarto, and the largest paper in the county, and since coming under the control of Dunckley and Sons has become Republican in political complexion. It has a large patronage, and eighteen hundred copies are sent out over the county and state every week. Mr. Dunckley is a practical newspaper man, and he has efficient co-workers in his two sons, Henry A. and William O., who were trained by their father to the business, and the three make an enterprising and capable company. The Christmas edition of the *News-Examiner* in 1901 was a twelve-page issue, twenty-five hundred copies, and contained a complete symposium on the resources of the city and county.

Mr. Thomas H. Dunckley is a native of England, born in Manchester in 1851. He had excellent advantages and was educated in his own country and in Switzerland. He arrived in New York city in 1878, thence went to Montreal, Canada, and in 1888 came to Roseburg, Oregon. He spent two years here, then went to South Bend, Washington, after which he took up his residence in Pe Ell, Lewis county, where he was the owner and publisher of the Pe Ell *Examiner* for the following four years. He then moved his entire outfit to Chehalis and conducted the *Examiner* for three years, at the end of which time the consolidation mentioned above took place. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. The elder Mr. Dunckley belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; for six years he has served as United States court commissioner. Henry, the oldest of the sons, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which order he is the youngest past master in the jurisdiction; and of the Foresters.

THE FERRY MUSEUM.

The readers of Colonel Ferry's biography in this work will appreciate his close connection with all enterprises conducive to the public welfare in the state of Washington, and one of the most important of his benefactions and one which has conferred untold benefits on the people of Tacoma is the Ferry Museum, which was deeded to the people of Tacoma by Colonel Ferry on

June 25, 1895. The nucleus of the collection was obtained by Colonel Ferry in his extensive travels in all parts of the world, and it has been increased by subsequent donations of public-spirited citizens until it is now the largest and most valuable collection west of the city of Chicago. The home of the museum is on the fourth and fifth floors of the county court house. On the fourth floor are twelve rooms and on the fifth six, some of which are thirty by seventy feet, while the smallest are twenty-five by twenty-five, a corridor on each floor thirty by one hundred and eighty feet. There is here the largest collection in existence of Indian baskets, totems, masks, carvings and other curiosities of the northwest and Alaska; it also has the most complete collection of birds and eggs in the northwest, and a large number of statues, casts, paintings, engravings, Egyptian mummies, Etruscan and Roman funeral urns, English and Japanese armor, and curios of all kinds. All pupils of the public schools of the county are admitted free to the museum, but adults are charged a fee of twenty-five cents, the proceeds from which are used to defray the expenses of its care.

At first Colonel Ferry appointed twelve trustees to hold the museum in trust for the people, but since then a reincorporation has been made, and now each year trustees are elected for a term of three years. The first incorporators of the concern were: Clinton P. Ferry, Elisha P. Ferry, James G. Swan, Samuel Collyer, M. S. Hill, P. V. Caesar, Frank Allyn, George Browne, Martha A. Griggs and Julia A. Slaughter; Hon. George Browne was the first president, and Mr. Hill the first secretary. In 1896 Ambrose J. Russell was elected a trustee and in July of the following year was made president, and William H. Gilstrap was chosen curator. In 1898 Mrs. R. B. Lehman, Mrs. E. F. Jacobs and H. H. More were made members, Mr. Gilstrap was elected secretary, and Peter Irving a trustee. In 1899 Mr. George Browne was elected treasurer, and Mrs. C. W. Griggs vice president.

In 1900 the constitution was amended, and a reorganization effected. The old trustees resigned, and Colonel Ferry made them all life members. There are four grades of membership to the museum, termed patrons, fellows, life and annual members; patrons are those who have contributed one thousand dollars in money or collections to the institution, fellows are those who have given five hundred dollars, and life members those who have paid one hundred in money or collections; annual members pay five dollars. The following is the list of those who were made life members: Ambrose J. Russell, Mrs. E. F. Jacobs, W. H. Gilstrap, M. S. Hill, S. Collyer, Judge Allyn, Martha A. Griggs, Julia C. Slaughter. George Browne and Allan C. Mason were made fellows; while Peter Irving and Chester Thorne became life members. In 1900 Frank B. Cole and F. G. Fisher were elected trustees to fill vacancies, and at the annual meeting A. J. Russell, George Browne, Frank Allyn, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Mrs. Julia W. Slaughter, Samuel Collyer, Peter Irving, Frank B. Cole, Ellen C. Mason and Herbert C. Griggs were chosen trustees for a year, after which the trustees were to serve for three years. A. J. Russell was made president at the organization, Frank Allyn vice president, William H. Gilstrap curator and secretary, and George Browne treasurer, and the annual meeting was fixed for the first Tuesday in October. At that date in 1901 the following trustees were elected for three years: A.

J. Russell, Peter Irving, George Browne and Allen C. Mason; for two years, Judge William H. Snell, P. C. Kauffman, Frank Allyn and Mrs. Julia W. Slaughter; for one year, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, A. Davidson, Frank B. Cole and W. M. Oyler. Mr. Kauffman was chosen president, Mr. Russell vice president, Peter Irving treasurer and W. H. Gilstrap secretary and curator. In 1902 these were elected trustees for three years, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, F. B. Cole, A. Davidson and L. W. Pratt. All these officers and members are worthy of the highest praise for the part they have taken in advancing the interests of this most excellent institution.

WILLIAM S. WHARTON.

William S. Wharton, one of the leading and successful residents of Whatcom, Washington, was born May 23, 1864, at Greensboro, North Carolina, and is a son of John C. and Rebecca (Rankin) Wharton, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch and Irish descent, now residing at Greensboro, that state. During the Civil war he served under General Lee as brigadier general, and is now a retired lumberman and contractor. The mother was also a native of North Carolina, and is a daughter of Calvin Rankin, of the same state, her death occurring at the age of sixty-two years. The following children were born to John C. Wharton and his wife, namely: Jesse R., of Butte, Montana, superintendent and general manager of the Butte City Street Cable and Electric Company, aged fifty-three years; Edward P., president of the Southern Loan & Trust Company and secretary of the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, both of Greensboro, North Carolina; Alice, wife of W. B. Ratcliffe, a merchant of Marion, North Carolina; Mary, wife of W. H. Groves, of Gloucester, Virginia; Emma, wife of S. C. Smith, of Greensboro, North Carolina, superintendent of the high schools; Lizzie, of Salisbury, North Carolina; and Amie, wife of Robert Shavor, died at the age of thirty years.

William S. Wharton, enjoyed unusual educational advantages, attending the city schools of Greensboro, after which he entered the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated at Chapel Hill in the class of 1886, at the age of twenty-two years. Leaving college he entered the Greensboro National Bank as teller, remaining one year, after which he went to Butte, Montana, as receiving teller for Clark and Larrabee, private bankers, which institution is known as Clark Brothers. There he remained two years, and, on the last day of the year 1889, he settled in Fairhaven. In January, 1890, he entered the First National Bank of Fairhaven and remained there until February, 1891, when he became general manager for the Bellingham Bay Gas Company, which position of trust and responsibility he still retains. He has also served as director of the First National Bank of Fairhaven, and of the Bennett National Bank, which recently went out of business. Since taking charge of his present company Mr. Wharton has had full charge, and its present prosperous condition is largely due to his excellent management, keen foresight and executive ability. Socially he is a member of the Commercial Club. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active part in all he deems will advance the best interests of

the city. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder in that body.

In May, 1895, Mr. Wharton married Lillie, the daughter of John J. and Mary Woodin. Mrs. Wharton is a native of Nebraska, and came with her parents to Whatcom. Two children have been born to this marriage, namely: Florence, aged five years, and William Harold, aged four years.

GEORGE C. HATCH.

The present judge of the superior court at Port Angeles, Washington, comes from a good Ohio family. His father was Colonel Harlan H. Hatch, who made farming the chief occupation of his life. In the last year of the Civil war he helped organize the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and became a lieutenant in one of its companies. His service lasted till the end of the war, and he was promoted through the successive ranks until he became colonel of the regiment. He did not long survive the war, and died as the result of disease contracted in the army. He married Miss Jeannette Lane, who is still living in Ohio.

The future judge and lawyer, George C. Hatch, was born on a farm near West Farmington, Ohio, in June, 1857. Although he spent his youth on the farm, he gained a good education, attending Oberlin College and finishing at Western Reserve College at West Farmington, where he was graduated in 1879. His law studies were carried on at Youngstown, Ohio, with the firm of Jones and Murray, and he was admitted to the bar and practiced at Youngstown until 1890, when he came west to Port Angeles. This was then but a small and incipient village, but after a short time he opened up his office for practice, and on that very day was appointed assistant city attorney. He was afterward elected city attorney, and later served two terms as prosecuting attorney for Clallam county. In fact, Judge Hatch has held office ever since coming to Port Angeles. In 1900 he was elected judge of the superior court of Washington, with jurisdiction in Clallam, Jefferson and Island counties, although he is sometimes called to hold court at Seattle and other places. He was elected for a term of four years.

Judge Hatch favors the policies of the Republican party, and in all his relations with his fellow citizens is marked by his whole-souled geniality, so that he is very popular. In January, 1893, he married Miss Maud L. Grant, of Tacoma, whose family came from Nebraska. They have two little girls, Jeannette and Helen. The Hatch residence is one of the finest in Port Angeles.

WILLIAM D. KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

Although a young man, Dr. Kirkpatrick has attained success as a member of the medical profession that many an older physician might well envy. He was born March 10, 1872, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and is a son of David and Catherine E. (Williams) Kirkpatrick, who were also natives of the old Bay state. The Doctor can claim descent from Revolutionary heroes, his great-great-grandfather having been one of the minutemen at the battle

of Lexington, the opening engagement of the Revolutionary war. David Kirkpatrick was a sea captain, and for many years commanded a vessel. He died in the year 1891, having for about four years survived his wife, who passed away in 1887. They have three sons: William D.; Charles D., who is a civil engineer of Boston; and Marsena R., who is a student in the Normal School in Whatcom.

William D. Kirkpatrick is indebted to the public school system of Malden, Massachusetts, for the educational advantages which he enjoyed in his youth. In 1888, when sixteen years of age, he left the east and made his way to Minnesota, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a lumber firm. Two years were there passed, after which he entered the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of M. D., having prepared for the practice of medicine. He was appointed on the staff of physicians of the Third Minnesota State Hospital for the insane, and remained at that place for a year and a half, when he began general practice in Mazeppa, Minnesota. On the expiration of three years he came to Whatcom, arriving in February, 1900, and since that time he has engaged in practice in this city.

On the 6th of May, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Kirkpatrick and Miss Addie Ford Gilman, a daughter of O. D. Gilman, of Mazeppa, a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a native of Minnesota and is a graduated physician, having completed a course of study in the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1894. She is also practicing in Whatcom. By her marriage she has become the mother of one daughter, Ruth.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is an earnest Republican, and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was elected city physician and health officer of Whatcom for the years 1891-2. He belongs to the Episcopal church, and is also a member of the Masonic and several other fraternal organizations. In the line of his profession he is connected with the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Dr. Kirkpatrick has been prompted by laudable ambition in his profession, and to his earnest purpose and unflagging energy may be attributed the success which he has won in his chosen calling.

CHARLES D. FRATT.

No section of the country is richer in its natural resources than the northwest, and the development of these has given rise to many industries. The history of a country is no longer a record of wars and conquests, of the subjugation of one race by another or the domination of man over man, but is the record of business development and the utilization of natural resources for the benefit of the race. Extensive, important and varied have been the industries which have sprung up in the northwest, sending their products into all parts of the world, and in return bringing wealth to this favored region. The great forests of Washington have furnished wonderful opportunities to the lumbermen and those who control kindred lines of business, and it is of this class that Mr. Fratt is now a representative, being the secretary and



C. W. Fratt

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treasurer of the Robinson Manufacturing Company at Everett, Washington. This company manufactures the Douglas fir doors, sash, mouldings, and does all kinds of mill work, and its output is extensive, bringing to the owners a desirable financial return, while to the community the industry is of great value, through the promotion of commercial activity.

Charles Diller Fratt was born in Racine, Wisconsin, December 30, 1862, and is the youngest in a family of three sons and three daughters born to Nicholas Diller and Elsie (Duffies) Fratt. The father is a native of the state of New York and is of Dutch lineage. The grandfather was one of the Revolutionary heroes, taking an active part with the continental army in the struggle for independence. Removing westward, Nicholas D. Fratt established his home in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1843, and has been prominently and extensively identified with agricultural interests in that section of the country. He is also well known in financial circles, being the president of the First National Bank of Racine. He has held this position continuously since the inception of the bank, covering a period of forty-seven years. Honored and respected by all, there is no man in that city who holds a higher position in public regard than he, because of his life of uprightness and activity in business and financial circles. He has now reached the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was born in Scotland, and was only three years old when brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in Union Grove, Racine county, Wisconsin, being pioneer settlers there. Mrs. Fratt died in 1890, when sixty-one years of age. The brothers and sisters of our subject are George N., who is cashier of the First National Bank, of Racine, Wisconsin; Frederick W., who is chief engineer with the Texas & Oklahoma Railroad Company, living in the city of Oklahoma; Mary J., the wife of A. J. Webster, of South Superior, Wisconsin; Gertrude, the deceased wife of William S. Millen, who was general manager for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; and Clara, the wife of William H. Griffith, of Racine.

In the public schools of his native city Charles Diller Fratt began his education and continued his studies until thirteen years of age, when he entered McMynn's Academy, remaining there as a student until seventeen years of age. He next matriculated in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, in the fall of 1879, and on the completion of the regular course he was graduated in the spring of 1883, having taken the classical course. He is a member of the Chi Psi, a Greek letter society. His education completed, he was engaged with a railroad surveying party for a year, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and in July, 1884, he went to Menasha, Wisconsin, where he accepted the position of shipping clerk in the hub and spoke factory of the Webster Manufacturing Company. In the fall of 1885 he became the secretary and treasurer of the company, and continued his connection with the industry until July, 1889, when, attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, whose marvelous development was awakening the admiration of the world, he came to Washington. Locating at Tacoma he took charge of the lumber sales department of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, but after a year, in the fall of 1890, he came to Everett, where he represented the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company for two years. In October, 1892, he

became assistant cashier of the Everett National Bank, acting in that capacity until 1896, when he was elected cashier. He continued to serve in that position in a most acceptable manner until 1901, when the bank went into liquidation. He was then cashier of the First National Bank until January, 1902, when he resigned that position and invested in the Robinson Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer, while Thomas Robinson is the president. The business is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, and there is an extensive plant, splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery. It is an industry of the greatest importance to Everett, promoting in large measure the industrial activity of the city. Doors, sash and mouldings are manufactured, and they make a specialty of vertical grain doors. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise may be gained from the statement that employment is furnished to one hundred and twenty-five experienced workmen, and the mill is the largest north of Tacoma and the second largest in the state. Mr. Fratt occupies a very prominent position in business circles in the city, and is continually doing all in his power to promote Everett's trade relations and thereby increase her prosperity. He is actively connected with the Chamber of Commerce, and has been its treasurer during the past five years.

On the 27th of July, 1892, at Tacoma, Mr. Fratt was married to Miss Idalia Ouimette, a native of Portland, Oregon, and a daughter of E. N. and Sarah (Curry) Ouimette, both of whom were natives of Canada, the former of French descent and the latter of English lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. Fratt have been born four children: Elsie, Charles Diller, Katharine and Nicholas. Mr. Fratt votes with the Republican party, but he has had neither time nor inclination to seek public office. He has steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a prominent and honorable position and has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished.

RALPH COOK.

Ralph Cook, chief of the fire department of the city of Seattle, was born in Suffolkshire, England, on the 16th of October, 1865, and is a son of Edward and Jemima (Griffith) Cook, both natives of that county. Ralph is the eldest of their nine children, the others being: Daniel A., lieutenant of engine company No. 9; Edward, a member of engine company No. 4, both brothers being employed as plumbers; Joseph and Charles, who are engaged in mercantile pursuits in Seattle; Jemima, the wife of George Overton, a bricklayer of this city; Susanna, the wife of A. Edwards, also of Seattle; Martha, the wife of John Pritchards, of this city; one son, Edward, died in England when only two years of age.

Ralph Cook was brought to this country by his parents when only five years of age, the family locating in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, where the father was employed as inspector of mines. There Ralph spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and to the public school system of the city he is indebted for the early educational advantages which he received. At an early age he engaged in carpenter work and was associated with his father in the work of the mines. In 1888 he accompanied the family on their re-

removal to Seattle, Washington, where the father engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Fifteenth and Spruce streets, and the son received contract work for grading and excavating. In November, 1890, the season subsequent to the disastrous fire which swept over the city, the Seattle fire department was organized into a paid company, and Mr. Cook was made deck hand on the fire boat. Previous to his coming to Seattle he had spent five years in the volunteer fire department of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, two years of the time being president of the company, and after fifteen days of service on the fire boat his efficiency caused him to be transferred to Company No. 1, where for a time he served as a pipeman. From October, 1892, until February, 1895, he held the position of lieutenant, was then promoted to the captaincy, and in July, 1895, was made chief of the department. On the 11th of June, 1896, however, he resigned that position to engage in business for himself, and on the 31st of September of the same year was transferred to the office of assistant chief, which he accepted and filled until February 26, 1901, when he was again made chief of the fire department.

Chief Cook is without exception the most capable and efficient fireman on the western coast, and for a man of his years he has probably seen more active service than falls to the lot of those engaged in fighting this disastrous element. He has been engaged in almost continual service since his eighteenth year, and the efficiency of the fire department of Seattle reflects great credit on the worthy chief as well as to the brave fire-laddies under his command. The headquarters of the department are at station No. 1, and have been located on the corner of Columbia street and Seventh avenue until recently. Eighteen men and three companies are located at this station. Engine Company No. 2 is stationed at Pine and Third avenue, where nine men are employed. Company No. 3 is stationed between Seventh and Eighth avenues, South. Company No. 4 is located at Battery and Fourth avenue, with eight men. Company No. 5 is the fire boat, Snoqualmie, at the foot of Madison street, with eight men. Company No. 6 is stationed at Twenty-sixth avenue, South, on Yesler Way, with six men. Company No. 7 is at Fifteenth avenue and Harrison street, with six men. Chemical Engine Company No. 1 is stationed at Fremont street with three men. Chemical Engine Company No. 2 is stationed at Terrace and Broadway with three men, and Chemical Engine Company No. 3 is at Lee and First avenue, West. The company have seven steam engines, two of the most approved modern chemical engines, seven hose-wagons, equipped with chemical engines; two combination chemical engines and hose-wagons; one fire-boat, with necessary equipments; three hook and ladder wagons, of the Ariel turn-table patterns, and a sixty-five foot extension ladder; seventeen thousand, two hundred feet of hose in good condition, and four thousand, five hundred and fifty feet in an inferior condition kept for extra service. In the year 1901 they made three hundred and eighty runs, eighty-eight in excess of the previous year, and one more than in any year since the company was organized. The department was organized with paid service in October, 1889, immediately after the great fire. It has ever been the aim and effort of Chief Cook to increase the working efficiency of the department by the adoption of the best methods and appliances, and through his exertions many improvements have

been made, while other important ones are under way. With the exception of San Francisco, the company has not a superior on the Pacific coast.

On the 24th of January, 1893, in Seattle, Chief Cook was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Meade, a daughter of Thomas and Julia Meade. She was born in the city of London, but when a child was brought by her parents to Toronto, Canada, where her life was spent until 1890, and in that year she came with her family to Seattle; her father is a contract plasterer of this city, and Mrs. Cook is the youngest of his three children, the others being: Thomas, Jr., a brickmason of Seattle; and Mary, the wife of Richard Hays, also of this city. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, but two have passed away, Ralph, the first born, and Grace, both dying in infancy. The two surviving children are Mary and Elline.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Cook is a charter member and for several years was treasurer of Evergreen Lodge No. 33, A. O. U. W., and is also a member of Seattle Lodge No. 92, B. P. O. E. He attended the Fire Chiefs' Convention in New York, and visited the fire departments of all the eastern cities. He is one of the most honored and highly esteemed citizens of his community, and it is safe to say that no man in Seattle has a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than Ralph Cook.

ELROY M. THAYER.

Elroy M. Thayer, a successful business man and substantial resident of Whatcom, Washington, was born May 5, 1861, at Potosi, Missouri, and is a son of Albert E. and Annie (Elliott) Thayer, natives of New York and Ireland, respectively. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, namely: Elroy M.; Fred, who is forty-nine years of age; Warren, who is forty-five years of age; Annie, who married C. C. Cart; Lena, who married a Mr. Pratt.

After attending the public schools of Iowa and of Walla Walla, Washington, and Whitman College of the latter city, at the age of eighteen years Elroy M. Thayer went to San Francisco, and worked at the horse collar business. In 1884 he removed to Portland and conducted an establishment along these lines, and after ten years thus spent, in 1892, he embarked in a marble business at Colfax, Washington; later was in Seattle, and still later, in 1899, located in Whatcom, where he opened his present marble works at 404 Holly street, and since January 1, 1902, has had associated with him Mr. Harley D. Moon, a practical marble man.

In 1900 Mr. Thayer was married to Belle R. Rogers, a native of Kansas. One child has been born of this marriage, Elroy, aged two years. Mr. Thayer has another son, Charles, aged twenty years, by a former marriage. Mr. Thayer is a member of Woodmen of the World, and has organized six camps of that order in Whatcom county; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, but devotes all his time and attention to his business. Both as a business man and a private citizen Mr. Thayer has proved himself a man worthy of complete confidence, and the success which has attended him is most justly merited, for it has been attained by hard work, honorable methods and strict attention to his own affairs.

HARLEY D. MOON.

Harley D. Moon, one of the prosperous citizens of Whatcom, Washington, and an experienced marble man with the Whatcom Marble and Granite Works, in which he owns a half interest, was born June 26, 1879, at McPherson, Kansas, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Swim) Moon, the former of whom is a native of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, and has been in the marble business at McPherson, Kansas, for the past twenty years. His wife was born in Ohio, and she is now a resident of McPherson, Kansas. Four children were born to these parents, namely: Harley D., Hattie, Cora and Bertha.

Mr. Harley Moon studied in the public schools and at McPherson College, and when he was twenty years of age he went into the marble and granite business with his father, with whom he remained until 1901, when he removed to St. John, Kansas, and opened a similar business. However, he later sold his interest, and in the fall of 1901 returned to McPherson, purchasing his father's establishment. At the expiration of six months he sold the business to his father in order to locate at Whatcom, Washington, where he has since been actively engaged with Mr. Thayer, the two having met with unqualified success. Mr. Moon looks after the practical part of the business, while Mr. Thayer is in charge of outside affairs.

On January 1, 1902, Mr. Moon married Edith Swartz, a native of St. John, Kansas, and a daughter of F. C. and Dora Swartz, now residing in Whatcom. In politics Mr. Moon is a Republican, and he is a very enterprising man, and one who thoroughly understands every detail of his business.

THOMAS TYLER.

Thomas Tyler, one of the well known lumber and business men of Whatcom, Washington, has had a most interesting career of self-achievement, beginning from the time he was ten years old, and the obstacles which he has had to overcome in order to win his present success have naturally developed a self-possession and control and a mastery over circumstances which are without doubt among the highest rewards of life.

Mr. Tyler was born at Owego, New York, April 24, 1856, the son of George Ezra and Harriet (Hull) Tyler, both of whom were natives of New York state, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of English, her father having been born in England. Mr. Tyler's father, who was a farmer by occupation, died when Thomas was hardly nine years old, and the mother and her only son then moved from New York to Saginaw county, Michigan. They were poor, and had to work hard to obtain the necessities of life, so that Thomas had no opportunity to gain an education in the schools; but by hook or crook and at odd times he educated himself not only in the ordinary branches that are considered essential to everyone, but in many of the practical things of life which stood him in good stead in later years. At the age of ten years he went out to work, being employed by Elder Holmes, on his farm in Birch Run township, Saginaw county, receiving ten dollars a month

for doing chores, driving, hauling, etc. Elder Holmes still remains in Mr. Tyler's memory as one of the kindest and best men he ever knew, and he taught the young boy many practical lessons that have been helpful in all the subsequent years.

In the spring that Thomas Tyler was twelve years old, he and his mother moved to Tuscola county, Michigan, and took up government land on Cass river and White creek. For a year he cut and sold pine shingle bolts at from four to four dollars and a half a cord, making good wages at the work. Sometimes he hired a man or boy to help with the sawing, but often his mother, a type of the noble and courageous pioneer woman, assisted with the work. In the first winter he was too poor to buy a team, so he made a hand-sled, on which he dragged the bolts from one to three hundred yards to the river, where they were piled on the bank. At the age of thirteen he, with his mother's assistance, cleared enough land during the summer and raised sufficient produce to last through the winter. During the following winter he was in the lumber woods, and in the spring on the river driving logs, earning in this way, although but fifteen years old, a man's wages of forty-five dollars a month. After this he worked very little by the day or month for others, for he realized that there was much more profit in lumbering on his own account, but a number of years later he worked for different lumber firms and drew large wages as foreman. In 1887-88 he had charge of Asa White's extensive lumber business on Cass river, White creek and on the north shore of Lake Huron, but in consequence of Mr. White's bankruptcy he lost all his last year's wages. He also bought and sold several pieces of land while residing in Michigan.

In August, 1889, Mr. Tyler came to Tacoma, Washington, in the hope that his mother's delicate health might be benefited by the salubrious climate of the state, and that she might a little longer enjoy the comfort which had been denied her in previous years. She was then fifty-three years old, but the frontier life and the hard work of her earlier years had ruined a naturally fine constitution, and she passed away September 3, 1889, in Tacoma, only three weeks after her arrival. This was the deepest sorrow of Mr. Tyler's life, for she had been to him both a loving mother and a tried and true companion, and he will always revere her for her strength and nobility of character.

From August, 1889, to May, 1890, Mr. Tyler worked for the Tacoma Light and Water Company, and from then till September 1st of the same year was engaged in the same line of work with Crocker Brothers, city engineers, at Blaine, Washington; next, until August, 1891, he was employed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, by the Northwest Water Company in overseeing the installation of the water system at Blaine. After this he ran logging camps for A. B. Chown, at Drayton Harbor and in the vicinity of Blaine, furnishing cedar logs to the shingle mill (a ten-block machine and two hand machines). Previous to the building of this mill there was but one shingle mill in the county, D. H. DeCan's hand machine. Mr. Tyler was employed with Mr. Chown from August 1, 1891, till February 1, 1892, when the company failed, owing Mr. Tyler over seventeen hundred dollars, which represented the great part of his savings since coming to Wash-

ington. He then bought three acres of cedar timber, and worked a month on it with three men, clearing three hundred dollars, after which he bought forty acres of timber land up the Nooksack river, at Nugent's Ferry, Whatcom county, and in four months' logging, with a small crew, cleared three thousand dollars. Within the next few months he had a severe illness which hindered his activity to a great extent, and in the early part of 1893 lost seventeen hundred dollars by the failure of the First National Bank of Whatcom; these misfortunes were succeeded by the general hard times and panic, and during the next three years one was lucky to be able to make a living.

Mr. Tyler was reared in the lumber woods, and understands lumbering from A to Izzard, especially the art of timber cruising, or estimating, and from 1896 to 1901 he was employed by different firms in the latter work, also doing some buying and selling. In the fall of 1902 he made a trip with a small party north into British Columbia, by way of Harrison Lake, forty-four miles by rowboat and then twenty miles along the Cariboo trail, the purpose being to search out timber locations. In January, 1902, he formed a partnership with A. H. Wright, under the name of Tyler and Wright, who are now carrying on a brokerage business in Whatcom. In December, 1902, a number of Whatcom gentlemen organized a company and bought the American Eagle Mining property, and of this company Mr. Wright was elected president and Mr. Tyler treasurer and general manager, which position he still retains.

Mr. Tyler is a member in good standing of the Modern Woodmen of America, which order he joined on March 2, 1900. Mr. Tyler's religious convictions may be summed up in the belief that there is a law of nature from which there is no escape, and whoever disobeys that law must suffer the penalty; also that there is an All-wise God over all mankind, who will raise man higher and higher if permitted to lead man for good.

HON. CHARLES R. FOWLER.

Real estate men are, as a rule, among the most active promoters of the growth and wealth of a city, or country; they always undergo great risks in their business and many have reaped great rewards, but much of the progress and prosperity of a city is often to their credit. Such is the case with the Hon. Charles R. Fowler, the ex-mayor of Centralia and one of its substantial business men.

His father, I. L. Fowler, was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1809, and was a first cousin of the world-famed phrenologist, Professor Fowler, of New York. His business was a railroad contractor and builder, and in his later years he removed to Missouri, where he followed the tilling of the soil. He married Mary DuBois, a native of Tioga county, New York, who became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters, and passed away on July 9, 1861, when the son Charles was but nine years old. The elder Fowler was a member of the Methodist church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in February, 1882, aged seventy-three years. The subject of this sketch and his sister, Mrs. Horn, residing in DuBois, Pennsylvania, are the only surviving members of the family.

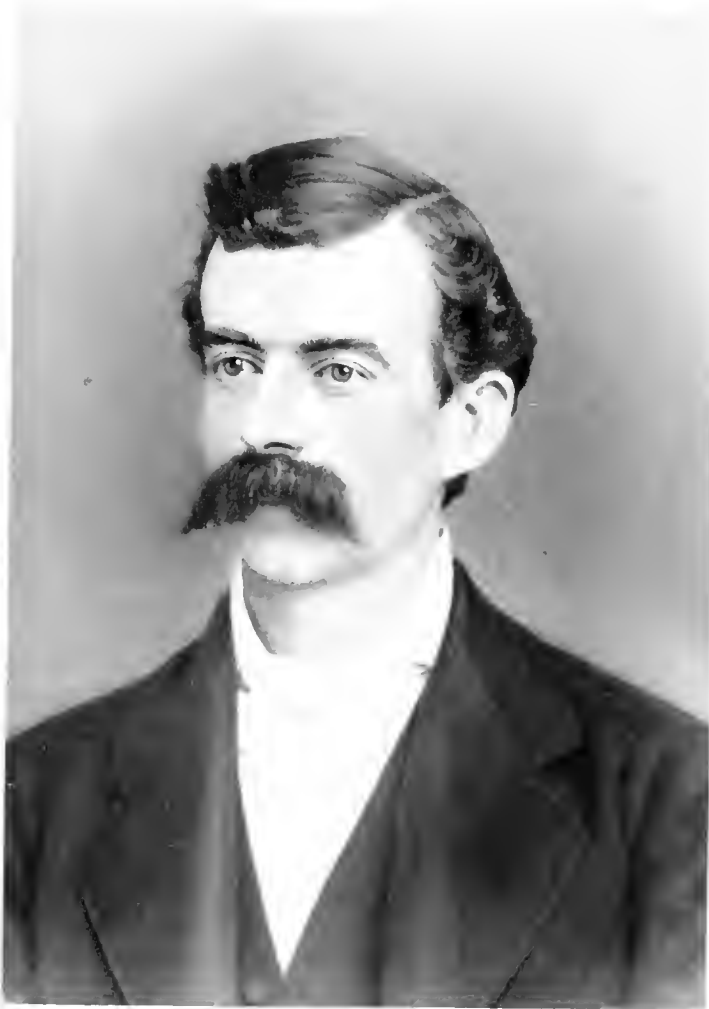
Charles was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1852. He completed his education in the common schools and then entered the large mercantile establishment of his uncle, the Hon. John DuBois, who was a millionaire lumber dealer and merchant and was the founder of the town of DuBois. In this establishment young Charles paved the way for his future success, and during the sixteen years that he remained there he made rapid advancement and became so thoroughly acquainted with the business that he was for a number of years his uncle's business manager. In 1888 he resolved to go into business for himself, and accordingly went to Spokane, Washington, where he invested his savings in real estate in that growing city; this property increased in value so rapidly that he made eleven thousand dollars the first year, and was thus influenced to continue his investments. In 1889 he came to Centralia and began dealing in real estate, in which he has met with such excellent success; he has erected a number of buildings in the town, and now owns some stores and residences as well as considerable unimproved property.

Mr. Fowler is a well informed man, and while making his business interests of supreme importance he has also traveled extensively and gained a wide knowledge of men and affairs. He spent eight months in Alaska, which he considers one of the most edifying experiences of his life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party; his interest in the welfare of his city has been recognized by his election for two terms to the office of mayor. He has taken much interest in educational matters and has served on the school board for five years. Besides the above named order he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Hoo Hoos and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Fowler was married in 1876 to Rose R. Raught; three children were born to them, Arthur, Harmon and Mary D. Arthur graduated from the Centralia high school when only fourteen years old, spent five years in the State University, from which he was graduated, and is now in a newspaper office. Harmon is now a student in the university. Mary D. is still attending the public school, and had the honor of standing second among three hundred pupils of the eighth grade in the county. Mr. Fowler is justly proud of his children, and the family are all highly esteemed in the social circles of the city.

CHARLES H. STADELMAN.

A fair proportion of the residents of the Puget Sound country are either English born or of English parentage, since it seems that a considerable per cent of English immigrants have selected the western portion of this country for their home. Mr. Stadelman, the proprietor of the Whatcom Boiler Works, is a native of England and is the son of Henry and Eliza (Bishop) Stadelman, both natives of that country; the former was a coach trimmer and died at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife died at the age of sixty-five. Charles, the eldest of the children born to them, died at the age of five; Frank lived to be twenty-four; Walter is living in London, England;



C. H. Adamsman

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Charles, the second of the name, died in 1902; Mary lives in London; Emily and Fanny are both deceased; Louise is the wife of H. Coventry of Tottenham, London, England; Emily lives in London.

Charles H. Stadelman, who is the only one of the family to make his home on this side of the Atlantic, was born September 21, 1847, at Shurburn, Dorsetshire, England, and was educated in the London schools. He left school at the age of fourteen. For five years he was an apprentice to a blacksmith, becoming a thorough mechanic in that time. In 1861 he went to sea, and after two years spent in this way he landed at Victoria, British Columbia, in February, 1863, having made the voyage by way of Cape Horn. He was employed for a year in the Joe Spratts machine and boiler shops, after which he came to Seattle, where he worked for J. R. Williamson at Freeport, now West Seattle, remaining in this position for seven years. During the gold excitement on Peace river, British Columbia, in 1870, he went with a party of eight men from Seattle, but this proved a disastrous venture, as Mr. Stadelman was the only member of the company to return alive. For the next two years he worked in the Hastings mill at Burrows Inlet, now Vancouver, British Columbia, but then returned to Seattle and followed his trade until 1877 with Boline & Williamson. In 1878 he went to the Yakima valley with the intention of taking up a homestead claim, but the Indian outbreak just at that time compelled him to leave all behind and return to the safer regions about the Sound. He was in the employ of J. M. Colman till 1882, when he came with his wife and family to Whatcom, where he worked for the Kansas Colony for the next year. He then went into a general machine and boiler works business and continued it up to 1887, when the general paralysis began to spread over industry in the west, and for the following five years he was with the Port Ludlow Mill Company. He returned to Whatcom in 1892 and was foreman of the B. B. Iron Company till 1896, when he embarked in the private enterprise now generally known as the Whatcom Boiler Works. All kinds of boilers are manufactured, and this is the pioneer concern of the kind in Whatcom county, and owing to its progressive and capable proprietor it has made a very satisfactory showing during its few years of existence.

Mr. Stadelman was married at Seattle on Christmas day of 1876 to Miss Julia A. Payne, a native of Oregon and the daughter of James Harvey and Mahala (Freeland) Payne, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. Pearlita C., the oldest of their children, is now a student at the Washington State University; the names of the other two are Frances and Henry. Mr. Stadelman espouses the cause of the Republican party, and his church is the United Presbyterian.

HENRY H. WARNER.

Henry H. Warner, master mechanic with the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, was born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1844, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Taylor) Warner, both of whom were natives of Syracuse, New York, and who died in Chicago. Hiram Warner was a successful grain and live-stock merchant of Chicago in the early days

of that city's prosperity, having located there in 1835, and he is remembered as a prominent factor in its commercial life.

Henry H. Warner received an excellent education in Chicago, and when yet a youth entered the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as an apprentice in the locomotive department, where he learned the machinist's trade as preparation for locomotive engineering. Just then the Civil war broke out, and although only eighteen, in 1862 he enlisted at Chicago in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the Railroad Regiment, under Colonel Christopher. This regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. Warner's service was along the Ohio, in Kentucky, in Tennessee and in Georgia, the regiment being constantly engaged in severe warfare. Among other engagements, Mr. Warner participated in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. Four separate times Mr. Warner was wounded in battle, and quite recently he had removed from his leg a large English musket ball. After nearly three years of hard service, he was mustered out at Chicago.

After returning from the war he re-entered the railroad shops, and after a short time as engineer on the road was made foreman of the locomotive shops for a time. During this time he took an active interest in local affairs, and, receiving the appointment of city boiler inspector of Chicago, he served in that capacity for a number of years. At the expiration of his term of office he again entered the railroad service, and secured the position of general foreman of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas shops at Parsons, Kansas, and was later promoted to be division master mechanic, which he held three years. Then going to Sedalia, Missouri, he formed a partnership with G. W. Cunningham, and established the Sedalia foundry and machine shops, quite an extensive establishment. The firm did a general repair business, and dealt in all kinds of machinery. After about a year in that line of business, Mr. Warner received an appointment from the Northern Pacific Railroad as master mechanic at Tacoma.

In the spring of 1883 he arrived at Tacoma via San Francisco and boat. At that time the Portland-Tacoma line only was in operation, the main line from the east over the Cascade mountains not yet being completed. The town was then very small, and Mr. Warner established a small repair shop on Pacific avenue and Tenth, the corner now occupied by the Northern Pacific ticket office, and in the heart of the business district. Since that time and during his administration, the great new shops of the Northern Pacific have been built at South Tacoma, employing seven hundred men, in which are done all kinds of heavy repair work, and locomotives are constructed as well as cars. These are now the most extensive shops on the Northern Pacific, the buildings and machinery costing over a million dollars. Besides the railroad work, the mechanical work, boilers, etc., for the Northern Pacific line of trans-Pacific steamships, are made in these shops.

Mr. Warner was a member of the city council of Tacoma for eight years and president of that body one year. He is a very popular Republican. Four years ago he was prominently mentioned as candidate for governor, and in the fall of 1902 he was earnestly requested to become a candidate.

Upon both of these occasions it took all his diplomacy to restrain his friends from bringing his name before the people. His reasons for refusal were business ones, it being against the policy of railroads for officials in positions like the one he occupies, to devote too much time to politics, and Mr. Warner has always been deeply interested in his work.

While living in Chicago Mr. Warner was united in marriage with Miss Mary Drake, and these children have been born to them, viz: Evelyn, Frank and Mary. On February 1, 1903, Mr. Warner was transferred from Tacoma to Seattle, which is now his headquarters, with special jurisdiction over the company's now numerous branches in northern and western Washington. He will retain his home in Tacoma, however, and may possibly return to that city, which is earnestly desired by his numerous friends. Fraternally Mr. Warner is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is deservedly popular in that organization.

WILLIAM J. MALLOY.

William Joseph Malloy, who is engaged in farming near Ferndale, was born on Christmas day of 1853, in Hartford, Connecticut, and is the younger of the two sons of Joseph and Mary (Murray) Malloy, both of whom are natives of the Emerald Isle. The father came to the United States in the early forties and settled in New York, whence he afterward removed to Hartford, Connecticut. He was a blacksmith by trade. His other son is Michael Malloy.

Educated in the public schools of his native city, William J. Malloy pursued his studies through the winter months until sixteen years of age, when he left home and went to Nevada. This was at the time of the Pioche mining excitement, and he was engaged in prospecting and mining for some time, remaining there until 1881, when he went to California. He then bought a farm near Santa Rosa and continued its cultivation until 1883, when he came to Washington, establishing his home in Ferndale. He purchased a farm of eighty acres about half a mile from the town, and has since carried on agricultural pursuits, placing his land under a high state of cultivation so that it returns to him good crops. While carrying on his farm work he has also been active in public affairs for the good of the community. In 1892 he was elected a county commissioner of Whatcom county for a term of two years. He was also road supervisor for district No. 9, elected in 1894, for a term of two years.

In 1881, in San Francisco, Mr. Malloy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Grant, a native of Australia and a daughter of Michael and Margaret Grant, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came to the United States at an early period in the development of the Pacific coast, settling in California. Mr. and Mrs. Malloy are adherents of the Catholic church, and he is a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, and was a most earnest admirer of Blaine. He has lived on the coast for twenty-two years, and western development and progress have always been matters of deep interest to him.

LEWIS MAYHEW.

Lewis Mayhew is a member of the firm of Mayhew Brothers, who are engaged in the plumbing and heating business, and he has also gained distinction as an inventor, having given to the world a number of practical and useful devices. There are in the history of such a man acts that are well worthy of emulation. One need not look to the past in order to gain information concerning the best methods to follow in business life, for if we but note the work of the successful men around us we can learn of the plans that should be followed in gaining prosperity. Mr. Mayhew has lived a life of industry, and upon this he has builded his success.

A native of Washington county, Maine, his birth occurred on the 31st of May, 1866. His father, Alonzo Mayhew, was also born in the Pine Tree state and became a ship builder, following that pursuit for many years. He has now reached the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, and at the present time is living retired from further business cares. He wedded Mary Ellen Foster, who was also born in Maine, and both are representatives of American families that have been established in this country for about two hundred years. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew were born three children: Lewis and Sanford B., who constitute the firm of Mayhew Brothers of Whatcom; and Ella, the wife of P. S. Battensby, a drygoods merchant of Whatcom.

In the common schools of Maine, Lewis Mayhew obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the State University of Washington in Seattle. He was graduated in the class of 1884, and thus was well equipped for life's responsible duties. He had come to Whatcom in 1882 with a Washington colony, and was a student in the first school built in Whatcom county. His literary education was completed when he was twenty years of age, and he afterward secured a clerkship in a grocery store, being thus employed for five years. He was also a bookkeeper for R. I. Morse when that well known hardware merchant first engaged in business here, their relation being maintained for about three years. In 1894 Mr. Mayhew embarked in the plumbing business on his own account in connection with A. C. Blake, but during the time of the Alaska gold excitement he disposed of the business, and until 1901 was engaged in prospecting in the Mount Baker district. He also devoted considerable time to inventions, and perfected a patent fish trapper, also an amalgamation, which solves the fine gold proposition and is now being used in the Excelsior quartz mine. The fish trap is a floating device built on the principle of a parachute, and is being used in the waters of Puget Sound and Alaska. In August, 1901, Mr. Mayhew established his present store in connection with his brother under the firm style of the Mayhew Brothers. They are doing a general plumbing business and also carry a large line of heating apparatus and install heating plants. Lewis Mayhew is the general manager of the concern, and a practical mechanic. Since establishing this business he has also invented an air-tight hot-water boiler which is being used extensively throughout the county and is largely utilized for heating residences.

In November, 1902, Mr. Mayhew was united in marriage to Miss Edith Case, a daughter of F. M. Case, who is superintendent of pumps in the

United States navy yard at Bremerton, Washington. Mrs. Mayhew is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the State Normal School of Whatcom. The young couple are well known here and have many friends. Mr. Mayhew votes with the Republican party, and socially is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Commercial Club. He has also been a member of the volunteer fire department from its inception to the present time, and is also United States volunteer weather observer, having acted in the latter capacity for six years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The charm of romance always clings to the deeds of early pioneers, and, although western civilization has none of the gray antiquity which enhances the history of early colonization, the adventure and the hardships possess a peculiar thrill which is characteristic of western life. One of the oldest living early settlers of the state of Washington is George Washington, to whom is also due the distinction of being the founder of the beautiful city of Centralia. For over a half century he has been intimately connected with its development, and has seen the bare and fruitless prairie become covered with a thriving city of nearly two thousand inhabitants.

George Washington has spent a long and eventful life; he was born at a place located ten miles from the historic city of Winchester, Virginia, August 15, 1817, and was taken in early life to Ohio and then to western Missouri. His youth being spent on the frontier, he had no opportunity to gain an education, and supplied this deficiency by the strenuous training which he received in the school of experience. He was in Missouri in the time of the Mohawk war, and when he was only eighteen years old sat through one night under a tree with his hand on his rifle keeping a sharp lookout for the Indians. In 1850 he crossed the plains to Oregon with a train of fifteen wagons and fifty-six armed men; the Indians did not molest them, and they made the trip in one hundred and seventeen days. When about three-quarters of a mile from Oregon City the party stopped and divided, going in different directions to settle. Mr. Washington, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Mills came to the prairie where the city of Centralia now stands, but Mr. Mills and a Mr. Sanders settled in Chehalis. They arrived here in 1852, and in the following year the survey was made, and Mr. Washington and James C. Cochran took a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres; they stuck in their stakes, and in time Mr. Washington bought Mr. Cochran's share and has remained on the old site ever since. His first house was about a half a mile west of his present nice home, and for a number of years he "batched" it, to use the common term of the period; he made his own trousers and shirts, did his own cooking, and did his farm work besides. There were at this time but three white women in the county, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Ford, and on the Cowlitz river there was a settlement of Canadians and half-breed Indians. One day four Indians came and ordered him out of the country, but as he was acquainted pretty well with the Indian character from his life in western Missouri he drew his bowie-knife and pistol and threatened

to shoot them at once if they did not leave; in half a minute they were gone, and so impressed were they by his bold stand that they asserted he was not to be scared by anything. During the Indian war Mr. Washington helped to build the fort at Mound Prairie and stood guard there night after night until the war was over.

As a beginning for his new town, as soon as the railroad was built, Mr. Washington laid out one hundred and thirty-one lots, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, right in what is now the center of the business part of the city and he sold one hundred of these at five dollars apiece, at the same time making each purchaser agree to erect a building at a cost of not less than one hundred dollars; Isaac Winward and James Jameson were the first buyers. As the city of Chehalis was started about the same time, there was considerable rivalry between them, but Mr. Washington was determined that his town should lack no support in order to "boom" it, and he accordingly doubled the size of his next lots, gave building sites to the different churches, laid out a cemetery and erected a number of houses himself; and largely to his unselfish efforts in these early days is due the present prestige of Centralia as a commercial center. He still owns the buildings on the block in which the Washington Hotel stands, has several houses which he rents and fifty-four acres of land where his house and barns stand, most of which land he devotes to farming.

Mr. Washington was first married to Mrs. Mary Jane Cornis, who was a native of California. She had a son by her former marriage, Stacey Cornis, who now lives in Centralia. After a happy married life of twenty-one years Mrs. Washington died March 5, 1888, and in 1890 he married Charity E. Brown, a native of Indiana; they have one son, George, who is now in school. Mr. Washington probably derives his adherence to the Democratic party from the fact of his being reared in the state of Missouri; he has been a prominent member of the Baptist church for the past thirty-five years. Although now in his eighty-fifth year Mr. Washington is intelligent and bright, and still has a vivid recollection of the stirring scenes in which he played so prominent a part and which will ever be a bright page in the history of the state.

GEORGE H. MILLER.

In writing a history of those men of Centralia who have been active in promoting its best interests and have not only helped themselves to a place where they could share in the good things of the world but at the same time have been of such public spirit that they have advanced the welfare of their fellow citizens in general, there must be included the name of George H. Miller, who is one of the successful men of the city and the senior member of the firm of Miller and Sears, dealers in groceries and produce. This business was established by Mr. Miller in 1888, and has ever since been in its present location; like most successful enterprises it began in a very small way, but under the guiding hand of its capable proprietor it increased and was soon a central trading place. For four years Hon. E. P. Kingsbury, the present surveyor general of the state, was a partner in the business, and

after his retirement Mr. Miller conducted the store alone for two and a half years; in May, 1902, Mr. Sears, who is one of the county commissioners of Lewis county, was admitted to a share in the business. The establishment not only draws a good trade from the city, but extends out into the surrounding country. Mr. Miller also owns a stock ranch of one hundred and sixty acres; all hard-working business men need rest, but rest is not necessarily idleness, and Mr. Miller finds his recreation on this delightful farm of his, where he is engaged in raising red Polled cattle.

Mr. Miller's family is of English ancestry. His father is Judge H. J. Miller, a representative citizen of Centralia and actively engaged in the insurance and real estate business; while his brother, F. A. Miller, is the proprietor of the Fair, a large department store. Judge Miller married Caroline Humphrey and they had nine children, five of whom are living, four in Centralia and one in Spokane.

George H. Miller was born in Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, July 12, 1857. He attended the public and high school of that town, and the ten years following he ran a stock farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Dakota, on which he bred cattle and high-grade Percheron horses. He disposed of this place in 1888 and came to Centralia.

Mr. Miller was married in 1884 to Miss Belle Stoufer, who was born in Ravenna, Ohio, and was the daughter of George Stoufer, who now resides in Centralia. Their union has been blessed with one son, Hubert. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian church, while he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he is a Republican and has taken considerable interest in local affairs, having been a member of the city council for four years.

THE H. H. MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY.

The H. H. Martin Lumber Company was established at Centralia in 1889 by H. H. Martin and Mr. Talmadge, and in 1897 it was incorporated under the present name and with following officers: H. H. Martin as president; his son, G. R., as vice president and another son, F. A., as secretary and treasurer. The members of the firm are men of high financial ability and standing in the county, and have made their enterprise very successful. The plant is a fine one and has at this writing (1902), a daily capacity of sixty thousand feet of lumber, which they are able to furnish in any dimensions up to sixty feet in length. Most of the product goes to Iowa and Dakota; there are forty-five men in the employ of the company, and they still have forty million feet of standing timber at their disposal; this timber land is situated some distance from the mill, and the logs are brought down the Hanford and Skookum-Chuck rivers.

H. H. Martin is a native of the state of New York, born in Washington county in 1837. He arrived at the years of manhood and received his education in his native state, and before the period of the Civil war removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in lumbering; he was also in the employ of the government at the Menominee Indian reservation and when the war broke out he recruited a company of Indians for the Union army. It is not generally known that Indians were ever employed as soldiers in the regular army, but it is a matter of record that they were very good soldiers. Mr.

Martin has always been a member of the Republican party, and before coming to the west he was the recipient of various local offices in the gift of his fellow citizens. His marriage was celebrated in the state of New York, Esther Andrews, of Fort Edward, becoming his wife. They had four children and three are still living, George; F. A.; and Katie, who is at home with her parents. The family are members of the Presbyterian church and enjoy the esteem of their many neighbors and friends.

George R. Martin, who has kindly furnished the material for this brief biography, was born in Keshena, Wisconsin, in 1861. After the preliminary training in the common schools he finished his education in the Wisconsin State University, and was thus well prepared for the duties of life. He first embarked in the hardware business, and continued this until he came west with his father to engage in lumbering. In 1896 he married Mrs. Hackman, a widow with one daughter, Maria, whom he has adopted and treats with as much affection as if she were his own. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Woodman of the World and a member of the Hoos Hoos, which is a well known organization among lumbermen; and, like his father, he gives his support to the Republican party. The other son, F. A., was born in Shawano, Wisconsin, in 1868, and still prefers the blessings of the single life. He is one of Centralia's capable and energetic young business men and is a valuable addition to the flourishing firm of H. H. Martin Lumber Company.

DAVID FERGUSON.

James Ferguson, the father of this prominent Whatcom citizen, was born in Scotland in 1812. He was reared in the northern part of Ireland, and came to Canada in 1847, the year of the awful typhoid plague, which took from him his wife and their three children. He was a farmer and lumberman of Canada and made a fortune in the early days, being now a retired capitalist and residing in Collingwood, Ontario. After the death of his first wife he married Frances Hunt, a native of Ireland, and there were eight children of this union. Robert is fifty-two years old, W. J. is forty-nine, Thomas is forty-three, Francis George is forty-one, while the daughters are Mrs. Emma A. Stewart, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt and Mrs. Ruth Mahon.

David, who completes the list of children of the above parents, was born in Carleton county, Ontario, Canada, March 16, 1849. His early education was obtained in the schools of Bruce county, Ontario, but at the age of seventeen he embarked in the business which he has followed most of his life. Two years later he acquired through his father a sawmill in Bruce county, and operated this with considerable success for the next thirteen years. In 1881 he sold out and went to Pembina county, North Dakota, where he took up a homestead of three hundred and twenty acres and also engaged in the retail lumber business; about 1884 he also built a flour mill at Cavalier with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, but two years later he sold out all these interests and began railroad contracting. He helped build the main line of the Great Northern from Devils Lake, North Dakota, to Great Falls, Montana. In 1887 he had sent his outfit ahead in preparation for work on



Berguson

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the Billings, Clarks Fork & Cook County Railroad, but he was taken sick and lay helpless for four years, at the end of which time his fortune of thirty thousand dollars had been reduced to nothing. In 1891, leaving his family in North Dakota, he came to Puget Sound. He had no means, but he began contracting in Seattle in a modest way, and after six months, in connection with his brother W. J. and W. T. Graham, he built one of the first shingle mills for the eastern trade supply. He conducted this enterprise until 1893, having bought out Mr. Graham in the previous year, but the general trade depression then prevailing over the country forced him to quit. In 1896 he rented a mill at Maple Leaf on Lake Washington, and during the following year met with considerable success. He then went to Blaine and entered into a partnership with C. A. Taylor, of Seattle, but after a year's successful operation Mr. Ferguson met with an accident in the mill, by which both legs were broken, causing absolute inactivity for about a year. In the meantime the lax business methods of Mr. Taylor and his father had brought the concern to a state of bankruptcy, so that on Mr. Ferguson's recovery he had not a single dollar, and his only capital was his business integrity and his grit and energy. Before he had fully recovered from his injuries he began to recoup his losses by splitting wood on the beach at Blaine, performing this labor while standing on one leg and with the aid of a crutch. He earned one hundred and ten dollars in this way, and then began speculating in a small way until he had saved about five hundred, when he went into the logging business with James Shintoffer during the winter of 1900. In the following spring he sold out to his partner, his total capital then being nine hundred dollars, and in April, in company with C. T. Moore and William E. Smith, he bought the shingle mill at Deming, removing and rebuilding it at Anacortes. In the spring of 1901 he sold out for five thousand dollars, and during that year he engaged in mill-building and speculated with the proceeds, in which he was prosperous beyond expectation. In 1902 he and his family removed to Whatcom, where he bought considerable real estate prior to the advance in values, purchasing twenty million feet of timber, about eight millions of which has since been cut. In the fall of 1902 he started a logging camp on this property, in which they operate three large donkey engines and employ forty men. He has also built three fine residences on the grounds. In December, 1902, he bought out the Globe Mill Company, and is refitting it as one of the most complete mills on Puget Sound; it will have a capacity of about sixty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, and three thousand shingles.

In February, 1870, Mr. Ferguson was married in Bruce county, Ontario, to Miss Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, a native of Canada and a wealthy farmer of Bruce county. The eight children of this marriage are as follows: Frances J., Elizabeth, William J., David Watson, Bertha P., Albert Milton, Etta Maude and Wallace Whitfield, the names being recorded in order of birth. The eldest daughter, Frances J., received a certificate for exceptional merit at the University of North Dakota, and obtained her training in music, for which she, as well as the other members of the family, has a natural inclination, at Hamlin University, where she also took up advanced work in the languages. She came to Seattle with the family in 1892, and won the scholarship in the Northwestern Conservatory of Music for the best cul-

tivated voice, which she held until her graduation. She then took vocal training in the Chicago Musical College, where she was awarded the gold medal after the first year's work. During the following year she was with the Smith Sisters of Marion, Ohio, as the prima donna of the company, and this engagement took her on a tour of the eastern cities. She later returned to the Chicago Musical College, and when she graduated in 1897 she received the diamond medal for the best singer in the school. At present she is the soprano singer of the Philharmonic Concert Company, and has already made a remarkable reputation as a vocalist, being known to audiences in the principal cities of this country. Her sister Elizabeth is the contralto in the same company. The musical talent of the Ferguson family seems to have been inherited from grandfather Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat, and while residing at Bathgate, North Dakota, was justice of the peace for eight years, and from 1898 to 1901 was councilman of the city of Blaine, so that he has shown himself well qualified for participation in the public affairs of his community as well as a leader in the complications of business life.

EDWIN N. HASKILL.

Edwin N. Haskill, who in 1895 was instrumental in establishing the first cannery on Bellingham Bay, is still connected with this industry, which has become an important one, the business being developed along substantial lines which have brought a good return to the proprietors. Mr. Haskill makes his home in Whatcom, where he has also been engaged in the plumbing business.

A native of Sauk Center, Minnesota, Mr. Haskill was born on the 21st of August, 1867, a son of Frederick A. and Mary (Coburn) Haskill, both of whom were natives of Maine. The former followed merchandising for many years, and died in 1901, at the age of seventy-two. His widow still survives him, and is living in Whatcom. Two sons and a daughter are also living; Edwin N., Frank C. and Hattie, the last named being the wife of Robert M. Saint, of Denver, Colorado.

In the public schools of Minnesota Edwin N. Haskill began his education, which was continued in Denver, Colorado, his parents removing from the former to the latter state in 1879. His school life ending when he was seventeen years of age, he then began learning the plumber's trade, at which he worked in Colorado until 1884, when he returned with the family to Minnesota. There he resided until October, 1890, when he came to Whatcom and established a plumbing shop, which he conducted alone until 1896, when he formed a partnership with H. L. Munro that has since been continued. They have secured a good patronage, because of the excellent work which they do, and their constantly growing trade returns to them a gratifying income. In 1895 Mr. Haskill also engaged in the canning business, operating, at Ft. Bellingham, the first cannery on Bellingham Bay. The business is conducted under the name of the Bellingham Bay Canning Company, and in this enterprise success has also been gained, and the industry was the forerunner of others of a similar character, all of which have been material factors in advancing the commercial activity of this region.

On Christmas day of 1892 Mr. Haskill was united in marriage to Miss Mahala A. Shell, a native of Indiana and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Shell. They now have two children, Frank and Lois, aged respectively eight and three years. Fraternaly Mr. Haskill is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and his political support is given to the Democratic party, but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests, which are now returning to him satisfactory success.

CLARENCE EMERSON MUNN, M. D.

Clarence Emerson Munn, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Marysville, Washington, was born July 24, 1862, at Shawano, Wisconsin, and is a son of James D. Munn, a native of Connecticut, and who comes of a good old New England family dating back to 1738, when the family was founded in America. The father was a carriage painter and died in 1867, aged sixty years. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Olmstead, and she was a native of New York, and died in 1889, aged sixty-nine years. Her family originated in Hull, Massachusetts, and is a very old and substantial one. Dr. Munn is the only surviving member of his family, the other two, a brother and sister, having passed away.

His early education was obtained in the high schools of his native town, and, after completing his course at the age of seventeen, he was assistant postmaster for two years. In 1882 he entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1884, and then went to Antigo, Wisconsin, and began the practice of his profession, there continuing until 1889. In the fall of that year he was appointed by President Harrison a special agent in the treasury department at Puget Sound, with headquarters at Duluth, Port Townsend and Seattle, and he filled this position most creditably until 1893, when he returned to Antigo and resumed his practice. There he continued until 1897, when he returned to Puget Sound, locating at Marysville, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and is now one of the pioneers in his line in the city. In 1899 he was elected to the city council on the Republican ticket and served one year, and was also on the school board during 1900 and 1901. In the latter year he was honored by election to the office of mayor for a term of two years, extending from 1902 to 1904, and he is giving his people a clean, upright, business administration. From 1897 until 1902 Dr. Munn gave his services to the city as health commissioner, and placed it and its people under many obligations to him.

In June, 1885, he was married at Washington, D. C., to Adelaide Merriek, a native of New York and a daughter of George and Camilla (Coom) Merriek, the former of whom was a native of England, and the latter of New England. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Munn, namely: Helen and Florence, and in addition he is guardian of his sister's children, Paul and Frank, their parents, B. T. and Maretta Brodersen, both being now deceased.

Dr. Munn belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the For-

esters of America. Ever since coming to the state he has taken a very active part in politics, and has often been called upon to serve as a delegate to the county and state conventions. Few men are more popular personally than Dr. Munn, while as an expert physician he has a reputation second to no other member of his profession in the entire locality.

S. Z. MITCHELL.

S. Z. Mitchell is one of the prominent men of Tacoma, Washington, and is manager for the Boston firm of Stone & Webster, large street railway owners, who are erecting immense water-power plants near Tacoma. He was born in 1862, at Dadeville, Alabama, and is a son of Dr. William Alexander and Elmira (Jordan) Mitchell. The former was born in Georgia, of Scotch descent, although the family has been established in the south for several generations. Dr. Mitchell was a practicing physician and died at Dadeville. His wife was born in Coosa county, Alabama, and died at Dadeville.

S. Z. Mitchell, who was left an orphan in his boyhood, received his early education at Dadeville and at Columbus, Georgia. In 1879 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and, after graduating four years later, went as a cadet on a two years' cruise in European waters. While in the Naval Academy he made a special study of technical electricity, which was then just beginning as a practical science. In this capacity he assisted in fitting up the first United States war ship with electrical lighting apparatus. This was the Trenton, which was afterward destroyed in the great tidal wave in the Samoan Islands. Upon his return from the European cruise, Mr. Mitchell resigned from the navy to take up electrical engineering and construction work, seeing a great future in this line, and time has corroborated his views, which were formed soon after electric lighting was put into successful operation by Brush and Edison. He obtained a position with the original plant, the Edison Electric Light Company, Goerck street plant, New York city. Here he worked for six months, adding practical knowledge to supplement the electrical course of the academy. In August, 1885, he came to Seattle, Washington, and, with the assistance and co-operation of James A. McWilliams, J. M. Frink and Captain George D. Hill, all prominent residents of Seattle, started, in December, 1885, the first incandescent electric light plant west of the rocky mountains, antedating the San Francisco plant by several months. It was called the Seattle Electric Light Company, the forerunner of the present company. The first plant consisted of a fifty-horsepower engine in a little board building, at the corner of the alley in Jackson street, between what is now First avenue and Occidental avenue. Soon after, Mr. Mitchell was instrumental in the formation of the Northwestern Electrical Supply and Construction Company, and in 1887 a branch house was established at Portland, to which city he removed his headquarters. He continued to direct the company's affairs from that city until 1890, when the business was sold out to the Edison General Electric Company, of which company Mr. Mitchell was made general manager for the northwest, with headquarters at Portland. In 1892 a consolidation was made with the Thompson-Houston Com-

pany, and the concern has since been known as the General Electric Company. Mr. Mitchell remained general manager until May, 1902, when he accepted service with Stone & Webster, of Boston, in charge of the water-power plants and general development work in Pierce and King counties.

It should be noted that for several years prior to 1902, Mr. Mitchell, in addition to his connection with the General Electric Company, was a very prominent and successful promoter of large business combinations and consolidations, the field of his operations in this line lying mostly in Seattle. He financed and organized some of the leading corporations of that city, and, among other things, consolidated the Seattle breweries. He seemed to have a genius for such enterprises and achieved a great deal of favorable prominence in this way. His present position with Stone and Webster places him in complete charge of all the engineering and construction work which that firm is doing in connection with the establishing of their two immense power-plants, one on the Puyallup river and one on the White river. This work has just begun; within a short time there will be three thousand men engaged, and in a year they will have completed a system that will comprise the largest water-power plant in the world with the one exception of Niagara. These plants will not only furnish the power for the Seattle and Tacoma railway systems, and the Interurban between the two cities, all being owned by Stone & Webster, but will also furnish cheaper and better power for industries in the Puget Sound country than has heretofore been furnished. The future possibilities arising from this are simply incalculable, and it is the opinion of Mr. Mitchell as well as of Stone & Webster, and others, that here, in a few years, will be one of the great manufacturing and industrial centers of the world.

In 1893 Mr. Mitchell was married at Portland to Miss Alice Bell, and they have one son, Sidney Alexander. The family residence remains in Portland, although Mr. Mitchell's headquarters are at present at Tacoma, where the entire top floor of the National Bank of Commerce building is occupied by his offices and those of his force of engineers and draughtsmen.

Mr. Mitchell has reason to take just pride in his success. He is gratified over the fact that he has been able, as an old-timer in Seattle, to assist so materially in the development of that city, which he considers one of the greatest cities in the country for enterprise and accomplishment. He is still largely interested in Seattle, and looks upon it as a coming metropolis, and is deeply interested in Seattle and Puget Sound History. Mr. Mitchell is a wonderfully enterprising and energetic man, and possesses every qualification to carry out his herculean enterprises.

ALBERT E. MEAD.

Albert E. Mead has the distinction of being the only person ever re-elected for the office of prosecuting attorney of Whatcom county, and this fact stands in evidence of his capability and fidelity in office. He is regarded as one of the leading members of the bar of Whatcom and a distinctively representative clientage is accorded him.

Mr. Mead was born in Manhattan, Kansas, December 14, 1861, a son of William B. and Harriet (Carlton) Mead. The Mead family is of English lineage, but was founded in the United States many years ago. William B.

Mead was born in New York, and throughout his active business career carried on farming, but is now living retired in Whatcom, making his home with his son Albert. His wife, who was also a native of the Empire state, passed away in 1865. There is one daughter, Frances, the wife of Charles N. Beal, a commercial traveler living in Enid, Oklahoma.

Albert E. Mead pursued his education in the public schools of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, and is a graduate of the Southern Illinois Normal University, of Carbondale, Illinois, of the class of 1882. He afterwards spent one year in the Union College of Law, in Chicago, and read law in the office of William C. Rich, of Anna, Illinois, after which he was admitted to practice in Mount Vernon, Illinois, in 1885. He entered upon the prosecution of his profession in Leoti, Kansas, where he remained until 1889, when he came to Washington and opened an office in Blaine, there residing until December, 1898, when he came to Whatcom as prosecuting attorney of the county. He has always been an earnest Republican, and was active in political circles in Kansas and Illinois. His first presidential vote was cast for James G. Blaine, the Maine statesman, in 1884. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the city of Blaine and served for one year. In the fall of 1892 he was chosen to represent Whatcom county in the state legislature, and while a member of the house he voted for John B. Allen on each ballot that was taken. He was chairman of the judiciary committee, served on other important committees, and was an active working member of the general assembly, where his labors were of value in promoting the best interests of his constituents and of the state at large. While residing in Blaine Mr. Mead also served as city attorney for five terms, and in November, 1898, he was elected county attorney, in which position he discharged his duties so acceptably that in the fall of 1900 he was re-elected for a second term. He tried the only murder case in Whatcom county, in which conviction was obtained and execution followed. This trial came to Whatcom county on a change of venue from Skagit county, and in the conduct of the case Mr. Mead was associated with Governor McBride. Nearly all of the offices which he has filled have been in the strict path of his profession or closely allied thereto, and as a lawyer and law-maker he has won distinction by his unfaltering devotion to the general good, and his fearlessness and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. He retired from the office of county attorney as he had entered it, with the confidence and good will of all, and is still serving as assistant prosecuting attorney. Mr. Mead has attended many county conventions of his party, and has several times served as chairman. He has three times been chosen as a delegate to the state convention, and was a delegate to the first Republican state convention, in 1889, when E. P. Ferry, the first governor of the state, was nominated.

Mr. Mead has been twice married. On the 3d of October, 1887, he wedded Miss Lizzie E. Brown, a daughter of John Brown, of Amhurstburg, Ontario, Canada, who is engaged in the customs service there. He was born in Canada and is of Scotch descent. There are three sons and a daughter of this marriage, Wendell, Rollin, Damon and Mary Alice. Wendell and the daughter are now students in the Model Department Normal. Mrs. Mead died August 10, 1898, and on the 5th of May, 1899, Mr. Mead was

married to Mrs. Mina Piper, a widow, and a daughter of Albert Hosmer, of Clay Center, Kansas. She is a native of Iowa, and by this marriage has become the mother of an interesting little son, Albert V., born April 13, 1900. Mr. Mead is connected, through membership relations, with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His nature is kindly, his temperament genial and his manner courteous, and he is everywhere held in high regard. At the bar he commands respect by reason of his deference to the court, his consideration for witnesses, his broad legal learning, his keenly analytical mind, and his marked devotion to his clients' interests.

LEOPOLD F. SCHMIDT.

Leopold Schmidt, one of Olympia's well known and successful business men, is a native of Germany, having been born on the noble river Rhine, in the year 1846. His early education was received in the schools of his native land, and when he was fourteen years old he went to sea; for several years he sailed between North and South America and later was on the Great Lakes from Chicago to Buffalo. In these voyages his main purpose was to learn the English language; he had attended a sailors' school and had passed his examination as seaman. In 1866 he went to Montana, where he engaged in mining at Helena, Deer Lodge and Butte. Mr. Schmidt then returned to Europe to attend a brewer's academy, at which he was graduated, and then returned to this country. His first venture in this line was the Centennial brewery, which he started in 1876 in Butte; this was the pioneer brewery of that city, and was continued under his efficient control until 1896, when he sold out and came to Olympia.

Here Mr. Schmidt built and incorporated the Olympia Brewing Company. This concern began business with a capacity of four thousand barrels a year; through Mr. Schmidt's liberal methods of doing business the plant has grown until now the product is forty-five thousand barrels, and it is the intention to increase it still further. The brewery is located about two miles out of Olympia, and the Olympia street railroad runs its cars to it, transporting the products directly to the Northern Pacific depot and to the docks. The water used in the manufacture of the beer is obtained from several flowing wells on the property, and is considered equal in the chemical analysis to the celebrated water from Waukesha, Wisconsin; there is no better water in the United States for the manufacture of a fine article of beer. The power for the plant is furnished from the lower Tumwater falls, which the company owns. The company has a very extensive business, and the beer is sent to all parts of the Sound country, to Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and to Asia; several times shipments of three carloads have been made to Dawson City on the Yukon, and the Olympia Brewing Company's beer is now widely and favorably known.

Besides being president of the above company, Mr. Schmidt is one of the stockholders and directors in the Capital National Bank of Olympia. Without question he is one of the city's most progressive business men, and is always ready to help along any enterprise intended to promote the welfare

of the city of his choice. He owns a carefully selected library and keeps himself informed on all the issues of the day. In politics he holds independent views; when in Butte he was one of the county commissioners; and he was a member of the constitutional convention and a member of the first legislature after statehood was obtained. He and his family reside in a beautiful home, and enjoy the high esteem of all their fellow citizens.

JOHN A. NEHER.

John A. Neher, who is connected with the lumbering interests of the northwest as proprietor of a shingle mill, occupies a commanding position in the industrial circles of this portion of the country. His labors, too, have been of a character that have not only contributed to his individual prosperity, but have also advanced the industrial and commercial growth of his adopted state. Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Whatcom who occupies a more enviable position in business circles, not only by reason of the splendid success he has achieved, but also because of the honorable, straightforward methods he has followed.

Mr. Neher was born on the 31st of October, 1864, in Auglaize county, Ohio. His father, John Neher, was a native of Germany, and after arriving at years of maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Mamage, a native of Switzerland. They became the parents of three children: John A.; August Henry, who, at the age of thirty-six years, is living in Lima, Ohio; and Katherine, the wife of Minor Sullivan, of Paulding, Ohio. The father passed away in the year 1866, but the mother is still living and now makes her home in North Dakota.

John A. Neher obtained his education in the country schools of Auglaize county, attending during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the home farm. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty years his entire time and attention were given to the work of cultivating the fields and harvesting the crops. In 1884 he went to Leadville, Colorado, to which place many travelers were proceeding because of the discovery of gold in that locality. For about three years Mr. Neher remained there, engaging in prospecting and mining. He then came to the coast, arriving in Seattle in the spring of 1888. For a year he lived in that city, and then removed to Snohomish county, where he established the second shingle mill within its borders. For five years he conducted the business, and then sold out and later came to Whatcom in 1894, where he established one of the first shingle mills in Whatcom county. At the present time he is largely interested in a number of enterprises of this character, including the Neher-Ross Mill, the Winner, the Washington and others. He is president of the Neher-Ross and the Washington companies, and a director of the Winner Company. These companies operate their own logging and bolt camps, and have about two hundred and fifty men on their pay rolls, to whom is given six hundred dollars per day. The business is, therefore, one of importance, and Mr. Neher deserves great credit for the establishment of indus-



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tries of this character, which contribute to the general good by reason of furnishing employment to such a large force of workmen.

On the 1st of January, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Nehler to Miss Cora V. Schowalter, who was born in Iowa, and her parents belong to old New England families. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nehler have gained many warm friends in Whatcom and this section of the state, and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. In his political views Mr. Nehler is a Republican, but has never had time nor desire to seek political preferment, giving his attention instead to his business affairs, and in their control he has shown marked executive ability, keen discrimination and unfaltering enterprise.

PETER ZIMMERMAN.

Peter Zimmerman, who is serving his second term as sheriff of Snohomish county, has been a resident of Washington since October, 1880. He was born in Stratford, Canada, in April, 1861. His father, Henry Zimmerman, also a native of that country, carried on farming on an extensive scale, was most progressive in his methods and won many premiums on his fine stock. He is now living retired. He wedded Mary Kruspe, and to them were born six sons and two daughters. John, who is extensively engaged in wheat-raising in the Big Bend country of Washington; Daniel, who spent four years in Alaska and is now proprietor of a storage warehouse in Everett; Peter; William, of Douglas county, who owns a fruit farm on the Columbia river and another at Grand Coteau; Marian, the wife of O. W. Schluenten, of Mexico; Lydia, the wife of William Rise, principal of the schools of Watsonville, California; E. H., who is in charge of the creamery at Watsonville and had charge of the butter and creamery department of the state fair of California; and Albert K., who is a photographer at Christ Church, New Zealand.

In the public schools Peter Zimmerman acquired his education, and remained at home upon the farm until nineteen years of age. In the meantime he had become familiar with farm work in all its departments, running a reaper when but twelve years old. Having an uncle in Snohomish county, on leaving home Mr. Zimmerman came here to visit him, and being pleased with the country he decided to locate. Two years later his uncle sold out, and Mr. Zimmerman then took up some timber land on the Snohomish river and was engaged in logging for ten years. He next went to Port Ludlow, where he was lumber inspector and also had charge of the loading of vessels. After two years had passed he went to Kent, King county, and engaged in merchandising. He was a member of the first city council there and carried on a successful business until 1893, when he lost six thousand dollars. Every store there failed during that financial crisis in the country's history.

Mr. Zimmerman then came to Everett and embarked in the dairy business, which he conducted until 1898, when he was elected county sheriff, and after serving for one term was re-elected. During his term in office he has been very successful in apprehending law-breakers and criminals of all classes, and his official service has been highly satisfactory to all law-

abiding citizens. He has always been a Republican, has taken an active part in the work of the party and has served as delegate to some of its conventions. For two years he was a member of the city council of Everett, representing the fifth ward.

In 1887 Mr. Zimmerman was married at Port Ludlow to Miss Annie R. Cannon, who was born and reared in London, England, and they have three children: Henry Eugene, Edna Charlotte and Clarence Arthur. Socially Mr. Zimmerman is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce. He has made investments in unimproved property both in this city and Port Angeles, and has considerable interests in mining property, and is a prosperous man, whose success is due entirely to his own efforts and is therefore most commendable.

On Christmas day of 1890 Mr. Zimmerman was presented with an exceptionally fine gold badge, two by two and a half inches, surmounted by a spread eagle, and set with three diamonds forming the center of stars, while instead of the name of the state there is a likeness in gold of George Washington. On the other side of the badge is an appropriate inscription, and of this badge Mr. Zimmerman has every reason to be proud.

LOUIS P. WHITE.

The thriving town of Whatcom, Washington, has enjoyed a rapid growth and development, has many prosperous places of business, and is an ideal place for the investment of capital and the building up of important enterprises. One of the factors in this prosperity has been the Bank of Whatcom, which has owed its existence and in a large measure its success to the capable financier and business man, Louis P. White, whose position in this town and his career will form the substance of this brief biography.

His father, Thornton White, came of an old southern family, and was a native of West Virginia. For many years he conducted a general department store in Terra Alta, West Virginia, but at the time of his death in July, 1902, he was living in retirement at the age of eighty years. He had married a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, Miss Bersheba A. Davis, who is now seventy-six years old and living at Terra Alta. One of their sons, William T., born in 1858, conducts a wholesale grocery at Piedmont, West Virginia; the daughter, Hattie J., born in 1871, lives with her aged mother at the old homestead at Terra Alta.

Louis P. White was born at Gladesville, in the part of old Virginia which is now comprised in West Virginia, December 20, 1856, and received such educational advantages as the schools of Terra Alta afforded up to the time he was sixteen years old. He then assisted his father till he was twenty-one, gaining in this time such valuable business experience that on attaining his majority he went to Newburg, West Virginia, and opened a grocery store on his own account, which he conducted with fair success for two years. He then returned to Terra Alta and helped his father carry on his business until 1882, in which year he went to Elk Garden, West Virginia, and estab-

lished a general merchandise store, which he conducted till 1892. He then closed out his mercantile interests and organized the Terra Alta Bank, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, and with P. S. Hyde as president. He retained the position of cashier in this institution until 1897, but in October of that year he disposed of his holdings in this institution and came to Whatcom, Washington, where he formed a co-partnership with William G. Brown, of Kingwood, West Virginia, in the organization of the Bank of Whatcom, with himself as manager, his son Clarence G. as assistant cashier, and S. A. Post cashier. The bank was founded on November 1, 1897, does a general banking business and has a credit rating of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. White had also extensive interests in mining property in this state; he was president of the Terra Alta Mining Company in the Mount Baker district, with a capital stock of one million dollars, and it adjoins the Post Lambert mines. A three hundred-foot tunnel has been constructed, and it is a free milling proposition with a water supply from Selicia creek, is located about twenty miles from the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad, and the assays show from five to three hundred and six dollars per ton, a handsome property, which will no doubt pay its owners magnificent returns.

Mr. White showed much interest in educational affairs after taking up his home in Washington, and was chairman of the board of trustees in the State Normal School at Whatcom. He was a Democrat, but took no part in the party's campaigns except to vote; he was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. White died July 9, 1903. His wife was in her maidenhood Mary E. Burke, a native of Bruceton, West Virginia, and a member of an old and prominent southern family. They were married in May, 1882, and four boys and four girls are now in the home. Clarence G., the oldest, has been mentioned above; Jessie P. is a young lady of eighteen and is in the Normal School at Whatcom; L. Pinckney, sixteen years old, is also a student at the normal; Lillie D., aged fourteen, is still in the public school; Harry S. is a boy of twelve and in school; William B. is aged ten; Helen Lucela, seven years old; and the baby of the family is Margaret Virginia, three years old.

THOMAS MORAN.

Thomas Moran, one of the representative men of Arlington, Washington, was born June 4, 1847, in New York state, and is a son of Patrick Moran, a native of Ireland, and Mary (Morarity) Moran, who came to America when young, and both settled in New York state. By trade the father was a stonemason, but later in life became a railroad man, and died in 1872, aged sixty-five years. The mother died in 1899, aged eighty-five years. Their children were as follows: James, John, William, Patrick, Delia, Ellen, Kate, Ellie, Thomas, and Maggie.

When Thomas Moran was six years of age he was taken by his parents to Madison, Wisconsin, and there attended public school until he was fourteen years of age. He enlisted in the Union army at Madison in Company

G, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully for three years. Among the most important engagements in which he participated may be mentioned that of Vicksburg, Mobile, Champion Hill, Jackson, Mississippi, and in the fall of 1865 he was mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, and then returned to Madison. For a time he engaged in farming and teaming, and then went to work in the construction department of a railroad, this continuing until 1870, when he became a fireman, and in 1890 went west to the Sound, locating at Arlington. He was superintendent of construction of the S. L. & E. Railroad, now the Northern Pacific Railroad. After his division of the construction was completed Mr. Moran engaged in the hardware business, and was the pioneer in that line in Arlington.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken a very active part in the affairs of his party, serving a number of times as delegate to the county and state conventions. He was elected county commissioner and served during 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, and during his term of office did much to improve the condition of the county and increase its material prosperity, securing the erection of needed bridges and the improvement of roads, etc.

In February, 1880, he was married at Muscatine, Iowa, to Avelina Sickman, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Frederick and Mary Sickman, old pioneers of Iowa, who came of German ancestry. Three children have been born to them, namely: Jess T., Lavina and Elmer. Mr. Moran is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Arlington, known as the E. M. Stanton Post.

HENRY L. MUNRO.

Henry L. Munro is a self-made man, who in the past ten years has advanced steadily step by step from a humble financial position to one of affluence, and his business record is such as any man might be proud to possess. He never incurs an obligation that he does not fulfill; he is straightforward and energetic in all his dealings; and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has succeeded because he has deserved success, owing to persistency of purpose and careful management. He is now the senior partner in the firm of Munro, Blake & Haskill, extensive dealers in hardware and also owners of a tinning and plumbing establishment.

Born in Grafton, Ontario, Canada, June 5, 1857, Henry L. Munro is the only child of Roderick and Mary (Purdy) Munro, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Vermont. He has three half-brothers and three half-sisters, namely: Robert, Andrew, George, Eliza, Susan and Agnes. He pursued his education in the schools of Grafton and afterward of Rochester, New York, but when he was fourteen years of age he started out to earn his own living by learning the tinsmith's trade in Rochester, where he worked for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Avon Springs, New York, where he followed the same trade for two and a half years, and in the fall of 1879 he removed to Batavia, New York, but on

the 1st of January, 1880, he returned to Avon Springs. On the 6th of September, 1881, he located in Penn Yan, New York state, where he was employed until April, 1884, when again he returned to Avon Springs, where he began business on his own account as a member of the firm of Wallace & Munro, dealers in hardware. He was thus engaged until the 1st of October, 1890, when he sold out preparatory to coming to Whatcom, and on the 7th of October he arrived in this city. Here he entered the employ of Underwood & Minturn, with whom he remained until May 24, 1893, when he established a store of his own. His capital was very limited, for he had lost much that he possessed during the financial panic. His stock was consequently small, but as his trade increased he enlarged his facilities. In the fall of 1896 he admitted E. N. Haskill to a partnership, and in August, 1897, they were joined by A. C. Blake, under the firm style of Munro, Blake & Haskill. Their store is located at the corner of Elk and Chestnut streets, and for some years they have enjoyed a constantly increasing business. They now carry a very large stock of shelf and builders' hardware, and they do a general tinning and plumbing business, furnace, steam and hot-water heating plants are sold and set up, and they now furnish employment to about twenty men in the different departments of their enterprise. They have an invested capital of about fifty thousand dollars and their annual sales reach a large figure, so that they realize a satisfactory profit on their labor.

In September, 1884, Mr. Munro was married to Miss Sarah Ellen Farnum, a native of Corning, New York, and a daughter of William Warren and Sarah E. Farnum, the former born in Vermont and the latter in the Empire state. They are now the parents of five children: William Henry, aged seventeen years; Walter A., aged fifteen; Hazel Louise, a maiden of thirteen; Irene Marie, ten years old; and Myra May, aged four.

Mr. Munro has served as a volunteer fireman at Whatcom since 1892, and was also a volunteer fireman in New York, so that his active service in this capacity covers altogether twenty-three years. He belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is a Chapter Mason, while in his political faith he is a Republican. Coming to the west he found here the business opportunities he sought. Realizing that the present and not the future holds the moment of advantage and that earnest effort is the foundation for all success, he has made for himself a creditable position in the business world among the substantial residents of Whatcom.

THOMAS HENRY PIDDUCK.

Thomas Henry Pidduck, one of the leading merchants of Seattle, Washington, was born June 18, 1858, in King's Swinford, Staffordshire, England, and is a son of Thomas Pidduck, born in Worcester, England, a contractor, who died November 18, 1901. The family is an old and honored one in England. The mother was Lucy (Boone) Pidduck, born in Dudley, England, and also came of an old English family. The following children were born to them: George Albin, associated with our subject in business; Rupert, a salesman for E. C. Cheasty & Company, of Seattle; Hannah Bella

married J. H. Shrewsbury, a grocer in Seattle; Sarah J. married Thomas Fenwick, a retired tanner of Rochester, New York, of which place he was a pioneer; Thomas H.

Thomas H. Pidduck was educated in Hartlepool, Durham county, England, in a private boarding school, and, concluding his studies in 1872, he went with his parents to Rochester, New York, and there remained three years. Returning to England he served an apprenticeship in the steel and iron industry at Stockton on Tees with the Bowesfield Iron & Steel Company, and during the eight years he was with them worked up from the office through the various departments until he was second superintendent and in charge of six hundred and fifty men. He left this concern in 1883 and returned to the United States and located in Chicago, where he embarked in a mercantile line, the steel and iron business not offering the same opportunities that it did in England. He and his brother conducted a grocery in Englewood, Chicago, for seven years, after which he sold his interest and came to Seattle, Washington, intending to embark in a stock business, but, being carried away by the excitement, invested heavily in Seattle real estate. The great fire came immediately afterwards, and upset his calculations, and he then went into the newspaper business as business manager of the *Daily Press*, under the administration of W. E. Bailey, and also held the position on the *Press-Times* after its consolidation. When the paper became involved, Mr. Pidduck was made receiver until the sheet was sold to the Puget Sound National Bank. A new company was organized, and he continued manager until the paper was sold to John Collins. Mr. Pidduck then went into a real estate and brokerage business, buying and selling, and in the fall of 1893 he went into the county court house as cashier of the county clerk's office and was there three years. He was then associated with the grocery firm of Louch, Augustine & Company until March, 1901, when he went into the same line of business with his brother George A. and J. T. Ross, under the style of Pidduck, Ross, Methorn Company, the last named gentlemen selling out after a few months.

In politics Mr. Pidduck is a Republican, and has been active in the party affairs. He has attended the greater number of the county conventions. On June 6, 1887, he was married in New York city to Mariah Appleton, a native of Yorkshire, England. Her father is a retired merchant, now living in Stockton, Durham county, England, the family being one of the old and long established ones of Yorkshire. The following family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Pidduck, namely: Edna Lucy, born in Chicago, April 12, 1888; Irene Margaret, born on Mercer Island, East Seattle, August 6, 1891, the first white girl born there; Ruth Isabel, born in Seattle, January 8, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Pidduck are consistent members of the First Methodist church. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Woodmen of the World. He is the oldest son and heir to a large estate, entailed, in England.

JOHN FURNESS.

John Furness, who is the treasurer of Puget Sound Ice & Storage Company at Everett, was born on the 9th of July, 1860, in Apedal, Norway, the only child of Iver and Marith Furness. His parents are also natives of the same country, and came of ancient Norwegian families. The father is a blacksmith by occupation, and followed his trade in his native land until 1869, when he determined to seek a fortune in America. He crossed the Atlantic to the United States with his family, and took up his abode in South Dakota, where he engaged in farming, and was also employed as a blacksmith by the government at Fort Thompson. Later he settled in Norman, Washington, arrived in this state in 1876, accompanied by his wife and son. Taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, he became one of the pioneer settlers of that locality, and has since carried on general farming, developing his land into a very rich and productive tract. He has now reached the age of seventy years, while his wife is sixty-seven years of age, and both are people of the highest respectability, enjoying in marked degree the confidence and good will of those with whom they have been associated.

John Furness was only about nine years old when he came with his parents to America. He had begun his education in the public schools of Norway, and after the emigration he became a student in the public schools of Yankton, South Dakota, where he continued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years. He then came to the Sound country with his parents, and after assisting his father in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm for a few years he engaged in the logging business, in which he continued for seven years, or until 1883. In the spring of 1884, with the capital he had acquired through his economy, industry and perseverance, Mr. Furness embarked in general merchandising at Norman, conducting his store there with success for thirteen years, until 1897. He carried a large and well selected line of goods, and his honorable business methods and courteous treatment of his patrons secured to him a large business. For three years following his retirement from mercantile pursuits he remained with his parents upon the home farm, and in April, 1901, he came to Everett, where he organized the Everett Creamery Company, acting as general manager of the business until the 1st of February, 1903, when this was incorporated with the business of the Puget Sound Ice & Storage Company. It was capitalized for thirty-five thousand dollars, with the following officers: O. E. Sully, president; M. S. Sully, vice president; K. K. Aaleu, secretary; and John Furness, treasurer. This company operates an ice plant, a creamery and cold storage, and are also wholesale dealers in dairy products and tropical fruits. They supply a large portion of the trade for the northern portion of the Sound country, and their business is extensive and profitable.

On the 9th of July, 1902, John Furness was united in marriage to Miss Jennie A. Peterson, a native of South Dakota and a daughter of O. C. and Marith Peterson, the father a native of Wisconsin and the mother of Norway, while both represent old Norwegian families. Mr. and Mrs. Fur-

ness now have a baby boy. Mr. Furness' political support is given to the Republican party. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world. Though no land is richer in opportunities or affords greater advantages than America, success is not to be obtained through desire, but must be persistently sought. In America labor is king, and the man who resolutely sets to work and accomplishes a purpose is certain of success if he has the qualities of perseverance, untiring energy and practical common sense. Mr. Furness is one whose career excites the admiration and gains the respect of all, for through his diligence and persistent purpose he has won a leading place in business circles in Everett, and has gained the good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

MINOR P. KIRKPATRICK.

Minor P. Kirkpatrick is one of the leading photographers in the Puget Sound country, and is conducting a fine studio in Whatcom, where he has met with splendid success for so young a man. He was born in Grand Island, Nebraska, June 2, 1880, a son of Gwynne and Elizabeth (Peterson) Kirkpatrick. The father, a native of Iowa, removed to Nebraska, and died in 1890, at the age of thirty-six years. The mother was born in Denmark and is still living, making her home in Whatcom. In the family are three children: Minor P.; Gwynne, twenty-one years of age; and Evelyn, who is eighteen years of age.

In the public schools of Nebraska Minor P. Kirkpatrick began the mastery of the branches of learning usually taught in the public schools, but when he was nine years of age he accompanied his mother on her removal to Whatcom, and here he completed his studies in the grammar schools. At the age of fifteen he put aside his text books, and was apprenticed for two years as a mechanic. Later he was employed for one year as a clerk in the dry-goods store of D. D. Fagin, and in 1900 he began learning photography with P. L. Hegg, with whom he spent six months, when he went to Colorado Springs. Later he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he worked with a government engineering party, running the township lines in Wyoming. During the summer of 1901 he returned to Wyoming for a short visit, and then again went to Colorado, conducting a photographic studio for about nine months. In January, 1902, he again came to Whatcom, and after working with P. L. Hegg for a few months he opened a studio of his own at 208½ East Holly street, where he has fitted up a first class gallery, supplied with all modern appliances and appointments for doing the best work. He has created a distinct high art style of portraiture, which is a departure from the old conventional style of photograph, and he draws his patronage from the best class of people in this city and vicinity. He is now meeting with excellent success, needing no other recommendation than his own work. Among the photographs which were exhibited at the Photographers' Annual Convention of the Pacific Northwest, at Tacoma, were two of his studies in portraiture which were chosen for exhibition at the National Photographers' Association. Mr. Kirkpatrick has the eye and taste of an artist, and his work gives the



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highest satisfaction and has won him fame among the members of the profession as well as with the general public.

JOHN B. FORBES.

John B. Forbes was born in Dundee, Scotland, on the 14th of March, 1833, being a son of John and Margaret (Stroeghen) Forbes. His parents were married in their native land, where for many years his father was employed as a carpenter, architect and draughtsman. Emigrating to America, he located first in New Jersey, but in 1845 removed to Louisiana, and in 1873 came to Mason county, Washington, where the remainder of his life was spent in the home of his children, he being called to his final rest in 1879, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. His wife departed this life many years previously. One of the sons of this family, George, now makes his home in Olympia, and the daughter, Mrs. Andrew Beck, is a widow residing in Alma, Washington.

John B. Forbes obtained his early education in the schools of Illinois, and in 1853 started on the long and arduous journey across the plains with ox teams. They started from Putnam county, Illinois, on the 13th of April, 1853, twenty-one wagons constituting their train, of which Harrison Rice was made the captain, and they arrived at The Dalles on the 25th day of the following September, five months and twelve days having been consumed in the journey. Remaining at The Dalles for a time, Mr. Forbes purchased his first farm on the Skokomish river, where he was also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. During the Indian war of 1855-6 he did service in quelling the uprising of the savages. Since 1882 Mr. Forbes has resided on his present farm, which consists of three hundred and twenty acres of rich and well improved land in the Skokomish valley, on which he has erected a substantial and commodious residence and other farm buildings. He is engaged in raising grain and hay, while a considerable portion of his time is also devoted to the stock business.

Mr. Forbes was married in 1873 to Miss Cornelia A. Taylor, a native of Jackson county, Illinois, and a daughter of Harrison Taylor, who removed to Oregon in 1854, while six years later, in 1860, he took up his abode in this commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have had four children, the eldest of whom, William H., is a prominent resident of Mason county. A daughter, Emily May, died in the twenty-second year of her age, after becoming the wife of Henry J. Burns. The second daughter, Harriet Edith, at home with her parents, received her education in the city of Olympia, and is a bright and intelligent young lady, a splendid cook and a fine equestrian. The youngest son, John B., Jr., helps his father in the conduct of the farm. In an early day Mr. Forbes did much surveying in the county, and is thus well acquainted with its topography. Both Mr. and Mrs. Forbes affiliate with the Baptist church, and in his fraternal relations the former is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while politically he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He has the honor of having been elected the first sheriff of Mason county.

AUGUST ELSTEREIT.

August Elstereit, a successful soda manufacturer and prominent citizen of Whatcom, Washington, was born July 14, 1861, at Berlin, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Semeit) Elstereit, both natives of Germany. Three children were born to this worthy couple, namely: August, Fred and Wilhelmenia.

August Elstereit was educated in the public schools in Berlin, which he left at the age of sixteen to engage in his father's produce business until he was twenty years of age. In 1881 he emigrated to the United States, and, locating in Wisconsin, for a year was engaged in railroad work, and then went further south and worked in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas and Mexico. In 1883 he returned north, locating in North Dakota, and engaged in the bottling business for about four years, when he removed to Montana and operated a general store near the railroad camps during the building of the Great Northern Railroad. His next location was Tacoma, to which city he removed in 1888, and there he engaged in conducting a general variety store. After two years he sold his stock and went to Anacortes, where he engaged once more in the bottling business during the boom at that place. At the expiration of three years he removed to Whatcom, and opened up what is known as the Cascade Soda Works. He is a manufacturer of mineral waters, all carbonated beverages, and carries on a general bottling establishment, shipping his output to Skagit, Snohomish, Island counties, and also to British Columbia. His plant is thoroughly equipped with all improved machinery and appliances, and the volume of his business is rapidly increasing, while he is constantly enlarging the field of his operation. Mr. Elstereit owns and operates the pioneer bottling and soda works in Whatcom county.

In February, 1888, he married Mary Schirschwitz, of Portage, Wisconsin, and a daughter of John and Henrietta Schirschwitz, natives of Germany. Two children have been born of this union, namely: William, now aged fourteen years; and Gertrude, aged ten. In politics Mr. Elstereit is a Republican, and takes an interest in local affairs, although the duties of his business are so pressing that he has no time to devote to outside affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Elstereit are members of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Eagles.

GEORGE ALBIN PIDDUCK.

George Albin Pidduck, a prominent and successful merchant of Seattle, was born at King's Swinford, Staffordshire, England, May 6, 1860, and is a son of Thomas Pidduck, born in Worcester, England, and died November 18, 1901. He was a contractor and came of a prominent old English family which traces back many generations. The maiden name of the mother was Lucy Boone, and she was born in Dudley, England, and her family is an old one in that part of the country. The following children were born to these parents: Thomas H., associated with his brother in the grocery business; James Rupert, salesman for E. C. Cheasty & Company, of Seattle;

Hannah Bella married H. Shrewsbury, a grocer in Seattle; Sarah J. married Thomas Fenwick, a retired tanner of Rochester, New York, one of the pioneers of that locality; and George Albin.

George A. Pidduck was educated in the private schools of his neighborhood, Bath House Academy in Hartlepool, England, and in 1873 went with his parents to Rochester, New York. After a residence there of three years he returned to England for eight years, during which time he was apprenticed to the grocery business of J. F. Mann, the leading grocer of Stockton. In 1880 he took charge of the grocery of Amos Hinton, the largest grocer of Middleboro-on-Tees. There were thirty-three men under him at that time, although he was only twenty-one years of age. He had a commission on all the sales of the house. After saving up what he deemed sufficient, he returned to Rochester in 1884, and entered the employ of Andrew Semple, and two years later moved to Chicago and worked for C. Jevne & Company for a year; then he and his brother Thomas started in business in Englewood, Chicago, under the name of Pidduck Brothers. At the expiration of three years he sold out and came to Seattle in 1889, and became interested in real estate, but made some unfortunate investments. He then worked on the staff in the business office of the *Press*. In 1893 he became manager of the coffee and spice department of a grocery house, and in 1895 was given full charge of the entire retail department, and remained in that capacity for five and one-half years, during which time he worked up the business until his house was the leading one of its kind on the coast. About this time he started in business with his brother Thomas and J. T. Ross, of Astoria, Oregon, and in six months they trebled their business, and now have the finest grocery establishment in the state.

Mr. Pidduck is liberal in his views, but affiliates with the Republican party and believes that reforms should be brought about as rapidly as the people are ready to receive them. He does not desire political preferment.

In February, 1892, he married, in Seattle, Miss Mimie J. Turner, who was born in Minnesota and is a daughter of H. T. Turner, a physician of Minnesota, who was a surgeon in the army, and comes of English-Irish descent, and was for some time connected with the state medical board. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pidduck, namely: Thomas Gladstone, aged nine years; Fannie Letitia, aged eight years; and Agnes Louise. The family are all members of the First Presbyterian church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pidduck are very prominent socially, and they have a host of warm personal friends.

DAVID ELLISON.

From a very early period the Canadians were strongly represented in that vast region which now constitutes the northwest of the United States. This was due to the fact that the French, who were the settlers of Canada as well as the first explorers of the country bordering on the Great Lakes, furnished most of the material for the rank and file of the fur companies, whose employes were constantly roving over the vast wilderness which stretched from the straits of Mackinac to Puget Sound and from the borders

of California to the Atlantic Ocean. These "couriers de bois," as they were called in French, or rovers of the wilderness, were the first to visit many of the localities along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, where they went either as trappers in pursuit of the numerous fur-bearing animals which then abounded, or as "voyageurs" transporting men and supplies for the fur companies up and down the innumerable rivers that watered these trackless wilds. As the period of exploration gave way to the period of settlement many of these restless wanderers settled down in permanent abodes and became a very substantial part of the population which eventually accumulated through all this region. The descendants of these hardy men are to be found all over the states of the northwest, and their numbers have been greatly increased by more recent emigration from the Dominion. Among those contributed by our geographical neighbor to assist in the upbuilding of the state of Washington was the family of Ellison, which came to Mason county at a date so early as to be entitled to rank as "first settlers."

Joseph Ellison, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1827, came to the province of Ontario, Canada, when sixteen years of age, grew to manhood, married Mary Cummings and reared a family in that country. After living together about forty years and having heard much of the wealth, enterprise and rapid development of the Puget Sound region he decided that it would be a desirable place of residence, and offered better opportunities for his children than were to be obtained in their native place. So, disposing of his property and packing the household goods he turned his face toward the westward and went with his whole family to the coast in 1884. They located in Mason county when it was still sparsely settled and but little developed, and immediately began to do their share toward the upbuilding of their adopted country, while striving at the same time to better their individual fortunes. The family originally numbered eight children, but several of these were removed by death, and all the survivors are now residents of Washington. Mrs. Francis Carr, the only daughter, lives at Kamilehe; Robert is a farmer in Mason county; and Albert resides at Norman.

David Ellison, the other living son and third in age of the surviving children, was born in Grey county, Ontario, bordering on Georgian Bay, January 5, 1864, and was consequently twenty years old when his parents came to Mason county. He was educated in his native country, and after his arrival on the Sound sought employment at logging, which was then as now one of the important industries of this section. He continued in the lumber business seven years, by which time he had saved up enough money to buy a farm of eighty acres and set up housekeeping for himself. He increased his land from time to time as prosperity attended him until his holdings amounted to one hundred and twenty acres, which he sold at a good price and purchased the place where he now resides. It is only necessary to look over this property to see that Mr. Ellison is not only an industrious and enterprising man, but a good farmer who believes in keeping up with the progress of the times and having everything shipshape around the premises. One will notice that the residence and outbuildings are all comfortable structures, and that the fencing, gates, roads and other

appurtenances are kept in good order. But the best of all is that excellent financial results have followed the practical and progressive methods of Mr. Ellison. He devotes his attention mostly to raising hay, grain and stock, owning some valuable short-horn cattle and some good horses. In fact, his farm is considered one of the best managed and most profitable in Mason county. Mr. Ellison shows his love of a good horse, as well as his quality as farmer, by driving a spanking team which proves by its appearance that it is well groomed, well fed and well bred.

Mr. Ellison is a Republican in politics, and on the ticket of that party was elected to the important office of county commissioner, which position he is holding at the present writing, and its business has been so well attended to and its duties so conscientiously discharged as to extract praise from all who are conversant with such matters. He has shown himself to be reliable, painstaking and watchful of the people's funds, careful in making contracts and equally so in seeing that they are strictly carried out for the benefit of all the people.

In 1893 Mr. Ellison was married to Miss Annie, daughter of Christopher Simmons, who enjoys the distinction of having been the first white boy born in the state of Washington. This interesting event occurred shortly after the arrival of his father, Colonel Michael T. Simmons, which was in 1844, when white inhabitants were few and far between in any of the territory now included in the Puget Sound commonwealth. Colonel Simmons, therefore, was a pioneer of the pioneers, being one of the first settlers of what is now Thurston county, and in all the requisites of courage, hardihood, capacity to brave and to endure without complaining he was a fine sample of those heroes whose daring and self-sacrifice were indispensable in subduing the inhospitable conditions of the western wilds when the whites first began to supplant the red man. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison have three children, Herbert Ray, Joseph Newell and David Orren, all of whom give promise of eventually becoming such men as will reflect credit upon themselves and their worthy parentage. Mr. Ellison holds fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and it is not too much to say that when the strict rules in such matters are observed he will be found to measure up to all the requirements of good citizenship.

ROBERT J. GLEN.

Robert J. Glen, one of the prominent merchants and the city clerk of Blaine, Washington, was born April 19, 1857, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is a son of Robert Glen, a native of Scotland, who was a butcher, and died in 1898, and his wife, Mary (Mason) Glen, was born in London, England, and is now living in Tacoma, Washington. The children born to these worthy parents are as follows: Albert, in the fish-trap business in Fairhaven, Washington; William J., a resident of Tacoma; Robert J.; Susie, wife of J. W. Earl, of Tacoma; and Miss Jennie E.

Robert J. Glen was educated in the public and high schools of Minneapolis, graduating from the latter in 1875, after which he attended the Uni-

versity of Minnesota and was graduated therefrom in 1880. At the conclusion of his school days, he went to Fort Sisseton, Dakota, as a post trader, and remained twelve years. In 1891 he settled in Blaine, Washington, and embarked in a butchering and grocery business, which has occupied him ever since, and he is meeting with marked success. He is a Populist, and has been active in politics, having been elected a member of the city council of Blaine during 1895-6-7-8; elected city clerk for the years 1901-2-3, and is still holding that office of trust and responsibility. He was also elected a member of the state legislature which returned John L. Wilson to the United States senate, and he has attended all the county and state conventions since locating in Washington. Not only is he influential, but he is also very popular with all classes, and his future is a bright one, many additional honors evidently being in store for the successful young politician and business man.

On February 26, 1889, he was married to Mable Sanborn at Webster, South Dakota. She was born in Massachusetts, and is a daughter of Dr. J. H. Sanborn, a prominent physician of Newport, Rhode Island, and who was hospital steward during the Civil war. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Glen, Winona. Mr. Glen is a member and the financier of the Ancient Order United Workmen, and member and clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America.

FREDERICK WELLINGTON HARRINGTON.

Frederick Wellington Harrington, one of the representative men of Marysville, Washington, was born April 18, 1865, in Port Huron, Michigan, and is a son of George Harrington, who was a native of Michigan, but came of an old New England family dating back to the Revolution, of English-Irish descent. George Harrington was a lumberman, and died in 1899, aged seventy-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Wealthy Allen, and was born in Indiana. Her parents were pioneers of Indiana, and she died in 1866, aged thirty-two years. Our subject has one sister, Mrs. Tenie Levere; one half-brother, Herbert, and one half-sister, Mrs. Ellen Regan.

Frederick W. Harrington went to school a few months during the winter, but had very few advantages for securing an education, and he left school at the age of fourteen years to work in the lumber woods for his father, continuing in that line for about three years, when he engaged in the logging business for himself, and so continued at different points in Michigan until 1889, when he came to the Puget Sound and located at Marysville. At first he obtained employment in the shingle mill, but later engaged in prospecting for about three years, after which he engaged in the manufacturing of shingles with his brother Herbert and John Regan (his brother-in-law), the concern being known as the Harrington Shingle Company; it was established in August, 1896. The mill has a daily capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand shingles, and the product is shipped to eastern markets. Mr. Harrington acts as general manager.

On January 7, 1903, Mr. Harrington was married to Caroline Rencey, a native of Germany. In politics Mr. Harrington is a Democrat, and was elected to the city council in 1899 and served two years. Fraternally he is a

member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Foresters of America.

LESTER S. HANDSAKER.

Lester S. Handsaker, the secretary of the California Mining Company of Tacoma, was born in Lebanon, Illinois, in 1870, his parents being John and Henrietta (Horner) Handsaker. The father was a native of Derbyshire, England, and represented an old and distinguished family of that country. His ancestors were the occupants of the Handsaker Lodge, an old estate and the palatial residence, which has been standing through many generations and is still a feature of the landscape in Derbyshire. The Handsakers possessed a coat of arms and were people of prominence in England.

John Handsaker learned the trade of wagon-making, and has followed that pursuit during the greater part of his active business life. In 1848 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in a sailing vessel, the voyage requiring several months. At length he landed at New Orleans, whence he made his way northward to Lebanon, Illinois, becoming one of its early settlers. There he engaged in business as a wagon-maker, conducting his shop for many years, until 1874, when he emigrated with his family to Oregon, taking up his abode in the Willamette valley, where he resided for seventeen months. He then removed to Ashland in Southern Oregon, where he resided until 1888, and in that year came with his family to Tacoma, where he is now living a retired life. He is a respected and venerable old man of eighty-one years. His wife, a native of Illinois, is also living.

Lester S. Handsaker acquired a good education in the Puget Sound University in Tacoma, and at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois. After the completion of his collegiate work he learned the art of telegraphy, which business he followed for twelve years, partly in connection with commercial work, but during the greater part of the time in railroad construction work. He was construction operator on all the railroads into this northwestern section of the country, acting in that capacity for the Northern Pacific Railroad for a considerable period in Montana, Idaho and Washington. About a year ago, however, he severed his connection with the railroad company and became secretary of the California Mining Company, a prosperous gold mining corporation, owning and operating a valuable mine in California. Of this company T. H. Wilkins is president. The duties of his position occupy Mr. Handsaker's entire time and attention, and his business ability and enterprise are proving a noticeable factor in the successful conduct of the company's business.

In 1900 was celebrated the marriage of Lester S. Handsaker and Miss Nellie Pettijohn, a native of Westfield, Indiana, in which place the wedding occurred. They now have one son, Arthur C. Mr. Handsaker is a member of the First Methodist church of Tacoma, and is interested in other measures for the benefit and improvement of the city. He is thoroughly familiar with the railroad development and with the progress in other lines of the northwestern country, and has a wide acquaintance in this part of the state.

FREDERICK J. WOOD.

Frederick J. Wood, manager of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, of Fairhaven, and a very prosperous man, was born July 2, 1869, in Stanton, Michigan. His father is Edwin Kleber Wood, a native of New York state, and president of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company. His wife bore the maiden name of Marian Susan Shayer, and she, like her husband, was born in New York state, while both came from good American stock. Our subject has one brother, Walter, of San Francisco.

Frederick J. Wood was educated in the common schools of Stanton, Michigan, the Detroit high school and Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan. At the age of nineteen years he left school to engage in a lumber business with his father for two years, when, in the spring of 1891 he went west to San Francisco to engage in the same line of business his father was already interested in, under the style of S. E. Slade Lumber Company. He entered the company as bookkeeper and continued in that position a year, when he removed to Hoquiam, Washington, on Gray's Harbor, and was superintendent of the sawmill there from 1892 until 1900, returning to San Francisco in January of that year. In November, 1900, Mr. Wood settled in Fairhaven, Washington, and with his father purchased the sawmill plant owned by the Fairhaven Land Company, he being made its manager. This concern is now known as the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, manufacturers of lumber and lath, and has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber and twenty-five thousand feet of lath every ten hours, and employment is given one hundred and twenty-five men. After purchasing the mill the partners removed all the old machinery, remodeled and equipped it with modern improved machinery. The pay roll amounts to one hundred thousand dollars per year, and the officers are as follows: E. K. Wood, president; C. A. Thayer, secretary and treasurer. The company is capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars. The head offices of the company are located in San Francisco, California. The output supplies the company's lumber yards at San Francisco, San Pedro and Los Angeles, California, and a considerable export trade is carried on with China, western coast of Australia, Mexico and the Fiji Islands, and the company's plant is one of the best equipped on the Sound.

In May, 1891, Mr. Wood was married to Anna Bale, a native of England, and a daughter of Henry Bale, a resident of Lake View, Michigan. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, namely: Warren Bale, aged eight years; Marian Susan, aged six years. Fraternally Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks and the Maccabees. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician. The success which has attended his efforts is but the logical outcome of well directed effort along legitimate channels.

JOHN L. BOYLE.

John L. Boyle, who is now superintendent of the water works in the city of Snohomish, was born on the 22d of November, 1861, and is a native



J. W. Wood

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of Perth, Scotland. For many generations his ancestry can be traced in Scotland, and it was in the land of hills and heather that David Boyle, his father, was born and reared. He was a dyer by trade, following that occupation through long years. In 1868 he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, establishing his home in Canada. About 1890, however, he removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he is now living at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maggie Lovitt, was likewise a native of Scotland, and is now fifty-eight years of age. In the family were two sons and a daughter, the brother and sister of our subject being David, who is living at Startup, Washington, where he is engaged in mining, and Maggie, the wife of Daniel Gorre, a resident of Haliburton, Ontario, Canada.

In the public schools of Haliburton, Ontario, John Lovitt Boyle pursued his education until seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Michigan. He spent a short period in that state, however, after which he went to sea in a merchant vessel engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. Later he was connected with a vessel in the Pacific trade, making voyages between San Francisco and Australia. He was thus connected with marine life until September, 1882, when he decided to remain on land, and came to Snohomish. Here he was engaged in the logging business for nine years or until 1891, when he took up his abode in the city and became connected with the hardware trade as one of the proprietors of the store conducted by the firm of Benson & Boyle. This relation was maintained for two years, and between 1893 and 1897 Mr. Boyle was engaged in the sawmill and railway service of the Great Northern Railroad Company.

In 1897, however, Mr. Boyle was called to public office, being elected marshal of the city of Snohomish for a term of one year. The following year he was elected city clerk and also superintendent of the city water works. He served in the former capacity for one year and has been retained in the latter position up to the present time, covering a period of five years. In 1892 he had been elected constable, and has been re-elected at each biennial election since.

On the 20th of March, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Boyle and Miss Hattie J. Procton, a native of Denver, Colorado, and a daughter of Alexander and Teriza (Smith) Procton. They now have three children, two sons and a daughter: Helen, aged eleven years; Phinister, a lad of eight summers; and Gordon, who is the baby of the household. Mr. Boyle is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Knights of the Maccabees. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, takes an active interest in the work of the party and has been a delegate to a number of the county conventions. He has also served on the county executive committee, and his public service has been ever above reproach, for in the discharge of his official duties he is prompt, reliable, accurate and trustworthy.

E. M. ADAMS.

E. M. Adams, a grocer of Blaine, was born March 25, 1862, in Springfield, Illinois. His father, Joel M. Adams, was a native of Vermont, and

through the greater part of his life followed farming. Removing westward he became a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1867, when he was fifty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Stanfield, was a native of Rhode Island, and her death occurred in the year 1864. They were the parents of five sons, of whom our subject is the youngest, the others being Elisha W., Joel, John Q. and George T.

E. M. Adams was only two years old at the time of his mother's death, and was left an orphan at the early age of five years. He was educated in the public schools near Springfield, and later pursued a business course in Keokuk, Iowa, leaving school at the age of eighteen years. He then turned his attention to farming, which he followed for two years, then began work as a car-builder. Subsequently he followed the same pursuit in St. Louis, Missouri, and when twenty-one years of age he came into possession of the old family homestead, which he operated for a season and then sold. In the fall of 1883, in company with his brother George, he went west to Nebraska to visit his elder brother, John, and in the spring of 1884 he proceeded to Idaho, where he became engaged in the photographing business in company with his brother, Elisha. He made a tour of eastern and southern Washington and Oregon, arriving at Seattle in the fall of 1884. He then bought and fitted up a floating photograph gallery, and from that point made a trip through the Sound, touching at Port Townsend, Friday Harbor, San Juan, Coupeville, Bellingham Bay and other points. Arriving at Whatcom late in the autumn of that year, he remained there and conducted his gallery until the following spring, when he sold out to his brother.

In June, 1885, Mr. Adams came to Blaine and took up a homestead three miles east of the present townsite. After remaining upon the farm for three years he again abandoned the plow, having perfected the title to his property, and went to Seattle, where he was engaged in contracting and building, in partnership with George W. Reid. This relation was maintained until 1889, when he returned to Blaine, and there he also engaged in carpentering and building for a time, but later turned his attention to the real estate and brokerage business, in which he continued up to the summer of 1890. He then bought out a hardware business, conducting the store until the following winter, when he sold out. Once more he became identified with the building interests of the city, and in connection with this operated a sawmill, his time being thus occupied until July, 1899. He then again became a factor in commercial circles, opening a hardware and furniture business, in partnership with James G. Lund. They remained in this enterprise until February, 1901, when they sold that store and opened their grocery store, which is conducted under the firm style of Adams & Lund.

In his political views Mr. Adams is a stalwart Republican, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day and gives an unfaltering support to the principles of the party. From 1894 until 1898, covering two terms, he served as justice of the peace, and in 1900 was appointed census enumerator for his district. He takes quite an active interest in county and state politics, has served as a delegate to conventions, and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party.

In July, 1889, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Caroline Bond, a native

of Minnesota. Three children have been born to them: Victor G., Portia and Daphny, aged respectively twelve, four and two years.

THOMAS T. ALDWELL.

The present deputy collector of customs at Port Angeles, Clallam county, is the son of John and Sarah Louise (Lloyd) Aldwell, who were both natives of England and later came to Canada, where the husband died in 1876. Mrs. Aldwell is still living and makes her home in Port Angeles with her son, Thomas.

Thomas T. Aldwell was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1868, and received a good education at Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario. On leaving college he accepted a position in the Federal Bank at Chatham, Ontario, and later became connected with the Dominion Bank. In 1890 he went to Boston, and for a short time was one of the publishers of a newspaper, but he decided that the west was a better place for a man of his spirit and accordingly came to Port Angeles in 1891, where he has resided to this time and become one of the prominent business men. On his arrival he took up a ranch claim in Clallam county and also conducted a livery stable in town. As those were the flourishing times for the northwest he made money and invested heavily in real estate. He seems to be one of the few men who can have a number of irons in the fire at once without inviting failure. He got control of some of the wharfs and organized the Port Angeles Transfer Company. Later he bought the Port Angeles *Tribune-Times*, the leading newspaper of the city, and was its business manager and city editor.

Mr. Aldwell is a prominent Republican of his county, and in 1896 was nominated and elected to the office of county auditor, serving two terms of two years each. In 1900-01 he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Clallam county. From the expiration of his term as auditor, until January 1, 1903, he carried on his extensive real estate operations, but at that date he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the Puget Sound district, with the seat of his jurisdiction at Port Angeles. Although his office makes large demands upon his time, he retains most of his real estate interests. He is one of the owners of the Clallam county land which contains the canyon of Elwha, five miles from Port Angeles. The conditions here and the rapidity of Elwha river are such as to afford fine facilities for developing water power, and this opportunity is likely to be taken advantage of in the near future by capitalists, who are already interested in the enterprise. The canyon was considered of so much importance, both from a picturesque and utilitarian standpoint, that a complete illustrated description of it was given in one of the recent publications of the United States Geological Survey, the article being compiled by F. H. Newell, chief of the division of hydrography, who made a trip here for that purpose.

Mr. Aldwell is at present the owner of the *Courier*, a local weekly. For one who is not yet in the prime of life his career may be considered remarkably successful. In 1899 he was married at Port Angeles to Miss Eva M. Wolf, and they have one daughter, Ellen Nora.

ANTHONY M. ABEL.

Although Anthony M. Abel has been a resident of Snohomish for only two years, he has already gained the favorable regard of the public both by reason of his many excellent traits of character and his ability in the line of his chosen profession, the law. He is now serving for the second term in the position of city attorney.

Mr. Abel was born in Sussex county, England, on the 20th of September, 1874, but is of Scotch lineage. In 1882 his father, George Abel, brought his family to the United States. He had married Amelia A. Hagber, a native of England, and on crossing the Atlantic they took up their abode in Salina, Kansas, where they are still living. Mr. Abel is a florist, having always followed that business. Both he and his wife are fifty-four years of age. The members of their family are as follows: William H., who is serving as prosecuting attorney of Chehalis county, Washington; George D., of Lincoln county, Kansas, who was formerly prosecuting attorney there, and is first lieutenant in Company C, of the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was raised for service in the Philippine war.; Annie H., who is instructor of English in the high school of Lawrence, Kansas; Rosa, who is assistant principal in the high school of Burlington, Kansas; Lena, who is principal of the high school of Florence, Kansas; and Lucy, who is attending the Kansas University. It will thus be seen that the members of the family have attained considerable distinction along those lines of labor demanding strong intellectuality and marked mental ability.

Anthony M. Abel was a youth of eight years when he came with his parents to America. He first attended the public schools of Salina, Kansas, and afterward became a student in the Salina Normal College, while subsequently he matriculated in the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, where he was graduated in the class of 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After completing his collegiate course he came to the Pacific coast and for a short time was a member of the bar of Chehalis county, but came to Snohomish in May, 1901, and opened an office here. He has gained a very gratifying clientage during the two years of his residence here, for the public, recognizing his professional skill, has entrusted important litigated interests to his care. In the fall of 1901 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as city attorney, and later in the year he was nominated on both tickets for the position and was re-elected in 1902, so that he is now the incumbent in the office, serving for the second term. He has always voted with the Democracy, and takes an active interest in the growth and success of the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is yet a young man, possessed of laudable ambition, strong resolution and energy, and with these qualities to serve as a foundation on which to rear the superstructure of success, it is not difficult to predict what his future will be.

NEWTON W. BUSH.

Hon. Newton W. Bush is one of the foremost lawyers of Chehalis county, Washington, and before he came to this state he had been a success-

ful practitioner in Michigan and the recipient of several important offices, and in the time he has been here has been twice elected a member of the state legislature. Mr. Bush is the son of Peter and Clarissa (Merrill) Bush. His father was born in New Jersey and settled in Michigan in 1831, on a farm in Oakland county; in 1852 he removed to Livingston county, where he took up a tract of government land. Peter Bush died in Michigan in 1872, and his wife, who was a native of Vermont, died in February, 1901.

Newton W. Bush was born at Milford, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1845. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1865, when he was twenty years old, he organized at Corunna, Michigan, a company of soldiers for enlistment in the Civil war. He was elected first lieutenant, and the company was sent to Cincinnati to join General Broadhurst's Michigan cavalry, but before they saw active service the war was over. On his return home Mr. Bush took up the study of law at St. Johns with J. O. Selden, a brother of Judge Selden, of New York. In 1874 he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state, and he opened his first office in Hubbardston, Ionia county, where he remained for five years, and then went to Mecosta in Mecosta county and continued his practice till 1889. He early became prominent in Republican politics, and at both these towns was elected to various offices, such as justice of the peace, city clerk, city attorney, etc. In 1889 Mr. Bush came to Aberdeen, and this has since been the seat of his interests and his constantly growing practice. He had been here but a short time when he was admitted to practice in the supreme court as well as the United States district and circuit courts. Two years after he took up his residence here he was elected by the Republicans of the county to represent them in the legislature in 1892-93, and he served again in 1900-01. Mr. Bush was the first city attorney of Aberdeen upon its organization under the present charter in 1890.

In 1866 Mr. Bush was married at St. Johns, Michigan, to Miss Louisa M. Kniffen. Their elder son is Professor Albert W. Bush, principal of the schools at South Bend, Washington; and the other is Floyd M., purser for the Alaska Steamship Company. Mr. Bush is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On their removal to Washington Mrs. Bush became interested in the Degree of Honor, the woman's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and she was rapidly promoted; from chief of the local lodge at Aberdeen she passed different official positions in the state jurisdiction to grand chief of honor, and now she is superior chief of honor of the Superior Lodge of Honor of the United States, quite a distinction for a woman from the far west.

WILLIAM C. BUTLER.

William C. Butler is the president of the First National Bank of Everett and the general manager of the Puget Sound Reduction Company. He has been connected with the latter enterprise since its inception. It was incorporated in 1892, and the business has grown to mammoth proportions. The smelter is one of the industries which gave rise to the city of Everett, and

Mr. Butler came here when it was established at this point. It was started in a small way, but the business has constantly grown until employment is now furnished to two hundred men. They handle ore which comes to them from thousands of miles in all directions, from Alaska to Mexico and from many intermediate points along the coast. The local business is also steadily growing, and the plant is a very complete one, equipped with the latest improvements and capable of handling seven thousand tons of ore each month.

The First National Bank of which Mr. Butler is the president is the oldest bank in the city. It is a combination of the old First National Bank and the Everett National Bank, and with the latter Mr. Butler was identified prior to the consolidation. He thoroughly understands the banking business, and under his capable control the institution has won a very creditable position in banking circles of the state. Associated with him in the enterprise are men of business capacity and financial strength, and the First National Bank received the unqualified endorsement and confidence of the public.

In connection with the business of the Puget Sound Reduction Company considerable building has been carried on in Everett. At the time of the establishment of the smelter here a large number of residences were erected for the men employed in connection with the plant, and as the business has grown more homes have been built, and still more are being erected in that vicinity. The work carried on in the smelter is that of extracting the metal from the ore—gold, silver, copper and lead being thus transformed into marketable products. The buildings of the company cover about twelve acres.

Mr. Butler is also interested in timber lands and logging to a considerable extent and was one of the organizers of the Norman Logging Company and also of the Lime & Lumber Company. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is pre-eminently a business man, alert, enterprising, far-sighted and energetic, and his ability in the control of varied and important interests has not only led to his own success but has been a force for the upbuilding and improvement of this section of the state.

DAVID E. BARTRUFF.

No history of Whatcom county would be complete without extended mention of David E. Bartruff, for to no other man does the county owe so large a debt of gratitude as to Mr. Bartruff. He erected the first house in the county, has been the promoter of a number of its business enterprises and public improvements, and is now the proprietor of the Washington Hotel, a splendid hostelry which would be a credit to a city of much greater size than the county seat. While he has prospered in his undertakings, becoming one of the substantial citizens of this section of the state, his labors have also proved of marked benefit to the community, and we take pleasure in presenting his life record to our readers.

Mr. Bartruff is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born on the 26th of February, 1855. His parents, John A. and Sarah (Royer) Bartruff, were also natives of the Keystone state, and were representatives of old families whose ancestry can be traced back through three hundred years.

John A. Bartruff was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. In the family were five sons and four daughters: David; Hiram, who was the eldest and is now deceased; John, who is now forty-nine years of age; Alfred, who has also passed away; Edward, thirty-five years of age; Katie, the wife of J. A. McBride, of Whatcom; Sarah, the wife of Washington Fritz, of Pennsylvania; Ida, who is also living in that state; and Minnie, the widow of George Young.

David E. Bartruff spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads. He attended the public schools through the winter months and in the summer seasons assisted in the labors of the farm. At the age of sixteen he permanently left school in order to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for two years, and then he determined to try his fortune in some of the western states, believing that he would have better opportunity in the new and rapidly growing districts of the country. He spent one year in Canton, Ohio, and the next in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1876 went to De Kalb county, Illinois, remaining for about two years in that state. He also returned to his native state in the centennial year, in order to visit the exposition in Philadelphia. In 1877 he located in Clay Center, Kansas, and, as in the other states, he there followed his trade, and also began contracting. For five years he remained in the Sunflower state. He went to Abilene, Dickinson county, in 1878, spending three years there, during which time he was recognized as one of its leading contractors and builders, employing on an average twenty men. In the spring of 1880 he visited San Francisco, California, and intended to locate permanently on the coast. He had thought to settle in Washington, but, changing his plans, he returned to Kansas, where he remained through the succeeding year. He next went to Deming, New Mexico, where he was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company for four months, after which he made his way to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he did a general contracting business for a year.

In 1883 Mr. Bartruff went to Denver, Colorado, and in August of the same year came to the northwest, settling in Fairhaven, but while on his way here he stopped at Seattle and purchased the lumber and other necessary materials with which to build his first house in Whatcom county. His first work in this county was getting out the timbers for the Knox & Musher mill in Fairhaven, after which he began general contracting and building, and was soon known as one of the leading contractors of this portion of the state—a position which he has since occupied. His patronage has been extensive, and it is said that he has paid out greater sums in wages than any other man in the county. In 1885 he purchased a ranch near Fort Bellingham and planted one of the finest fruit orchards in the county. Soon it began to bear, and is to-day one of the finest orchards of the northwest. In this way he has demonstrated the possibilities of the country as a fruit-producing district, and many have since profitably followed his lead in this respect. Many of the finest residences in Whatcom and the surrounding districts stand as monuments to his enterprise and his skill in the builder's art, and yet his efforts have not been confined to the two lines of business already mentioned. He has made judicious investments, and now owns considerable property in Whatcom county, all improved. In 1896 he purchased on

Dock street, between Maple and Chestnut streets, several lots, on which he erected the Washington Hotel, at first a nine-room house, but to this he has added from time to time until the addition made in 1903 enlarged it to a hostelry of ninety rooms, the last addition being an annex. Mr. Bartroff conducts a splendid family and commercial hotel. He personally superintends the purchasing of supplies, and on the table are found all the luxuries which the market affords. The sleeping rooms, the offices, sample room, and parlors are all well ventilated, well lighted and tastefully and conveniently furnished, and the Washington Hotel is a most creditable institution of Whatcom.

Mr. Bartruff has been twice married. On the 17th of September, 1891, he wedded Miss Mazie E. Kolp, a daughter of Martin and Mary Kolp. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died September 12, 1890, leaving a daughter, Ruth, who is now nine years of age. For his second wife Mr. Bartruff chose Miss Mand Lowe, a native of New York, the wedding being celebrated in November, 1902. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bartruff hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, while politically he is a Republican. Thirteen times he has crossed the continent on business or pleasure, and thus has gained much knowledge of his native land. He is a typical western business man, alert to grasp opportunities, quick to take advantage of possibilities, reliable, persevering and determined. He has never taken advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men in his business career, but has labored along lines which have promoted his individual success and have also advanced the general prosperity of the community.

LOUIS FOSS.

Among the capitalists of the northwest whose judicious investments in property and whose successful control of commercial interests have brought them a gratifying measure of success, is Louis Foss, now residing in Anacortes. He is a native of the land of the midnight sun, and to no country is the United States more greatly indebted for a valuable citizenship than to Norway. Her sons who have come to the new world have ever been law-abiding citizens, industrious and progressive, and in the opportunities of the new world they have achieved success that adds to the general prosperity of their adopted land. Mr. Foss was born in Bergen, Norway, on the 10th of April, 1849, a son of Mathias and Andria (Anderson) Foss, who were also natives of Norway. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native country in 1876, when seventy-seven years of age, while his wife, surviving him until 1900, passed away at the very advanced age of one hundred years. Louis Foss had four brothers and five sisters, as follows: Anders, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Andrias, who died in infancy; Edias, who died at the age of five; Larine and Rakil, daughters, who passed away at the age of two years; Louise, the widow of Simon Knutson and a resident of Fosston, Minnesota; Rakil, Larine and Andrias, who are living in Norway.



Louis G. ...

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Louis Foss is the youngest member of the family. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the academy at Vossevangen, Norway, where he spent three years, being graduated in 1868 with high honors, ranking third in his class. After his graduation he engaged in teaching school for two years, and then, with a desire to try his fortune in the new world, he bade adieu to friends and native land, and in July, 1870, came to the United States. He settled first at Red Wing, Minnesota, and after working as a farm hand in the locality for a short time he went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, being employed in the lumber business at scaling logs. He there remained until 1874, when he went to the Black Hills, during the first gold excitement. He operated there until 1876, and then returning to Minnesota he engaged in merchandising at Zumbrota, in connection with H. H. Palmer, continuing in the business until 1881. In that year he removed to Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, where he carried on merchandising until 1883, when, disposing of his interests there, he established himself in business at Fosston, Polk county, Minnesota. He was quite successful in his mercantile ventures until selling out in 1887 with the intention of coming to the northwest.

Arriving in Tacoma, Mr. Foss began operating in real estate, and also conducted mercantile interests at Buckley and Mount Vernon. Appreciative of business opportunities and quick to recognize these, he extended his efforts into other lines of activity with excellent results. From 1888 until 1892 he conducted one of the largest real estate businesses in Tacoma. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the Scandinavian American Bank, now the Lumberman's National Bank, at Tacoma, and served as a director until 1895. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon and took charge of the mercantile interests which he had established in 1891, there residing until 1900, when he disposed of his store and removed to Anacortes. Here he also carried on merchandising until the fall of 1902, when he again sold his store, and is now giving his attention to the supervision of his property interests. Since coming to the Sound country he has invested extensively in property in Tacoma, Seattle, Anacortes and other places. He has extensive mining interests in the Slate Creek country, to which he is now devoting his attention, and the development of the mines is returning a good financial reward to the owners.

In July, 1877, in Zumbrota, Minnesota, Mr. Foss was married to Miss Minnie Magne, a native of Sweden, and a daughter of John and Mari Magne, also born in the same country. Mr. and Mrs. Foss became the parents of six children: Marie, the wife of Dr. C. Quevli, of Tacoma; Elmer, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Lottie, who is attending Whitworth College in Tacoma; Laura, who died in 1890, at the age of three years; Ruth and Lois, aged eleven and nine years.

In his political views Mr. Foss is an independent, his study of the political issues and questions of the day leading him to believe that an independent platform contains the best elements of good government. He has taken a very active interest in the work of the party, both local and state, and since coming to Washington he has served as a delegate to each state convention with one exception. In 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate for a term of four years, and served until 1897, proving an active

working member of the upper house. Attracted to the northwest with its natural resources and varied business opportunities, Mr. Foss has for sixteen years made his home in this portion of the country, and his labors have been felt as a factor in the promotion of commercial and industrial activity. He possesses judgment that in business matters is rarely, if ever, at fault, and his investments have been so wisely made that he is now numbered among the capitalists of Washington—a man whose life work is an honor alike to the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

GEORGE E. BIRGE.

George E. Birge represents one of the important industries of the state of Washington, that of converting the vast timber growth into lumber, and he is one of the leaders in this trade. He comes from an old and distinguished family; on his paternal side he traces his ancestry back to the nobility, with its own coat of arms and with a line of antecedents going back many centuries; on the maternal side a member of the family who was of French stock was one of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed from the Mayflower. His great-grandfather, John Birge, performed a valiant part in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, John B. Birge, was a native of the state of New York, and his son, Josiah B. Birge, the father of George E., was also born in that state, later removed to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he became engaged in the manufacture of farm implements; late in life he went to California, retired from active work, and died in 1898, aged sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Methodist church and a very worthy citizen. He had married Alvina Paine, a lady of French ancestry, whose people were early settlers of Wisconsin. They became the parents of a son and a daughter; the latter is now Mrs. Minnie B. Sawyer, of San Jose, California; and the son is the subject of this sketch.

George E. Birge was born in Horicon, Dodge county, Wisconsin, December 30, 1855; he was reared and educated in that state, graduated from the high school in 1875, and for ten years engaged in banking in Clay Center, Nebraska. He became interested in the lumber business, and in 1890 came to Centralia, Washington, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber; since that time he has manufactured lumber and shingles, and has been a wholesale dealer in these products. He is interested in the following companies: the Porter Shingle Mill, with a capacity of sixty thousand per day; Wanch Brothers sawmill, capacity twenty thousand feet a day; the Goodwin mill, which has a daily output of fifteen thousand feet; he also sells lumber for a dozen different mills, and is a stockholder in the State Bank of Centralia.

Mr. Birge takes considerable interest in politics, and has been three times elected on the Republican ticket to the office of mayor of Centralia. For the past four years he has been commander of the order of the Knights of Pythias; he has passed the chairs in both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while in Nebraska represented his lodge in the grand lodge; he also holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1882 Mr. Birge was married to Miss Lizzie B. Thurber, a

native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Thomas H. Thurber, whose Scotch ancestors were early settlers in this country. One daughter, Mable, was born to them, and they have also an adopted son, Lorenzo.

ALMON CLYDE BLAKE.

On the business register of Whatcom appears the name of Almon Clyde Blake, for he has become well known in commercial circles here, and his mercantile ventures have been attended with success until now, as a member of the firm of Munro, Blake & Haskill, he is controlling a business of importance.

Mr. Blake was born in Tuscola, Illinois, on the 2d of January, 1867, a son of Austin and Nina (Brooks) Blake. The father was born in Ohio, and the mother was a native of Illinois. She died in 1868, during the early infancy of our subject, and the father afterward married again. There were also children of the second union, and of these there are the following: Elwood L., John Edwin, Eugene Austin, Maud and Inez. Eugene A. is now the foreman of the steam fitting department of the hardware house of Munro, Blake & Haskill. The father is a miller, and through the greater part of his life has engaged in the manufacture of flour. He is now living in Springdale, Arkansas.

During his early childhood Almon C. Blake was taken to Kansas, where he was reared and educated, attending school in Coffeyville and in Oxford, that state, until sixteen years of age. For a short time he engaged in teaching in a country school, and then accepted the position of book-keeper for the firm of Davis & Glass, at Coffeyville, where he remained for a year. During the time he was in school he had assisted his father in the mill in the early morning and evening hours and on Saturday, so that his life has always been one of industry and activity. In 1886 he entered the service of the Adams Express Company, as a messenger between Coffeyville and Sherryville, Kansas, and was afterward cashier for the same company at Wichita, until 1889. In that year he became a fireman on the yard locomotive of the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company, and was associated with the railroad service until 1892, when on account of his health he gave up his position and became a bookkeeper in a hardware store at Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he remained until 1895.

On the 22d of April of that year Mr. Blake became a resident of Whatcom, where he has since made his home. Here he began working for the Bellingham Bay Iron Company in the mill as an oiler, and later he was made night engineer at the electric light plant. In 1896 he entered into partnership with Lewis Mayhew in a plumbing business under the firm name of Mayhew & Blake, and was thus associated until August, 1897, when he formed his present connection with Messrs. Munro and Haskill under the firm style of Munro, Blake & Haskill. Their store is situated at the corner of Elk and Chestnut streets, and they do a general plumbing business, also carry a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, building materials and furnaces. They install also steam and hot water heating plants, and do sheet metal work, making a specialty of cornices. In the various depart-

ments they have built up a large business, and have considerable capital invested in their extensive stock. Their store is well equipped and their patronage is constantly increasing.

Mr. Blake was married on the 3d of June, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Jane Nicholson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of W. O. and Melinda Nicholson, who are residents of Whatcom. To Mr. and Mrs. Blake have been born two children, Helen Alma, eleven years of age; and George, a little lad of four summers. Mr. Blake votes with the Republican party and strongly endorses its principles. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and also has membership relations with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. Widely and favorably known in Whatcom, where he has now made his home for eight years, he well deserves representation in this volume, and it is with pleasure we present to our readers the record of one whose enterprise and diligence have enabled him to overcome all obstacles in his path and gain for himself a creditable position in the business world.

HENRY MALLORY.

Henry Mallory, president and manager of the East Side Lumber Company, of Olympia, was born in Canada, on the 17th of May, 1860; on the maternal side his ancestors were Irish and French, his French forebears settling in Canada about a century and a half ago; on the paternal side he is Irish and Dutch. Mr. Mallory was educated in Canada and learned the carriage-maker's trade, engaging in the pursuit in Ontario, about one hundred miles east of Toronto, until the year 1886, when he came to Olympia. He was not long in the United States when he took out naturalization papers, and has since been as devoted a citizen of this country as if he had been born here.

His first employment was found in a sash and door factory in Olympia, making frames at two dollars and fifty cents a day. When the company was incorporated he took stock in it, and then at the separation of the interests the sawmill came into the hands of Mr. Mallory and Mr. Allen, and later Mr. Mallory sold his interest to the latter. The Olympia Door & Lumber Company again purchased the mill, and Mr. Mallory became a stockholder; later, in 1901, he was made vice president and secretary of the company. And when, in May, 1902, the sawmill was separated, Mr. Mallory became owner of most of the stock and president and manager of the company. When the mill was first built in 1896 its capacity was two thousand feet of lumber a day, but it now produces forty thousand feet a day and employs about thirty-five men. The lumber is shipped to Alaska, Manila, and to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Mallory was happily married on May 1, 1890, to Mary Cowley, a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and a daughter of James Cowley, now of Olympia. Their one child is named Ernest Reuben. Since making Olympia his home Mr. Mallory has been very much interested in its growth and progress, and has built several residences, in one of which he resides. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Woodmen of the

World. His close attention to business is the secret of his well-earned success.

WILLIAM B. ALLEN.

William B. Allen, a well known lumberman of Tacoma, was born in Cook county, Illinois, near Chicago, in 1854. His father, Jesse M. Allen, was a native of Vermont and in 1835 emigrated westward to Chicago, which was then a little village, standing in the midst of a swampy district. In Cook county he began farming, and as the years passed he prospered and became wealthy and prominent, being well known in the county and in the city of Chicago. In 1870 he was elected treasurer of Cook county on the Republican ticket, and served for four years. Some years ago he retired from active life, and is now living in Tacoma with his wife, to whom he was married in early manhood. She bore the maiden name of Veronica Dobb, and was born in England, but when sixteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to the United States.

Having attended the public schools of his native county, William B. Allen then entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and in 1875, when twenty-one years of age, he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the office of the treasurer of Cook county, where he remained for eight years, during which time he filled a number of important positions. In 1883, upon the advice of John Walsh, a friend of the family and the publisher of the Chicago *Herald*, he came to the west and located at Chehalis, Washington, where he became a partner in the bank of Coffman & Allen, taking the place of his brother, who had just died. After remaining there for about year he recognized the great possibilities in store for the future of Tacoma and removed to this city, where he has resided continuously since, engaged in the fir and cedar trade. His business is confined almost exclusively to getting out and furnishing to railroad, telegraph and telephone companies cedar and fir telegraph, telephone and electric-wire poles. He has a number of men in his employ and takes large contracts, being the most prominent man in this business on the coast. In this section of the United States a great development is in progress in the line of utilizing water power for the development of electricity to operate industrial establishments and electric railroads, and Mr. Allen's business is receiving a great impetus because of this.

In Chehalis, in 1888, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Florence Long, a daughter of the Hon. J. H. Long, now deceased, who was a state senator and a prominent man in Lewis county. Mr. and Mrs. Allen now have four children, John Mills, Deborah, Joseph McC., and Elizabeth. The family reside at 419 North J street, in the home where Mr. Allen and his wife began keeping house on their removal to Tacoma, and his office is at 512 California building. He is a prominent Republican, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, and was once his party's nominee for mayor, but in that year the entire Republican ticket was defeated. He was one of the charter members of the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, and is a Mason, his loyalty to the craft and its tenets making him one of its exemplary representatives.

MATT H. GORMLEY.

New countries naturally abound in young men, as only the strong and vigorous can undergo the labors incident to discovery and settlement. For similar reasons, as advancement is made in the various arts constituting civilization, and civil government takes shape, young men are apt to be found at the forefront in positions of responsibility and trust. The new northwest, which has been bounding forward so rapidly during the last few decades, is filled with ambitious spirits who have gone there in youth or early manhood to "grow up with the country." The Spanish war, owing to its diversion to the islands in the distant Pacific, furnished an advantageous opportunity to the adventurous spirits of the coast states, and incidentally a great stimulus to their commerce. It was natural, therefore, that when the scene of war was transferred to the Philippines and a call was made for a large number of troops to go to those distant possessions that there should be an eager desire to enlist among the ambitious young men of the northwest. Among those who volunteered promptly, went to the front and saw arduous service amid the swamps and rice fields of the land of the Tagalogs, was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and his title of captain was earned as the result of gallant service in the field. But not simply in military matters but in civil life as well, Captain Gormley has shown himself to be a fit associate of those progressive young men whose combined efforts have brought the northwest so prominently to the front.

Henry Gormley, who was a native of New York, came as a young man to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he followed the business of contracting and building. Being attracted by the accounts heard of the Puget Sound country, he determined to try his fortunes in that section, and in 1878 came to Seattle, where he resumed his old occupation as a contractor. While residing in Wisconsin he had married Orra McGraw, by whom he had three children, and one of the two of these now living is the gentleman with whose life this memoir is especially concerned.

Matt H. Gormley was born at Delavan, Wisconsin, March 18, 1867, and was consequently about eleven years old when his father brought him to Seattle. He was given a good education in the public schools and at the state university, where he received the degree of B. S., in the class of 1886. After leaving college Mr. Gormley engaged with his father in the business of contracting and building, and was so employed until appointed deputy sheriff, in which office he served during the period from 1890 to 1892, and then, after a short time in the county treasurer's office, he returned to building. In the same year of his graduation Mr. Gormley had joined the state militia, and when the call came for troops to fight against Spain the regiment to which he belonged was accepted in its entirety, and by the reorganization for the federal service he became first lieutenant of Company B. The command was sent to the Presidio, where it was drilled and disciplined for six months, and then sent to the Philippine islands for what proved to be a long continued and arduous service. Lieutenant Gormley took part with his regiment in much hard marching throughout the quagmires of Luzon and adjacent islands, and was engaged in innumerable skirmishes with the elusive

Tagalogs, besides the more serious fights at Santa Ana, Guadaloupe, Pasig, Cainta, Taytay, Morong, and Colamba. The captain of Company B having been killed at Pasig, Lieutenant Gormley succeeded him in command, and from that time on was ranked as captain. At the expiration of their term of enlistment this gallant regiment was returned to San Francisco and mustered out, and the individual members, after the American style of doing these things, all speedily returned to their places in the walks of civil life. With reputation increased by his patriotic service in the distant orient Captain Gormley quietly resumed his old duties at Seattle, but was not long allowed to remain in private life by his admiring fellow-citizens. He first came to the city treasurer's office as clerk for Judge Foote, and after the election of S. F. Rathbun in the following spring he was appointed chief deputy under the new incumbent. He served in this position until 1902, when, at the spring election of that year, he himself was chosen city treasurer and in due time installed in the office. Captain Gormley is a good business man by natural inclination and training, and has completely mastered all the details of the treasurer's office during his connection therewith. There is no part of the work, however small, which he is not able to do, and which at some time he has not done, and he takes the main responsibility himself, leaving only the routine matters for subordinates' attention. The result of all this has been a steady increase in the business of the office, and such accuracy in the accounting and scrupulous care over the public revenues as to elicit general praise for the treasurer from his constituency.

Captain Gormley has long been one of the active young leaders in politics on the Republican side, and is usually found as a delegate in the various party conventions. His fraternal connections are confined to membership in the Royal Arcanum. Like most game spirits he is fond of all sorts of outdoor sports and exercise, especially hunting and fishing, in which lines he is an ardent devotee. He is fond of the study of ornithology, and, in connection with his friend, Samuel Rathbun, has given much time to this interesting science made so popular in America by the great Audubon. In 1892 Captain Gormley was united in marriage at Seattle with Miss Ida Schommyer, and they have three bright and promising children, whose names are Lawrence, Rowena, and Jack.

EDWARD CUDLHEE.

Edward Cudlhee, of Seattle, is an honored citizen in whom the people have manifested their confidence by electing him to the position of sheriff of King county. He is now discharging the duties of that office with marked promptness and fidelity, and with such men at the head of public affairs a community may feel assured that its interests will be administered with the strictest honesty and after the most approved business methods.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Cudlhee was born in Rochester on the 26th of January, 1853, and is of Irish ancestry. His father, Daniel Cudlhee, was born in the town of Callan, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, but in 1826, when eighteen years of age, he emigrated to America, taking up his abode in Rochester, New York. In that city he was married to Miss

Anna Comford, also a native of the Emerald Isle. During the early years of his life Mr. Cudihee followed the stonemason's trade, but later became a farmer, and is now living in quiet retirement at his home in Jackson, Michigan. His wife was called to her final rest in 1900, at the age of seventy-four. This worthy couple became the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living, and one son, John Cudihee, has recently removed from Seattle to Alaska.

Edward Cudihee received his education in the public schools of Orleans county, New York, and in early life learned the stonemason's trade of his father. After following that occupation for a time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and later embarked in the mercantile business. In March, 1889, he came to Seattle, Washington, and soon afterward became an active and valued member of the police force. He discharged the duties of that office without fear or favor, and was instrumental in ridding the county of many of its notorious law-breakers, but at the same time he is a kind-hearted man, and no prisoner in his charge has ever had reason to complain of ill treatment. In the year 1900 he was the choice of his party for the office of sheriff of King county, and, on the 6th of November following, was elected to that position by a majority of two thousand six hundred and five votes, running far ahead of his ticket, and only one other Democrat was successful at that election. In the discharge of the duties of this important office he has manifested the same loyal spirit which has characterized his entire life, and he commands the respect of his fellow-men by his sterling worth. Prior to his removal to Seattle he was for six years a member of the police force in Colorado, and for a portion of that time was also chief of police, having been elected to that position by the vote of the people.

Mr. Cudihee is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of strong mentality, keen discernment, great tact and resolute purpose, and is therefore well fitted for the position which he now so ably fills.

OTTO B. ROEDER.

No better illustration of the characteristic energy and enterprise of the typical German-American citizen can be found than that afforded by the career of this well known business man of Tacoma. Coming to this country with no capital except his abilities, he has made his way to success through widely directed efforts, and he can now look back with satisfaction upon past struggles. Mr. Roeder was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1852, being a son of August and Emilie (Auerbach) Roeder. The father, who was also born in Saxony, the ancestral home for many generations, held a government position during the greater part of his active business career, and his death occurred in his native place in 1892. His widow is still living in Saxony.

Otto B. Roeder received his education and learned the machinist's trade in the fatherland. In 1871, when nineteen years of age, he came to the United States, first locating in Baltimore, but a few weeks later continued the westward journey to Chicago, Illinois, arriving there only a few weeks after the great fire, the city yet being a mass of ruins through the burned district.



Otto P. Goeder

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He soon secured employment as a machinist, and by earnest and persistent labor succeeded in saving a considerable sum of money, which, in company with his brother-in-law, George Rossman, he invested in a planing mill and furniture manufactory west of the river, near Halstead street, in the southwest manufacturing district. Within six months time this enterprising firm had fifty men in their employ, and the business later grew to even more extensive proportions. Their well directed efforts were truly rewarded with success, for they started in business with a capital of four thousand dollars, and at the close of their relations in that city, in 1887, their capital consisted of forty thousand dollars. Foreseeing the wonderful possibilities of the Puget Sound country these gentlemen decided to dispose of their Chicago plant and establish a similar industry in Tacoma, which they did in 1887, operations being resumed under the firm name of Rossman & Roeder. They were the pioneers in the manufacturing industry in this city and deserve great credit for being among the first to start the rolling of the ball of prosperity in a financial way, while another creditable feature accorded them is that they invested their own money in a manufacturing plant, asking or receiving no bonus or other inducement. The Rossman & Roeder planing mill continued in successful operation for two years, during which they employed a large force of workmen and weekly paid out large sums of money, but on the expiration of that period the plant was destroyed by fire, thus entailing a heavy loss upon the owners. Deciding to abandon the manufacturing industry, Mr. Roeder then embarked in the real estate business, in which he has ever since continued, but during the terrible financial panic of 1893 he again suffered heavy losses. However, despite all the difficulties and obstacles which have strewn his pathway he has steadily climbed to the height of prosperity, and is now accorded a leading place among the representative business men of Tacoma, where he is extensively engaged in the real estate and loan business and is also largely interested in very promising gold mines in this state.

The marriage of Mr. Roeder was celebrated in Chicago, Illinois, in 1884, when Miss Minnie Rath sack became his wife, and they have become the parents of four children. The family residence is at No. 1414 South I street. Such is the biography of one of the most successful men of Tacoma. He has carved his way to a position of affluence alone and unaided, by constant application and hard work, and throughout all his eventful career he has so deporting himself that as a citizen and business man no gentleman has a cleaner record or is more highly respected than he. He is a member of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

SAMUEL C. CALDERHEAD.

It is always interesting to take up the life of one who has been devoted to public affairs, whether in those affecting the greater divisions of the country or those of the township or county. The ever increasing importance of America as a center for commercial power, and of late years as a world empire, must cause every true citizen of our republic to assume a proper share of the duties incumbent upon public-spirited citizenship. Mr. Calder-

head, of Seattle, has not only a record of a life spent in honorable activity in private affairs, but has devoted time and service to the public matters of his county and state.

Mr. Calderhead has a good ancestry, which is a good beginning for anyone and has much to do with the future of the individual. His grandfather Alexander was a native of Scotland and a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was induced to cross the waters to America, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days and took up a homestead. In this state Ebenezer B. was born, and he followed in the footsteps of his father and made the ministry his calling in life. He has a record of fifty years spent in this capacity, and twenty-five of these were with one congregation. He is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years, with the page of life remarkably free from the blots of human weakness. His wife was Martha Boyd Wallace, who was also of Scotch origin; she died in her forty-sixth year.

Samuel C. Calderhead was one of eleven children and was born in Ohio in 1856. After a period passed in the public schools he attended Franklin College, but at the age of sixteen set out on his own account to battle with the world. He finally took up railroad work as a settled occupation, and was an operator and station agent for a number of years in Kansas with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, and later with the Missouri Pacific. But his eyes had been turned for some time to the Puget Sound country, and in 1880 he came to Walla Walla and for seven years was in the employ of the railroad there and in the vicinity. The year 1887 is the date of his coming to Seattle, where for four years he held the position of secretary for the Seattle Terminal Railway and Elevator Company, and then with the Great Northern in different capacities. Later he was nominated by his party, the Democratic, to the office of mayor of the city, and made the race against Mayor Humes in 1898. His ability as a business manager was recognized in his appointment to receiver of the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company Bank. He gave his exclusive attention to the matters connected with this business until they were all adjusted in the early part of 1902. In 1900 he received the unanimous nomination for county treasurer, but, though he ran eighteen hundred votes ahead of the support accorded to the presidential candidate, Bryan, and carried the city, the Republican majority in the county was too great to overcome. He has always been interested in the success of the Democratic party, and with the exception of the year 1896 has attended every city, county and state convention since he came here.

Mr. Calderhead is active in the fraternal organizations. He holds several of the lower degrees of Masonry and belongs to the Seattle Commandery No. 2, of the Knights Templar. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Seattle Camp No. 69 of the Woodmen of the World, and is past consul; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Calderhead was married in Walla Walla, June 27, 1886, to Mrs. Haselton, and they have two children, Gem O. and Samuel J. The residence in which the family reside was erected in 1891, and is a home of much taste and refinement.

HARRY A. HAWKINS.

One of the young men of Lewis county who is meeting with good success in various lines of endeavor and is at present owner and operator of a large sawmill, is Harry A. Hawkins. The Hawkins Brothers Sawmill Company has their plant located ten miles south of Chehalis; the mill has a daily capacity of twenty-five thousand feet of lumber, and they are prepared to get out bills for lumber of any dimensions, most of the product going to Iowa and Colorado. There is a small grocery store in the office, from which the twenty or twenty-five employes of the company are furnished their daily supplies.

Mr. Hawkins' Scotch-Irish ancestors were early settlers of the United States, and his grandfather was one of the pioneer farmers of Indiana. In that state James Hawkins, the father of our subject, was born, and also followed farming. He married Amanda Wymore, who was born in Iowa. They were of the Baptist faith, and he is now deceased, but his wife is a resident of Washington and makes her home with her sons.

Harry A. Hawkins was born in the state of Iowa, July 29, 1870. He came west to this state when he was only thirteen years old and received most of his education in this county. He followed farming as an occupation, and in time became the owner of two hundred and thirty-five acres of land, situated at Ethel; this he brought under a fine state of cultivation and built a nice residence and commodious farm buildings. He still owns this property, and it returns him a good income, besides his mill. Mr. Hawkins first began milling in 1899; he purchased a small ten-horsepower engine and a new mill with a capacity of seven thousand feet per day, and with this he sawed plank for county roads. The enterprise proving profitable, he decided to prosecute it more vigorously, and accordingly increased the capacity until he erected the present plant.

In 1892 Mr. Hawkins was happily married to Miss Joanna Philips, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Rev. J. Philips, a Baptist minister. Seven children have come into the home, three sons and four daughters, all born in Lewis county, as follows: Lena May, Nellie, Bessie Ann, James Archie, Maggie, Robert, and Harry Edgar. The religious faith of this worthy family is Baptist; Mr. Hawkins is a Republican, and is a member of the social orders of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN T. NEWLAND.

One of the citizens of whom Lewis county has especial reason to be proud is Captain John T. Newland, who first gained title to distinction above most men by his services as a soldier during the Civil war, later became one of the prominent agriculturists of the west, and was among the first to adopt this country as their home, having been here for more than a third of a century, and he has also made a record as an efficient public officer. The ancestry of this gentleman is a mixture of Scotch-Irish and German blood, and it is known that his grandfather, Harold Newland, was among the first of those sturdy pioneers to cross the mountains and seek a

home in the fertile state of Kentucky. His son was born in Kentucky in 1799, and spent his life in his native state as a farmer; for twenty years he was in the office of justice of peace, and was a man of much rectitude of character and eminent respectability. He married a lady of Scotch ancestry, Miss Katie Templeton, a member of the Presbyterian church, while he was a Methodist. He lived to be seventy-six years of age, passing away in 1875, and his wife survived him about five years. Seven sons and a daughter were born to them, but only four of the sons are living at the present time. One of these, Thomas, is also a resident of the state of Washington.

John T. Newland was born in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1839, and received his early education in that city. He was early initiated into one of the principal industries of that thriving place and learned the trade of brass moulder. But fate was not to allow him to pursue a peaceful way, for soon Fort Sumter was captured, and, when two days later President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, he was one of the first to respond, and enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He was in the battles at Romney and Kelley's Island in Virginia, and at the close of his three months' service he was discharged. But his fighting spirit was not yet satisfied, and he at once enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, of which he was made captain, and he led this through all the war. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the battle at Perrysville, at Chattanooga, Stone River, and the thirty days' fighting up to and including the capture of Atlanta. He was also in that glorious charge up Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and in the last engagement at Nashville, being mustered out at this last named place on June 7, 1865. He returned home with a brilliant record as an officer of the volunteer forces, and he has ample reason to be proud of the fact that he is a surviving veteran of the greatest civil war of all ages. He remained in Indiana only a few years after the war, and in 1868 came to Lewis county, Washington. He took up a farm in the vicinity of Claquato, and after improving it sold, and since that time he has bought and sold several farms in the county. He has the honor of having managed the first store in Chehalis, for George H. Hoge, and thus in another way is connected with the infant development of the county.

In 1884 Captain Newland built a commodious house in Chehalis, and on the 4th of May of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Edna Browning, a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her father was John T. Browning and was a descendant of an old American family. They have three sons, all born in Chehalis, who have been named George B., Herbert F. and John T., Jr.

Captain Newland cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln while he was in the army, and has been a stanch party man ever since. In 1870 he was elected to the office of assessor of Lewis county, and the fact that he was returned to the position three times is ample proof of his popularity in the county and of his efficiency. He was afterward chosen sheriff, and during his term law-breakers in Lewis county were rather scarce. His career as soldier made him a prominent member of the Phil Kearney Post No. 7, G. A. R., of which he is past commander, and he was a charter

member of the Tacoma Legion of Honor. He is also a Mason, and was made a Master Mason in Chehalis Lodge No. 28, F. & A. M., and has filled all the offices in that lodge except that of worshipful master, which he declined.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

The word "up-to-date," while on the borderland of American slang, is very suggestive and represents to the mind a man who has the lively, progressive ways which insure success in this country and is at the front in every enterprise in which he takes a hand. There is no field in which "up-to-date-ness" is more needed and better rewarded than farming. If one will drive out on the road leading south from Centralia toward the county seat of Lewis county, he will find, when a mile and a quarter from the former place and two miles from Chehalis, a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres, conducted by a man who certainly deserves the above mentioned title. For Robert Somerville owns and runs a model farm, he believes in modern principles and takes advantage of the improved methods and machinery which have revolutionized this industry within the last few years. All kinds of products are raised on his fertile land, timothy and clover hay, oats, barley, peas, and potatoes, he has a small dairy, and he also raises thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, Norman, Percheron horses, Berkshire hogs and the best strains of poultry; he believes that to raise a scrub animal costs as much in every way as to raise one of high grade, and he accordingly has nothing but the best stock. That his progressive methods have brought him success goes without saying, for the American agriculturist who farms his land on scientific principles cannot help but gain a full share of the wealth which mother earth has in such bountiful store.

The Somerville family comes from Ireland. David Ashly and Margaret E. (Watson) Somerville were both born there and became the parents of seven children, of whom Robert was born on July 28, 1867. This large family came to America in 1882; Mrs. Somerville had a brother who had settled in Napa county, California, in 1852, and she and Robert, who was then fifteen years old, visited him when they arrived in this country. Mrs. Somerville returned again to Ireland, but Robert remained with his uncle until 1885, when his mother and her children came to Lewis county, Washington. The father had died in 1884 and left his property to his wife. When she came to this county she purchased four hundred and seventy-five acres of land, but later sold half of it; they afterwards, however, again purchased part of this back, and this makes the present fine tract of four hundred and fifty acres which is the home place. Mrs. Somerville and her son Robert are now managing this farm. She is a most estimable lady, of refinement and education, and of good judgment, so that she is well fitted to fill the place of her deceased husband and long faithful companion. There are five of the daughters, and two are at home, Anna M. and Margaret E.; the latter is a teacher of music and an accomplished musician.

As Robert was born and remained for the first fifteen years of his life in the south of Ireland, he received the larger part of his education there;

he attended Queen's College, and after coming to this country took a course in a business college in San Francisco. But at the death of his father he was called at an early age to the responsible position of manager of the family estate, and has found in this his life work. His politics are Republican, and he has been very much interested in public matters, especially in securing the improvement of the highways. The members of the family are Episcopalians and are much esteemed in the community.

WILLIAM A. AUSTIN.

The life record of William A. Austin is full of encouragement to those who would win in life's race by adherence to straightforward rules of conduct, although they must begin with the handicap of little preparation for the struggle, and without influential friends or the fictitious aid of wealth. His career is a steady progress from the small to the great, from the time when he entered the employ of the railroad with everything to gain and nothing to lose, until he was called to assume some of the most responsible positions in the service, and is now in a lucrative business for himself. His parents were Harley and Aurelia E. (Castle) Austin. The former was born in Virginia, but came to Kentucky in the early days and in his old age moved across the border to Madison, Indiana, where he died in 1901. His wife was a native of Ohio and is still living in Madison.

The birth of William A. Austin occurred at Carrolton, Kentucky, in 1857, and when he was only fifteen years old he began making his own living. He went into the railroad business, and during his long service on the various lines of the country he has held many important positions. His first place was with the Pennsylvania road at Indianapolis as telegraph operator. We next find him agent for the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, Kansas, one of the most important stations on the road, and he held that place for five years. He then became freight agent for the Burlington route at Omaha, and was for a time chief clerk for George W. Holdredge, the general manager of the company. Mr. Holdredge was so appreciative of Mr. Austin's services that he gave the latter an unusually strong letter of recommendation at the close of his service. After leaving Omaha Mr. Austin came west and became general agent for the river lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company at Lewiston, Idaho. He held this position for four years, and was brought in close contact with the business men, mine operators, ranchers and others over a territory of two hundred square miles, and through this connection he became interested in gold and silver mining. This led to his resigning his position, and in the beginning of 1901 he came to Tacoma and established the Tacoma Stock Exchange and Realty Company at 912 C street, of which he is the sole proprietor.

This exchange buys and sells mining and oil stocks, mostly in companies operating in the territory contiguous to Tacoma and on the Pacific coast. The methods by which Mr. Austin has conducted this business have made it very successful, and his knowledge of mining properties and operations has also aided materially. When a prospective client asks him for advice as to buying stock in any company, he speaks out plainly the facts

as they are known to him, and often large sales have been lost to him because of his adverse opinions. And for the first six months this worked against the growth of his business, but he has since been reaping the benefits of these methods, for persons know they can depend on his judgment and advice.

While Mr. Austin was living in Atchison, Kansas, he was married to Miss Susie M. Hayward; they have no children.

DR. T. P. FRANCIS.

Back of all industries there must be the guiding mind of a man of ability and business sense, one who sees opportunities and is able to grasp them and direct the forces under him to a successful outcome. And the lumber business is no exception to the general rule, and from the time the tree of the forest is first struck with the axe until the polished plank is delivered to the carpenter some one must oversee the process. The Chehalis River Lumber Company is one of the large lumber concerns of Lewis county, Washington, and its manager and one of its stockholders is Dr. Francis, who has not only made a reputation as a medical practitioner but has proved himself a capable business man as well.

In 1890 the company was incorporated by J. W. Reynolds, Dr. Francis and H. W. Stuehell. They had owned a mill previously which was burned, and they then built the present plant. It has a daily output of thirty-five thousand feet of lumber, and is supplied with all the necessary machinery for making timbers of any dimensions. The source of supply for this mill is a tract of six hundred acres of fir and cedar timber, located near the mill. About twenty-five men are employed in the various branches of the industry. The yellow-finished cedar lumber, which is one of the principal products of the plant, is of the best quality, and there is a great rush to supply the demand.

It will be interesting to give the main facts in the life of the gentleman who is largely responsible for the success of this enterprise in his capacity as manager. The French and German people who by their mingling were to become the forebears of Mr. Francis were old settlers of the states of Vermont and Connecticut. The great-grandfather Francis is known to have been in the ranks of the colonists during the Revolutionary war. Nearer in point of time is the Dr. Francis' father, G. P. Francis, who was born in New York and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Abenoe Shew, a native of his own state, and she died when her son T. P. was but eight years old. The elder Francis is still living in New York, but as he has now reached the advanced age of eighty-four he is no longer engaged in active work. Four of the five children are now living; two are merchants in Colorado, but Dr. Francis is the only one in Washington.

T. P. Francis was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 12th day of February, 1857, and he enjoyed the advantages of the schools of New York city. He determined upon medicine as a profession, and after his graduation from the medical school in 1882 he set eagerly to work. He has had his residence in Centralia since 1890, and has become a widely and

favorably known physician. He continued his active practice until he took charge of the mill in 1901, since which time he has only treated some of his special patients. He gives his time and energies to the building up of the enterprise, and will, no doubt, make it one of the foremost firms of the kind in the state.

But all is not said of Dr. Francis when we speak of his business relations, for he has a happy home and a devoted wife and daughter. He married Miss Margaret Laroway in 1884, and Ruth is their only child. Mrs. Francis is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He has also taken considerable interest in politics and as the candidate of the Republican party was chosen commissioner of Lewis county in 1896, serving one term in that office.

JOHN E. McMANUS.

John E. McManus is a man of marked business capacity, broad mind, keen insight, and deeply interested in questions relating to the public welfare, a man whose influence would be felt in any community, and who in the various places in which he has lived has left the impress of his individuality upon business, social and political life. Seattle is fortunate in attracting to her borders such men, and to this class she owes her upbuilding and substantial growth. Of recent years Mr. McManus has been extensively interested in mining operations in the northwest, and is now president of the brokerage house of John E. McManus & Son, incorporated, handling mining and investment securities. He has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith.

Mr. McManus was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1850, a son of John McManus, who was also born in the Keystone state and was of Irish descent, his people settling in Pennsylvania about 1780. John McManus was a merchant and manufacturer of standing in his community. He engaged in the manufacture of leather, but devoted more attention to mercantile pursuits, and controlled important business interests. He was also a leader in political circles, and was nominated for Congress in the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, afterward represented by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. McManus was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Moran, who was likewise born in the Keystone state and who was of German and Irish extraction, her ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania in 1762. Her grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolution who fought for American independence, and her brother, the Hon. Benjamin Moran, was for twenty years secretary of the legation at London, while subsequently he was appointed and served as minister to Portugal. He won distinction in diplomatic circles and belonged to a family noted for the number of its members who gained prominence and prestige in military and political life.

To John and Mary (Moran) McManus were born six sons and three daughters, all of whom passed away in childhood with the exception of John E. McManus, of Seattle, and his two sisters, Bell H. and Anna R. The former is the wife of Henry Dale, of Philadelphia, and the latter is the widow of William Johnston, and makes her home in the same city. The father died



John E. Williams

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in 1875, at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother passed away in 1889, at the age of seventy years.

In the public schools of Philadelphia John E. McManus pursued his education until he completed the high school course by graduation on the 11th of July, 1867, when he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the government printing office at Washington, D. C., where he remained for a year, when on account of ill health he engaged with a government surveying corps that he might benefit by the outdoor life. With this corps he went to Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, after which he returned to the Indian Territory and engaged in surveying in the Chickasaw Indian reservation, and what now comprises the territory of Oklahoma. In the spring of 1871 he returned to Philadelphia and was engaged in newspaper work for twelve years, being successfully employed in the offices of the *Press*, *Times* and *Record*. During all of this period Mr. McManus was also interested in mining in Colorado and Arizona, and has maintained his interests in mining property to the present time. In 1884 he returned to Colorado, but remained for only a brief period, when he again took up his abode in his native city and was engaged on the staff of the *Record* until 1889. In that year he came to Washington, and locating in Tacoma engaged in the real estate business, and also became a factor in the journalistic circles of the city, establishing *The Weekly Record*, which was afterward sold to the Real Estate Record Company of Tacoma. He was also manager of *The Daily Globe*, of Tacoma, and through the columns of his paper largely promoted the welfare of the city, laboring for its permanent growth along safe lines.

In 1891 Mr. McManus went to Everett, where he assisted in organizing the Mitchell Land & Improvement Company, which controlled large property interests there and did much for the development of the place. While living in Everett he was also the president of the Bank of Everett, and he established and was the principal owner of the *Everett Herald*. He has always had a clear conception of the possibilities for the development and business growth of the northwest, and has so directed his labors that they have been a telling force in advancement and progress in this section of the country.

Mr. McManus has also been prominent and influential in political circles, and is known as a stalwart Democrat. In 1871 he was appointed United States commissioner for the western district of Arkansas. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate of Washington, serving for four years, in the third and fourth sessions of the general assembly, during which time he was active in shaping legislation resulting to the benefit of the commonwealth. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor McGraw a trustee for the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane for a period of six years, but after serving for two years he resigned in order to accept the appointment as United States mineral land commissioner for the Idaho district. This appointment came in May, 1896, and he served until a change in administration. He has since devoted his entire time to active mining operations in Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, Alaska, Mexico and Nicaragua, Central America. Associated with his son, he handles mining securities and places investments, and he now has much valuable mining property. In 1903 he was one of the promoters of the Mine Operators' Association of Seattle, and was elected its

first president. Its purpose is the protection of legitimate mining interests.

In Philadelphia, in January, 1876, Mr. McManus was married to Miss Harriet Cope Martin, a daughter of John W. and Henrietta S. (Thomas) Martin, who were born in Philadelphia, as was their daughter. They belonged to old Quaker families, and the town of Martinsville, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, was named in honor of the paternal ancestry of Mrs. McManus. The family was also represented in the colonial army during the war of the Revolution. While still residing in his native city Mr. McManus was elected a member of the board of school control for a term of four years, and served for two years, but in 1888 he resigned. To him and his wife have been born three children: John B., who was born in Philadelphia twenty-five years ago and is now in partnership with his father; William T., eighteen years of age; and Elizabeth S., who was the eldest and died in infancy.

The life work of Mr. McManus has been of a varied nature and of an important character from the time when he entered the government employ, through the years of surveying in the west, leading to the development of those sections of the country, and through the years of connection with journalism in his native city and down to the present, when he stands as one of the foremost and honored citizens of Washington. He has ever been a leader, not a follower, and has unfolded and developed business projects which have brought to him an excellent financial return, but which have also been of marked benefit to the northwest.

OTTO L. MATTHEW.

Otto L. Matthew, a leading grocer and prominent representative of the commercial life of Whatcom, Washington, was born at Savannah, Illinois, November 10, 1870, and is a son of William and Jenette (Sattler) Matthew; the former is a native of Prussia, a shoemaker by trade, and is now residing at Whatcom with his wife, who is also a native of Prussia.

The early education of Otto L. Matthew was secured in the public schools of Winterset, Iowa, whither the family moved when he was two years of age, and he was graduated from the high schools of that place in 1886. After graduation he entered the Brown Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and after one year was also graduated from that institution. His next step was his location upon a Colorado cattle ranch near La Junta, but after one year he returned to Winterset. In the winter of 1888 he started for Vancouver, British Columbia, but in a few months settled at Fairhaven, where he arrived January 25, 1889. At that place he went to work in the Hickock sawmill and remained nine months, when he accepted a position in the Fairhaven grocery store of T. A. Creighton. For a year he continued in that position, saving his money and investing in real estate. His next position was in the billiard parlors of the Fairhaven Hotel, but a year later he returned to the Fairhaven grocery store and there continued two years. By this time he was enabled to purchase the establishment, but after a year sold his interest and returned to his boyhood home, purchasing his father's business. In 1895 he settled in Whatcom and embarked in a

fruit and commission business, in which he remained two years, when he went into partnership with Jenkins Morgan in 1897 in a grocery business, which has continued ever since, the firm now having a store in Fairhaven as well as in Whatcom, and doing a very large business and controlling a fine trade. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Matthew is a large property owner, among his other possessions being the Oxford block on East Hadley street, a business block on Elk street and other valuable business property not only in Whatcom, but Fairhaven as well. Mr. Matthew was also a director of the Whatcom County Fair Association for the year 1902-3. In politics he is a strong Republican, and takes a deep interest in local affairs, attending county conventions as a delegate, and his influence is felt both during campaigns and in every-day life.

On October 14, 1897, Mr. Matthew was married to Miss Emma Beyers, a daughter of Mrs. Pauline Beyers, one of the old and honored residents of Whatcom. Mrs. Matthew is a native of Nebraska, of German descent, and a most charming lady. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew, namely: Rudolph and William. Fraternally Mr. Matthew is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Redmen, and Eagles.

ADAM M. CHAPMAN.

Adam M. Chapman, one of the representative business citizens of Whatcom, Washington, interested in real estate and in many mining enterprises, was born February 2, 1855, in Montgomery county, Illinois. He is a son of William and Ann M. (Alverson) Chapman, the former being of old English stock, and the latter a member of a distinguished Kentucky family.

William Chapman was born near London, England, and when he came to America settled first near Wheeling, West Virginia, and at a later period moved to Illinois, where he died in 1895. His marriage to Ann M. Alverson connected him with a family which was prominent both in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. She died in 1888. Six members of their family are deceased, and the survivors, excepting our subject, are: Rendols, who is a farmer in Illinois; Benjamin H., who has been an attorney since 1876, is a member of the law firm of Brown, Chapman & Brown, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mary, who is the widow of Theodore Berrie, formerly a farmer, now resides at Raymond, Illinois; and Emma, who is the wife of James Eades, a farmer of Illinois.

Adam M. Chapman received his early education in the public schools at Lebanon, Illinois, and later attended McKendree College at the same place. In 1875 he left there and went to Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and started on a classical course. On account of failing eyesight he was compelled to abandon further study, and in 1877 he went to California. On November 12, 1878, he came to Washington, via Portland, Oregon, and up the Columbia river to Wallula Junction, and then, by the scrap-iron railroad, to Walla Walla, Washington. Later he visited Colfax, in Whitman county, and accompanied the mail carrier to Spokane Falls.

An Indian war had just closed and traveling was dangerous. After looking over the country in this vicinity for a time, he accompanied a party on horseback to the Big Bend country. Later, upon his safe return to Colfax, he went to teaching school and from late in the fall of 1878 he taught for two years. He then became interested in sheep, and continued in this business until 1887, in the meantime taking up government land and also buying some from the railroad.

In 1887 he embarked in a real estate business in Whitman county, and in 1889 removed to Spokane, where he opened an office and remained one year. In the spring of 1890 he came to Whatcom, and has continued in the same line ever since. His other interests are valuable and he is fully awake to the great possibilities of this section.

Politically he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the territorial convention in 1885 when Bradshaw, of Port Townsend, was nominated for Congress. He has always taken an active part in political matters in Whitman county. His fraternal relations are with the order of Odd Fellows and the Ben Hur. On April 6, 1890, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Annie Lincoln Poe, who is a daughter of John C. Poe, of Palouse, Washington, an American family of English descent.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

William H. Davis, the proprietor of the Cascade Laundry of Whatcom, was born in Toulon, Illinois, July 16, 1849, a son of Charles and Katherine Davis, who were also natives of that state. The mother died in 1851 and the father in 1852, and our subject was thus left an orphan when only about two years of age. He was then taken by his uncle, William Davis, who was engaged in the livery business in Rock Island, Illinois, and with him our subject remained until he began earning his own living. He attended school in Rock Island and Peoria, Illinois, and afterward in Council Bluffs, Iowa, but he left school at the age of twelve years in order to provide the means necessary for his own support. It was a very early age at which to be thrown upon his own resources, but he made the best of the situation and he certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

For seven years Mr. Davis was employed in hotels, and in 1869 went to Colorado, settling in Denver, where he began to learn the trade of brick-making. He resided in that city until the spring of 1877, when at the time of the gold excitement, he went to the Black Hills of Dakota. In 1881 he established a brick yard in Lead City, North Dakota, which he conducted with a fair degree of success until 1888, when he came to the northwest and for seven years made his home in Tacoma. Here he continued to engage in the manufacture of brick, having his plant on Vashon Island. Later he returned to Tacoma and disposed of his property, after which he established a laundry at Kent, Washington, where he remained until 1901. In October of that year he removed his laundry plant to Whatcom, where he has since been engaged in business, under the name of The Cascade Laundry. Here he has met with very gratifying success, his business rapidly increasing until it now requires three wagons to handle the city trade, and he has more than

twenty employes.

Mr. Davis was married in Dakota, in 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Elder, who was born in New York. They became the parents of two children, but one daughter, Wilma Henrietta, died at the age of five years. The younger daughter, Lulu Ethel, is now fifteen years of age. Already Mr. and Mrs. Davis have gained many friends in Whatcom. They belong to the Presbyterian church and are interested in its work and upbuilding. In politics he is a Democrat and socially is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He finds no time for political work or office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests, which are now returning to him a good income. He has labored earnestly and energetically, and the laundry is now a paying investment.

LUTHER H. GRIFFITH.

The Griffith family in America dates back two hundred years to colonial ancestors. Lyman A. Griffith, the father of the above named gentleman, is a native of Ohio and is now living in Michigan. His wife was Eliza Ann Wolsey, who was born in Michigan and died at the age of seventy-three. There are five living children in the family, T. S. Griffith, of Seattle; L. J. Griffith, of Dawson, Northwest Territory; Mrs. J. T. Hale, of Seattle; and Mrs. D. A. Lombard, of Fremont, Nebraska.

Luther H. Griffith, who completes the family, was born at Woodstock, Michigan, August 3, 1862, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and then entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1883. In the same year he went to work as a clerk in the First National Bank of Fremont, Nebraska, but remained only a short time, and before the year was over he had found his way to Seattle, then only a small city of eight thousand inhabitants. He engaged in the brokerage business, and was soon prosecuting those enterprises which have marked his successful career and helped build up the city and the northwest. He has been especially interested in city traction organization. He was the organizer and the first president of the West Street, Lake Union and Park Transit Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars; the company had a franchise on West street to Fremont and Woodlawn Park, a total distance of six miles, and this was the first electric road west of the Mississippi river. In 1889 Mr. Griffith organized and became the president of the Seattle Electric Railway and Power Company, with a capital stock of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of bonds; this was the consolidation of the West street line and the Seattle Street Railway Company, the latter a horse-car line, which he had purchased that year, and which ran on Second street to North Seattle and Lake Union, and was the first railway organized in Seattle. The last step in the development of Seattle street railway lines was completed in 1890, upon the organization of the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Company with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars and a million in bonds. This was a consolidation of all the lines built by the company, consisting of twenty-eight miles of rail-

way, and forming the heart of the present railway system, which has a stock and bond capital of ten million dollars.

Mr. Griffith has been identified with many other business enterprises. He platted ten large additions to Seattle, one of which had seventeen hundred lots and is now the town of Fremont, with a population of from six to eight thousand people. In 1889 he organized the Seattle National Bank, with ex-Governor Elisha P. Ferry as president, whom W. R. Ballard later succeeded, Fred Ward as cashier, and L. H. Griffith as vice president and a director. In 1896 he was one of the organizers of the Seattle Transfer Company, with B. F. Shaubut as president and himself as a director. In 1889 he organized the Seattle National Bank Building Company, of which he was vice president and G. W. E. Griffith, of Denver, Colorado, president; this company built the Seattle National Bank building at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Fremont Milling Company owed its inception to Mr. Griffith in 1887, of which L. A. Griffith was president and L. H. Griffith vice president and treasurer; the company erected a large sawmill at Fremont. He was the incorporator of the town of San de Fuca on Puget Sound, was one of the promoters of the town of Blaine and built the Blaine Electric Light and Power Company's works at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars; in 1889-90 he constructed a three-mile car and wagon bridge around the west shore of Lake Union from Seattle to Fremont, which is still in general use.

Mr. Griffith conducted a real estate office in Seattle in 1889, and during the year made one hundred and ten thousand dollars in office commissions at five per cent; he employed fifteen clerks, and on one day made a record of selling eighty-five thousand dollars worth of property, the largest single sales being five thousand dollars, and it required one hundred and twenty deeds to make the transfers. In 1895 he went to Guatemala to build a railroad from the city of that name to Antigua, a distance of fifty miles, but the line was never completed owing to the slump in silver in the Central American states. In 1899 Mr. Griffith assisted in the organization of the Boston and Alaska Steamship Company, which brought around from New York the steamers Laurada, Brixham and South Portland, which were used in the Alaskan and Klondike travel. For the last three years Mr. Griffith has devoted his restless energy to mining operations, particularly in the Atlin district; he organized the Pine Creek Power Company of Atlin, having a nominal capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and the company has acquired property which contains thirty million yards of gravel, a large proportion of which gives \$1.13 per cubic yard.

These facts indicate clearly Mr. Griffith's position in commercial circles in Seattle, and his financial operations, his ability as a promoter, and his success in developing some of the most profitable and important enterprises in his own city and in the entire Puget Sound country, might well give him a place among the captains of industry. And his comparative youth probably augurs a still more brilliant future. He has been a life-long Republican, and has taken considerable interest in its local and national success. In 1888 he was married to Miss Christine Florence Wright, of Seattle, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wright, old residents of Seattle. Their only child is Maynard H., now twelve years of age.

ALBERT WARREN.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to present to our readers a sketch of the life of one of whom the state of Washington may well be proud, one who has filled his daily life with brotherly love and Christian charity, while at the same time he has proved himself a financier of no small ability, and now stands at the head of the successful business men of to-day. Such a man is Albert Warren, of Blaine, Washington. Widely known in both business and social circles, his life is well worthy of emulation by the young men of his age who are desirous of winning success and at the same time leaving a name that will be loved and honored.

Mr. Warren is a son of Walter B. and Abigail (Fish) Warren, and was born on the 13th of March, 1835, in Cattaraugus county, New York. The Warren family came from England to America in a very early day, and its representatives took a prominent part in the war of the Revolution, an uncle of our subject's father having served as a major in the colonial army. Walter B. Warren, who followed farming as a life occupation, passed away in death in 1855, while his widow, who was a native of Vermont and also a member of an old American family of English descent, survived until 1887, when she, too, passed to the home beyond. In the family of this worthy couple were five children, three sons and two daughters, the brothers of our subject being: Dewitt M., who is engaged in mission work in Denver, Colorado, and W. F., a Methodist minister in Los Angeles, California. The two daughters are Elizabeth, the wife of A. Geery, a merchant of Blaine, Washington, and Wealthy, the wife of Ebenezer Hopkins, a Methodist minister who is at present located at Rainier, near Olympia, this state.

Albert Warren received his elementary education in the common schools of Iowa and Illinois, while later he matriculated in the academy at Greenfield, Illinois, and still later became a student in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, that state. He next entered the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, having been the first pupil in that institution and for the first week its only student. This institution was dedicated on the 1st of January, 1854, and during the first week there were three teachers for this one pupil, Dr. John Dempster having been the president at the opening of the school. Leaving that institution in 1857, Mr. Warren then returned to the old homestead in Illinois, of which he had charge until 1860, and in that year, during the Pike's Peak gold excitement, he crossed the plains to Colorado, where he was engaged in various occupations for the following six years. On the expiration of that period, in 1866, he joined the St. Louis conference as a minister, of which he was a member for eight years, and was then transferred to the Colorado conference, remaining there for the following seven years. In 1883 he made his way to California, there traveling as an evangelist for two years, and then came to Blaine, Washington, the date of his arrival in this city having been the 2d of October, 1885. During his first year's residence here he served as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he also had charge in 1887, and for six months during the years of 1889-90 was again the loved pastor of that congregation. In the last mentioned year he engaged in the real estate business and also

in agricultural pursuits, and in both lines of endeavor he is meeting with a well merited degree of success.

On the 17th of September, 1868, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Charlotte Lanetta Moore, who was born in Jefferson county, Nebraska, being a daughter of Walter Moore, who served as a soldier in the northern army during the Civil war and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits near Blaine. Mr. Warren's political sympathies are with the Prohibition party, but by his ballot he also supports the principles of Republicanism, and as a representative of the former political division has attended both the state and county conventions. In 1890 he was elected to the high office of mayor of this city, and during his incumbency therein the first city jail was built. In 1891 he was elected a city councilman, and has also served as a member of the school board, of which he was president for three years. Since entering upon the field of business Mr. Warren's occupations have been many and varied. At the early age of seventeen years, in 1852, he entered the schoolroom as an instructor, which occupation he followed in Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and Missouri, his time being thus occupied for ten years. After coming to this city he built and was proprietor of the Washington Hotel, but this he afterward disposed of, and in 1890 he platted seventy acres within the townsite of Blaine. His influence is ever found on the side of progress, of liberty and of right, and the effect of his labors both as a minister and business man has been far-reaching.

HON. CHARLES BEDFORD.

One of the distinguished members of the bar of Tacoma is the Hon. Charles Bedford, who is also numbered among the law makers of the state. He was born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1861, and is the son of John and Mary (Utteridge) Bedford, both of whom were natives of England. In the year 1867 the father bade adieu to friends and native land and with his family sailed for the United States. He did not tarry long on the Atlantic coast but proceeded inward until he reached Minonk, Illinois, where the family lived until 1881. In that year they removed to Nebraska and Mr. Bedford took up his abode upon a farm near Beatrice, in Saline county, where he still makes his home, his energies being devoted to agricultural pursuits. His wife, however, passed away in Nebraska several years ago.

Charles Bedford of this review was only about six years of age when his parents came to the new world. He acquired the greater part of his education in Minonk and before the removal of the family from Illinois to Nebraska he engaged in teaching school in the former state for several years. He early had a desire to become a member of the legal fraternity and at intervals read law to some extent. After his removal to Nebraska he located in Fairbury, where he completed his legal education and was there admitted to the bar in 1887. He entered into partnership with Judge William H. Snell in 1888. They removed their office from Nebraska to Tacoma, where their co-partnership was maintained until the election of Mr. Snell to the position of judge of the superior court. Since that time Mr. Bedford has been alone, with offices at 418 and 420 Berlin building. For six years he



Charles Bedford

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was deputy prosecuting attorney of Pierce county under Judge Snell. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his natural talents have won him prosperity as a lawyer at the bar, which numbers many eminent and prominent men. He is recognized among lawyers as a man of wide research and the care with which he prepares his cases is always logical and forceful. In 1898 he was elected a member of the sixth legislative assembly of Washington from the thirty-sixth district and proved an active and prominent member of the house. He took a leading part in the election of Addison G. Foster to the United States senate and he was instrumental in securing the adoption of many legislative measures of importance which have greatly benefited the state.

In 1891 in Tacoma was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bedford and Miss Bessie Stubbs, and they have gained many friends in the social circles in the city in which they reside, while their own pleasant home, located at 2505 South Fourteenth street, is noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Bedford belongs to the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and is a member of its board of trustees. He finds recreation and pleasure in amateur photography and has executed some very fine work in this regard.

WILLIAM M. WILSON.

William M. Wilson, a prominent and successful merchant of Bothell, Washington, was born November 2, 1854, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William Wilson, who was born in the same county, coming of Revolutionary stock. The grandparents have annual reunions, and at the last one there were present three hundred and sixty-three descendants. The family was originally of Scotch-Irish extraction. The mother bore the maiden name of Jane Stephens, and she was born in Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and died in 1884, while her husband is living in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wilson came of German descent, and her father was married three times, having twenty-seven children, she being the youngest child of the second wife. Three children were born to these parents, namely: James K., a clerk in the railroad shops of Altoona, Pennsylvania; Irene married Frank Baker, section foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has been on one division since 1872; William M.

William M. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Huntingdon county, and in the seminary of Birmingham, Pennsylvania, concluding at the age of twenty-one years, after which he followed clerical work in the lumber business. In 1877 he embarked in a contracting business, and afterwards burnt charcoal and farmed, but in 1889 he removed to Bothell and engaged in a butchering business for one year, after which he engaged in ranching. In 1899 he went back into the meat business, and since then has been extensively engaged in stock-raising and butchering.

In politics he is a very active Republican, and has often served as delegate to county conventions. For years he lived just over the border in Snohomish county, and represented his party in conventions there. In 1890 he was called upon to act as school trustee in Bothell. For three years in

Snohomish county he served as deputy assessor under Peter Lacaquey and John McLewan.

On May 11, 1877, he married Hannah L. Owens, a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of A. P. Owens, one of the old merchant settlers of the Juniata valley, who was of an English family, and assisted in founding the town of Birmingham. Five children have been born of this marriage, namely: Charles O., railway postal clerk between Tacoma and Spokane; William D., assisting his father; George A. and Martin S., at school; Mary Ann, the only daughter, is also at school. Fraternally Mr. Wilson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Both he and his family are very highly respected in the community in which they are so well known, and the success which has attended his efforts is certainly well merited.

HOMER H. SHREWSBURY.

Homer H. Shrewsbury, proprietor and manager of one of the most enterprising and successful lumber concerns in Washington, has been a leading factor the past few years in the upbuilding of Sedro Woolley, where his plant is located.

Mr. Shrewsbury was born February 14, 1869, at Maple Plain, Minnesota, son of William K. and Nora A. (Kerns) Shrewsbury, the former of English descent and the latter of Irish, both having ancestors who fought for Independence in the Revolutionary war. William K. Shrewsbury is a resident of Yakima, Washington, where he is handling race horses. One son, J. Eugene, is engaged in the real estate business at Long Beach, California.

Homer H. Shrewsbury may be termed a self-made man in the true sense of that term. His education has been received in the school of experience. At the age of eight years he went to work as cash boy in a San Francisco store, worked in several stores in that city, and then went to Oakland and secured a position as messenger boy for the Sunset Telephone Company, afterward being promoted to night sergeant. Subsequently he was in the employ of Taft & Penoyer and G. B. Daniels & Company. At the age of nineteen we find young Shrewsbury among the redwoods of Mendocino county, California, where he remained three years, working in various capacities, and in that time thoroughly acquainting himself with all the details of practical sawmilling. In 1892 he came to Washington, first to Anacortes, where he engaged in the sash and door business in the employ of the Bailey & Uphus Manufacturing Company. He remained with them about two years, till the plant was burned out. In 1894 he landed in Woolley and accepted the position of bookkeeper for Davis & Millett, a sawmill and logging company. After five years spent with them he purchased an interest in the establishment, and the firm became Davis & Millett Company, and soon after that he bought the interest of Messrs. Davis and Millett and formed a partnership with W. G. McLain. They operated a mill at Big Lake a short time, after which they sold to Parker Brothers, and then purchased the Woolley mill from Mr. Holbrook, continued the partnership and enlarged the plant until August, 1902, when Mr. Shrewsbury purchased Mr. McLain's

interest in the firm and has since operated the business under the name of the Shrewsbury Lumber Company. The plant includes sawmill, planing mill, shingle mill, yards, kilns, logging camps, and the company also operates its own repair shop, electric light plant, waterworks system, and boarding and lodging house, and in the several departments of the business no less than eighty to one hundred men are employed.

As the head of this large industrial establishment, Mr. Shrewsbury naturally exerts a wide-spread influence in the town, an influence for its betterment and its development. Sedro Woolley has in him a man popularly identified with its municipal, political and social affairs. Politically he is a Republican; socially, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Masons and Hoo Hoos. He is a member of the Congregational church. When a young man living in Oakland, California, he served three months in the Oakland Light Cavalry, and the rest of his enlisted term of three years in Company A, Fifth Infantry, Second Brigade, National Guard of California, at the end of his service having the rank of corporal. Mr. Shrewsbury was married in 1897 to Miss Kittie Bovey, a native of Indiana, and they have three sons, Byron, Howard and Elmer.

PHIL S. LOCKE.

Some of the choicest positions in the world of commerce, politics and industry are to-day filled by men who still have some years to spare before reaching the meridian of life, and in every department of activity the energy of youth is as necessary as the wisdom of mature years. The city treasurer of Aberdeen, Washington, is one of the youngest business men of the city, and yet he ranks among the successful, and his popularity is indicated by his election to the office of treasurer.

City Treasurer Locke is the son of Joseph N. and Annie L. (Melrose) Locke. His father was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, but came to Minnesota and was one of the old-timers in Wright county, where he became a prominent farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, being wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro. He was clerk of the district court of Wright county for two years, and in other ways showed his public spirit and ability. He died May 5, 1900. His wife was of Scotch ancestry and was born in Newark, New Jersey. Her parents were early pioneers in Minnesota, and her father, Hon. Thomas Melrose, was a member of the Minnesota territorial legislature. Mrs. Locke died in 1878.

Phil S. Locke was born on a farm in Wright county, Minnesota, about forty miles from Minneapolis, in 1876. He was educated in his native county and also in Minneapolis, but before he had reached his majority he came to the Puget Sound country, and after spending some time in Tacoma, Seattle and Montesano, came to Aberdeen in 1897 and began the real estate and insurance business. He is a hustler, and has a splendid equipment for his business, and undoubtedly has a bright future before him. He is now serving his second term as city treasurer, having been elected first in December, 1901, and again in December, 1902. He is faithful in the discharge of

the duties connected with this office, in addition to carrying on his other extensive interests.

ARTHUR L. KEMPSTER.

Arthur L. Kempster, superintendent of transportation of the Seattle Electric Company, Seattle, Washington, is an enterprising young man who has in a few years worked his way to the front. He was born in Canfield, Illinois, September 17, 1872, and is of English descent, his father, Thomas C. Kempster, having been born in Islington, London, England. The elder Mr. Kempster was a contractor. In early manhood he came to this country to take part in the construction of the government dock at Esquimalt, married and settled here, and here passed the rest of his life and died, his death occurring in 1901. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Hopkins, was born in Syracuse, New York, she, too, having descended from English ancestors. Her family came to this country in colonial days and took part in the Revolutionary war. She died in 1902. In their family were three sons and a daughter. One of the sons, George L., is agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and resides in Harvard, Nebraska. Thomas H. is employed at the White Star dock, Seattle, and the daughter, Miss Marian Kempster, lives with her brothers in Seattle.

Arthur L. Kempster was educated in the public schools, in the United States and British Columbia, concluding his school work in 1890. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Consolidated Street Railway Company, with which he has since been identified. He served as clerk of the company until it was reorganized as the Seattle Traction Company, when he was made auditor, and later was also secretary and a trustee. The Seattle Electric Company was organized in 1900, and acquired all the holdings of the Traction Company. Mr. Kempster was then made trainmaster, and a few months later took the position of superintendent of transportation, in which capacity he is now serving. His continued service with the company and his promotion to the position of trust and responsibility which he holds is ample evidence of his fidelity and ability.

Politically Mr. Kempster is a Republican, takes an active interest in public affairs, and has frequently served as a member of city and county conventions of his party.

CHARLES HOOD.

Charles Hood, proprietor of a hardware store in Puyallup, was born in Glover, Vermont, in 1864, and is a son of Calvin H. and Mary (Bickford) Hood, the former a native of Sheffield, Vermont, and the latter of Derby, that state. During the earlier part of his life Calvin Hood followed farming in order to provide for his family, but in 1870 he left the Green Mountain state and removed to Turners Falls, Massachusetts, where he secured employment in a paper mill. He was then connected with that line of business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1900. His widow still survives and lives in Turners Falls.



Chris. Hood

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Charles Hood was a little lad of six summers when his parents went from Vermont to Massachusetts, and in the schools of the latter state he pursued his education and afterward he learned the trade of a tinner and plumber. He completed his apprenticeship and then continued to work for the same firm as a journeyman until the fall of 1889, when he came to the Puget Sound country, locating in Seattle. There he was employed as a tinner for about six months, after which he came to Puyallup, which has since been his place of residence. He first entered the employ of Nevins & Stewart as a tinner and worked in that capacity until April, 1891, when he joined two other business men and organized the Puyallup Hardware Company. In the spring of 1897 he purchased the interest of his two partners and has since continued the business under his own name. He deals not only in shelf and heavy hardware, but also in farming implements and other commodities usually handled in such an establishment and has the largest store of the kind in the Puyallup Valley. Tinning and plumbing is one of his specialties. He makes a careful selection of his stock in order to meet the demands of the public and his earnest desire to please his patrons, combined with straightforward dealing, has secured to him a large and growing trade.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. Hood was united in marriage in Puyallup to Miss Ada Madge Reed, and they have a daughter, Helen Hood. In public affairs Mr. Hood is active and prominent and has been a helpful factor along many lines. He served for five years as city-councilman of Puyallup and has been chairman of the school board. He is also the vice president of the Citizens State Bank. He came to the west to take advantage of the opportunities offered to ambitious young men and along legitimate business lines he has steadily advanced until he is now classed among the leading merchants in this part of the state.

TIMOTHY DUANE HINCKLEY.

Fifty years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Timothy Duane Hinckley came to the Sound country, and his mind bears the impress of its historic annals throughout this period. While conducting important business interests and improving opportunities that have made him a capitalist of the northwest, he has at the same time labored for the substantial improvement and development of this part of the country, and his services have been of marked benefit along many lines of endeavor for the general good. Indians were his neighbors in those early days, and around him stood the silent mountains, their great forests towering skyward, the riches of the earth still unclaimed by the white race.

Mr. Hinckley was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, June 30, 1827. That was still a pioneer region, for only nine years before had the state been admitted to the Union. The Hinckley family is of English descent, and was represented by devoted patriots in the continental army in the Revolutionary war. Timothy Hinckley, father of our subject, was born in Maine, learned the ship carpenter's trade in Bath and always followed that pursuit. He married Hannah Smith, also a native of the Pine Tree state and of Revolutionary stock of English lineage. Both the father and mother died in the

fifties. Of their family two daughters are yet living: Mrs. Paulina Mehaney, who is residing in Virginia; and Maria, the wife of John Hay, of Belleville, Illinois, the present county judge there.

Timothy D. Hinckley, the only surviving son, was educated by itinerant teachers up to the time he was fourteen years of age, when he began work in a flouring mill in Belleville, where he was employed until 1848. He then removed to Lexington, Missouri, and became proprietor of a sawmill, which he operated until the spring of 1850, when he crossed the plains in a prairie schooner to California. It was his purpose to search for gold, and he went to the mining regions on Weaver creek in Placer county, also to the Georgetown diggings and later to Trinity county.

The year 1853 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Hinckley in the Sound country. He came through the woods with Henry Adams and Frank Mathias and settled on the present townsite of Seattle. There were probably fifty settlers here at that time. He first took up a claim on Lake Washington and afterward went to work in the Port Madison mill. After three years' service there he went to Port Orchard, where he spent a year, and on the expiration of that period returned to Seattle and purchased some business property, including the present site of the Phoenix Hotel. In 1859 he purchased another piece of property on Second and Columbia streets, the present site of the Hinckley block, which he now owns. Since that time he was engaged in farming and surveying until about 1875, when he settled down permanently on his home property on Lake Union, which he purchased at that time. He has since been engaged in superintending his real estate and invested interests, and the value of his property has greatly increased, making him one of the capitalists of the city. He erected on some of his land several frame buildings, which were destroyed by the great fire of June, 1889. In 1890 he rebuilt, erecting a five-story and basement brick building, covering an area of one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eight feet, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. This is one of the principal business corners of the city.

In November, 1869, Mr. Hinckley was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Dunn, a native of Ireland. They have three sons: Walter, who is associated with his father in the management of the Hinckley block; Ira, who is collector for that block; and Lyman, who is the engineer for the block. Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley now have a fine home amid beautiful surroundings, all of which is in great contrast to the conditions which they knew here at an early day. During the Indian troubles of 1855-6 Mr. Hinckley was at Port Madison. He had to build a fort for the protection of the men at that time, and, although the settlers there had no firearms, they felt perfectly secure. Mr. Hinckley has only good words for Chief Seattle, the ruler of the Duwamish tribe, who refused to take any part at all in the trouble. All of the white men were warm friends of the chief. From his own experience Mr. Hinckley is prepared to take issue with the historians who made the statement that the Indians were troublesome prior to the time the treaty was formed. He says that the treaty itself was what started the Indians, who by it became cognizant of the fact that they had title to land which had a real value, something that they had never understood until the treaty was presented for their consideration.

In early life Mr. Hinckley was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he joined the Democracy. He was elected to the territorial legislature of Washington for three terms, and was a member in 1856-7 when the county of Kitsap was organized. Indeed, he was the father of the movement, drawing up the bill creating the new county. In 1857-8 he represented that county in the general assembly, and was also a member from King county in 1859-60. When Kitsap county was organized Mr. Hinckley was elected its first treasurer. He was also elected justice of the peace in King county, being one of the first to hold that office there. For two terms he served in the city council of Seattle, and in all of these public offices his labors have directly benefited his locality, his constituents and the commonwealth. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons.

Watching the growth of the state from its early pioneer times, bearing his share in the work of its reclamation from a state of nature and in transforming it into one of the richest and most productive sections of the country, building up a fortune for himself through legitimate business channels, Mr. Hinckley certainly deserves mention in this volume, and well merits the respect and honor so uniformly accorded him in Seattle and the northwest.

J. WARE HUNTER.

J. Ware Hunter, who is numbered among the successful men of the Sound country, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1838, a son of William and Jane (Arthurs) Hunter, both also natives of the Keystone state. The father was a native of Philadelphia and of Irish descent, while the mother was born in Warren county, and representatives of her family served during the struggle for independence. The father was called to his final rest in 1892, but was survived by his widow for four years, she having joined him in the home beyond in 1896. To this worthy couple were born four children, the brothers of our subject being William M., a lumberman of Warren county, Pennsylvania, and Charles E. B., a merchant of Erie county, that state. The only daughter of the family is Mary A., who is now the wife of a Mr. Hill, who is engaged in mining in Denver, Colorado.

J. Ware Hunter received his elementary education in the public schools of his native state, and later became a student in the Allegheny College of Crawford county, where he enjoyed superior educational training and where he remained until 1859. With this excellent mental training to serve as the foundation of his life work, he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for four years, and then turned his attention to lumber manufacturing in Warren county, Pennsylvania. Turning his attention to the dry-goods business, he was engaged in that occupation until 1869, and from that time until 1888 followed the manufacture of pumps, while from the last named year until the present time the manufacture of lumber has been his chief occupation. In the fall of 1897 he came to Blaine and assisted in establishing the Erie Shingle Mills, of which he was made the president, H. W. Hunter the vice president, T. A. Hunter the secretary and treasurer, and Frank G. Fox also became an equal partner in the enterprise, the output of the mill being one hundred and fourteen thousand shingles a day. This mill was destroyed by fire on the 4th of October, 1900, but the work of re-

building was immediately begun, operations having been resumed in June, 1901; their present manufactory has a capacity of three hundred thousand shingles a day.

On the 6th of July, 1864, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Sarah Malinda Elliott, a daughter of William Elliott, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and a member of an old English family of Revolutionary fame. One daughter was born of this union, Sarah Malinda, who became the wife of Edward P. Clark, of Union City, Erie county, Pennsylvania. The wife and mother was called to her final rest in 1865, and in April, 1871, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Almira Maria Walker, who was born in Warren county of the Keystone state, and was a daughter of C. W. Walker, an oil operator of Union City, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are the parents of one son, H. W. Hunter, who is now associated with his father in business, and of one daughter, Lillian Almira.

The Republican party receives Mr. Hunter's hearty support and co-operation, and while a resident of Union City he served as a councilman for three years and for four years occupied the mayoralty chair. Since coming to Blaine he has attended the conventions of his party held in Whatcom county. His fraternal relations connect him with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of the chapter, council and commandery at Erie, Pennsylvania, and of the blue lodge in Blaine, and he also holds membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Union City, Pennsylvania. He has in every way proved himself a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and in the city of his adoption he possesses the public confidence to a remarkable degree.

CHESLEY T. CONRAD.

Chesley T. Conrad, one of the enterprising young business men of Marysville, was born April 2, 1869, in Sweden. He came to America in 1869, and after about a year spent in Illinois his parents settled in Minneapolis. Although he attended school in Minneapolis and Cokato, Minnesota, Mr. Conrad left school at the age of thirteen years and after about a year upon the farm clerked in a general store until 1888, in Moorehead and Duluth, Minnesota. From 1888 to 1893 he was in lumber mills and in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but in 1893 he came to Puget Sound and located at Marysville in April, obtaining immediate employment with the Marysville Shingle Company, and remained with that concern for about four years. His next venture was a meat and stock business, which he continued until 1900, and he then embarked in a general mercantile business and is still engaged in it, being one of the city's representative merchants, handling a full and up-to-date line of groceries, dry-goods and general merchandise, his trade extending through the various logging camps and mills in this district.

In November, 1890, he married, at Ashland, Wisconsin, Julia A. Ladd, a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and daughter of Frank and Maria Ladd, old settlers of Wisconsin. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad, namely: Mervyn, Larun, Muriel, Margaret and Claude. In politics Mr. Conrad is a Republican and has served as a delegate to county con-



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ventions upon many occasions. In 1899 he was elected a member of the council and has been re-elected, now holding that position and working for the material prosperity of the city and vicinity.

GEORGE GREEN.

For more than ten years George Green has been a resident of Washington, and is now ranked with the representative citizens of Sedro Woolley. Born of sterling New England ancestry, with plenty of pluck and courage in his make-up, he has worked his way in life and merits the success he has attained.

Mr. Green is a native of Milford, Massachusetts. He was born May 14, 1840, son of John and Maria (Bowker) Green, both natives of Milford, who passed their years in the quiet of farm life in Massachusetts and who lived to ripe old age, both dying in 1880. George Green attended school about three months each winter until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He spent one year as mule-driver on the Erie canal, after which he worked on a boat on Lake Erie and in the woods of Michigan, and at the age of nineteen went to St. Louis and shortly afterward to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in teaming. In the spring of 1861 he went to Hagerstown, Indiana, from which place he started with a mule team, transporting baggage, etc. In this service he was under Colonel Lew Wallace, in government employ, and for three months acted in the capacity of assistant wagon-master. After being in government employ two years, he returned to Leavenworth, and thence went across the plains to Fort Lyon, Colorado, where he herded cattle and traded with the Indians, as an employe of Colonel Cully. He spent three years in Colorado. Going back to Kansas, he engaged in the stock business, and shortly after his return to that state was married. In 1868 he was a scout and guide for the government, at Fort Harker, Kansas; was out under Colonel Forsythe in his noted trouble with the Indians. In 1869, while in the stock business and living on Saline river, he laid out the town of Lincoln Center, Kansas. He resided in Kansas until 1892, continuing all the while in the stock business and also conducting a livery and hotel business. Arriving in Washington in 1892, he settled first at Burlington, where, in company with Senator Hammond, he bought out two shingle mills and also opened a grocery store. He disposed of his property there in 1897 and moved to Sedro Woolley, where he and Senator Hammond continued in business together, establishing a general grocery store, under the name of the Green Shingle Company. They built two shingle mills in Sedro Woolley, which they run, and they also have two logging camps, one on the Great Northern Railroad and one at Island Slough. Mr. Green disposed of his interest in the grocery in January, 1903, to the Union Mercantile Company, and since then has given his whole attention to the lumber business.

While in Kansas and since he came to Washington, Mr. Green has always taken an active interest in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. In 1873 he was a member of the Kansas Legislature, and voted for John J. Ingals for United States senator; for four years was deputy United States

marshal in Kansas. He is now president of the Business Men's League of Sedro Woolley. Fraternally Mr. Green is a Mason.

September 17, 1865, Mr. Green married Miss Josephine Dart, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of John Dart, a farmer of California. Their union has been blessed in the birth of two daughters, who are now married and settled in life, namely: Isabel, wife of Senator Emerson Hammer, president of the Union Mercantile Company; and Elizabeth, wife of D. J. Parker, a rancher of Sedro Woolley.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY GLASGOW.

Joseph Montgomery Glasgow, senior member of the law firm of Glasgow, Ogden & Crary, 314 Pioneer building, Seattle, Washington, figures prominently in legal circles in this city. He was born in Washington county, Iowa, July 22, 1861, and traces his ancestry in this country, on both paternal and maternal sides, back to the colonial period, and has reason to take pride in the fact that he has Revolutionary blood in his veins, coming to him from both parents. Three brothers by the name of Glasgow, of Scotch-Irish parentage, left Belfast in 1765 and came to this country, making settlement in Virginia. From them a large progeny is descended. Miss Ellen Glasgow, the celebrated authoress, is a member of this family. Robert Glasgow, Joseph M. Glasgow's great-great-grandfather, was a soldier in the continental army. He had a family of five sons and five daughters. In 1793 he moved with his family to Adams county, Ohio, where he lived for many years, respected by all who knew him. The early history of the family shows them to have been United Presbyterians.

Samuel Black Glasgow, the father of our subject, was born in Adams county, Ohio, March 9, 1830. His life has been spent chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and he is now living retired in Seattle. One of his brothers, Dr. John Glasgow, was a soldier in the Civil war. The mother of Joseph M. Glasgow was, before marriage, Miss Phoebe Ann Robertson. She was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, in 1829, and died in 1869. Her grandfather, William Robertson, came to this country from Scotland in 1758, and was a Revolutionary soldier. John Robertson, her father, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1787. One of her brothers, Dr. William Hamilton Robertson, was one of the pioneer physicians of Seattle, where he practiced medicine from 1866 to the time of his death, in December, 1872. He married a daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Renton—the present Mrs. Mary A. Gaffrey, of Seattle. By his second marriage Samuel Black Glasgow has one son and two daughters, viz.: William Bebb Glasgow, a farmer in Nebraska; Ruhanna, wife of Samuel Archer, of Nome, Alaska, where he is a member of the firm of Archer, Ewing & Company; and Miss Grace Glasgow, a graduate of the Washington State University with the class of 1900, of which she was president.

Mr. Joseph M. Glasgow received his early education in the public schools. He attended the State Normal School of Nebraska and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1887. After his graduation he es-

tablished himself in a law practice at Washington, Iowa, in partnership with J. F. Henderson. In the spring of the following year, 1888, in company with Charles E. Patterson, now a prominent attorney of Seattle, he came to this city and opened an office, under the firm name of Patterson & Glasgow. Their partnership continued until the great fire in Seattle. Mr. Glasgow has since been in practice here and is now the senior member of the firm of Glasgow, Ogden & Crary. He has for several years been active in politics. In 1896 he changed from a Silver Republican to Democrat. He has done much campaign work and has been honored with official position. In the fall of 1892 he was elected judge of municipal court of Seattle (a court of record, since abolished), and filled the office from January 10, 1893, to January 10, 1897. Fraternally Mr. Glasgow is a Mason, having membership in St. John's Lodge of Seattle.

THEODORE GILES.

Theodore Giles, of Fairhaven, Washington, who is the foreman for E. K. Wood & Company, and one of the enterprising business men of that locality, was born March 19, 1874, in Clay county, Iowa, and is a son of C. P. Giles, a native of Massachusetts, now a retired lumber merchant residing at Olympia, Washington. The mother's maiden name was Maggie J. Connor, and she was born in Ohio. The children born to C. P. Giles and his wife were as follows: Frank L., Theodore, Aldana, May, Clara, Mabel, Lella, Roxy and Lona.

Theodore Giles was just eleven years of age when his family settled at Olympia, and he attended the public schools of that place until he was seventeen, when he began the battle of life for himself by working in the West Side sawmill of Olympia, remaining there two years. In 1891 he went to Everett, Washington, and was employed in bridgebuilding at different points on Puget Sound until 1897, and in the intervals was engaged in saw and planing mill work at Ballard and Gray's Harbor. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Giles took charge of the Gold Bar Lumber Company's mill at Gold Bar, Washington, for a short time, when he accepted the position of manager of the Shrewsbury planing mill at Sedro Woolley. In the winter of 1898 Mr. Giles operated an engine at Reed's ship yard at Ballard, and in 1899 he took charge of Ludinghaus Brothers' planing mill at Dryad. Remaining with the last named concern throughout the summer, during the year 1900 Mr. Giles had charge of a planing mill belonging to Lavegreen Brothers at Preston for three months. During the next seven months he worked for Allen and Nelson at Monohan. His next change was made when he went to Buckley and worked for the Page Lumber Company until September, 1901; returned to the employ of Allen and Nelson at Monohan, following which he located at Fairhaven as foreman of the planing mill of E. K. Wood & Company, and still holds that responsible position.

Mr. Giles is a young man of energy and unusual ability along the lines he has followed, and is a general favorite with employers as well as the men under him.

GEORGE C. FISHER.

George C. Fisher, a successful real estate dealer and prosperous business man of Whatcom, Washington, was born March 16, 1874, in Buffalo, New York, and is a son of John and Wilhelmina Fisher. John Fisher was born in Germany, and came to America when a boy, settling in Buffalo, where in time he became a successful merchant, and died in 1886. His wife was also born in Germany, and her death occurred in 1874.

The education of George C. Fisher was secured in the public schools of Buffalo and Helena, Montana, to which city he removed in 1887, and also in the high school of Spokane, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1890. Following this he settled at Fairhaven, and was employed for a time in the office of J. F. Wardner. That same year he went into the Fairhaven National Bank, and continued there for nearly four years as book-keeper and paying teller. He then entered the Bank of Fairhaven, and acted as cashier for about two years. In 1895-6 he was deputy county clerk and clerk of the court of Whatcom county, and in 1897 he purchased a one-half interest in a Fairhaven grocery with J. C. Templin, an old merchant of Iowa, and continued in that business for six months. Selling his interest, he went to Seattle and remained from November, 1897, to November, 1899, during which time he acted as paying teller and chief accountant for the Washington National Bank of that city. Returning to Whatcom, for three months he was paying teller for Graves & Purdy, bankers, but resigned to take the position of chief accountant for the Pacific American Fisheries Company. In 1901 he formed a partnership with H. W. Bateman in a real estate business, under the style of Bateman & Fisher. Mr. Fisher is also interested in mining companies operating in Whatcom county (Slate creek district). He is half owner of a shingle mill at Enterprise, Whatcom county, and is a man of large affairs and extensive interests.

On October 22, 1898, Mr. Fisher was married to Katherine Van Zandt, a daughter of Dr. Van Zandt, a physician of Whatcom, president of the state medical board, and man of prominence. Mrs. Fisher was born in Hutchinson, Kansas, and comes of old Revolutionary stock, of German descent on the paternal side, while on her mother's side of the family she is connected with some of the leading families of the south. One son, Manson B., now three years of age, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. Mr. Fisher has attended every county convention since he cast his first vote, and has taken an active part in political matters, and his name is already being mentioned for honors in the near future. Fraternally Mr. Fisher is a Knight of Pythias, in which he is quartermaster sergeant of the supreme assembly, uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias of Washington; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is very popular in these organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are consistent members of the Episcopal church. While still one of the young men of Whatcom, Mr. Fisher has already made his influence felt in the community, and his success in the past is a pleasant augury of what the future evidently holds in store for him.

EDWARD DEGGALLER.

Edward Deggaller has been an inhabitant of Lewis county for the past quarter of a century, and has seen the surrounding country develop and expand as would only be possible in America and in the last century; but he has not been a passive spectator of these events, for he has himself taken a place among the leaders of affairs in the county, and has been in public life for several years. If nationality has aught to do with character and success, no one could desire that his forefathers be born in a more favorable land than Switzerland, the home of freedom and individual effort.

Edward and Mary E. (Huenwaddel) Deggaller were both born in this little republic, but emigrated to Canada in 1856. The former was a tanner and followed this trade after crossing the waters. They crossed over into the state of Minnesota, and in 1875 came with their children to Lewis county, Washington, where the husband died in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight, but his wife had preceded him in 1893, aged sixty-two. These worthy people were earnest members of the Lutheran church. The first born of these parents, F. A., is a resident of Centralia, and has served as county commissioner for one term and as sheriff for two terms; Walter A. is now in Minnesota; August is a Lewis county farmer; Olga is the wife of Thomas Shay, residing in Lewis county; Lilley was married to John Arnold, a farmer of this county.

Edward, who completes this family, was born in Canada, December 24, 1862. Having resided in Minnesota up to his twelfth year, his elementary training was received there for the most part. After coming to Lewis county in 1875, the first occupation that attracted him was lumbering, but in time he became the owner of a farm, which he cultivated for some years. He had always been one of the ardent Democrats of the county, and in 1898 his partisans and friends chose him to the office of sheriff. In 1900 he received a re-election, and he left the office in 1902 with the respect and good will of all. Upon taking charge of the duties of this position he sold his farm and purchased a nice residence in Chehalis, where he and his family now make their home. He has proved himself a very capable officer, and, although there were a number of cases of high crime and felony perpetrated in the county during his tenure of office, he was very successful in arresting and bringing to justice all criminals, and in performing all the responsible duties connected with the shrievalty. Following the close of his term of office in 1902, he was nominated to the office of county treasurer.

Mr. Deggaller was married in 1889 to Miss Anna Hylock, who was a native of Bohemia, and whose father, Antone Hylock, has a saw and flouring mill a few miles south of Chehalis. All the children of this marriage were born in Lewis county, and their names in order of birth are Edward A., Martin, Mary and Olga. Mr. Deggaller belongs to Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., and is also a Woodman of the World and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

MICHAEL S. COADY.

Michael S. Coady, one of the leading men of Fairhaven, Washington, was born May 9, 1858, in Muscatine county, Iowa, and is a son of John and Annie (Casgrove) Coady. John Coady came to the United States from Ireland about 1828, and died in 1879, having spent his life in agricultural pursuits. His wife was also a native of Ireland, and died in 1902. The following children were born to John Coady and wife, viz.: Thomas, Edward, John, Michael, Katharine, Mary, Julia and Bridget, of whom Katharine and Bridget died.

Michael S. Coady was educated in the public schools of Muscatine county, Iowa, and, from the time he was nineteen years of age until 1870, he worked upon the farm, but in that year he went to Wyoming and engaged with the Union Pacific Railroad for eighteen months in the shops at Evans-ton, Wyoming. In the spring of 1882 he went on west to California, making a trip through the Sound country. Mr. Coady next went to Montana and engaged on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with Nelson Bennett, there continuing for nine years in charge of the crew on the grading and construction from Helena west to South Prairie, twenty-five miles west of Tacoma. In 1890 he formed, in what is now Fairhaven, a corporation with J. B. Scott, which was known as the Fairhaven Truck and Transfer Company, and from its inception he has been president. This is the first company in its line organized on Bellingham Bay. The company does a general truck and transfer business, own a large livery, make contracts for hauling, etc., and their general offices are at Sixth and Harris streets.

In politics Mr. Coady is a Democrat, and was elected a member of the city council from the first ward in 1902, and took his seat in January, 1903, for a term of two years. He has always taken an active interest in local affairs, and is a man widely and favorably known.

HORACE CAMPBELL.

Dr. Horace Campbell, surgeon in charge of St. David's Hospital in Hoquiam, is one of the young members of the medical fraternity, but has stood at the head of his classes in all the institutions of learning, both liberal and professional, which he has attended, and from all sources is accounted a skilful and careful surgeon and one with a very brilliant career before him.

Dr. Campbell has for a father one of the prominent and interesting old-timers of this section of the state of Washington. Hon. Edward Campbell was born in Ohio and came to California in 1850; he remained there two or three years and then came into the Willamette valley of Oregon, thence into eastern Washington, and in the later fifties took up his abode in Gray's Harbor, where he has since resided. He owned a large amount of land, and the city of Hoquiam grew up adjoining it, and there is now a Campbell's addition to the town. He was a farm and ranch operator most of his life, and also engaged in the lumber business, and, besides his Hoquiam property, now owns a fine place near Montesano. He has acquired a goodly share of

the world's goods, and, being now retired from active life, spends a great deal of time in traveling, especially in California. He has been a member of the Washington legislature several times, and in many ways is connected with the development of the country about Gray's Harbor, and is acquainted with all the history of the section. His wife was Harriet Scammon, a native of Bangor, Maine, and she is still living.

Horace was born on his father's farm on the north side of Hoquiam river, in 1872. After receiving his primary education in Hoquiam he entered Bishop Scott Academy, where he graduated in 1891; he then became a student in Leland Stanford University, graduating in 1895; from there he went to New York city and prepared for his future profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1899. As he had the practice of surgery especially in view, he spent nearly two years in the Hood Wright Hospital in New York.

With this unusually strong equipment the young doctor returned to the coast and was appointed a surgeon for a coal company in Alaska, where he remained till August, 1902, when he came to his home city and began the practice of surgery. Besides his duties at St. David's Hospital he has an increasing number of private patients. Without doubt the lapse of a few years will see Dr. Campbell in the front rank of the practitioners in this section of the northwest.

BERTIL WILHELM BENSON.

Bertil Wilhelm Benson, who has been prominently identified with real estate interests in Fairhaven, Washington, since 1889, and is one of the city's prominent and substantial men, was born June 2, 1843, at Skien, Norway. He is a son of Torkel and Kern K. (Anderson) Benson, the former of whom was a native of Arendal, Norway, where he engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1884, and he was survived but one year by his wife. She was born at Skien, Norway, and a brother of hers, Oliver Anderson, is engaged in a mercantile business at St. Paul, Minnesota. Our subject has one brother, Andrew T., a retired farmer of Valley City, North Dakota.

Mr. Benson attended the public schools of his own country until eleven years of age, when he came to America, and spent one year in the schools at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He then became a clerk in a dry goods store and continued there until 1888, and then embarked in the same business for himself, continuing until 1876. He then moved to Valley City, North Dakota, and engaged in a real estate and banking business. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Valley City and was its first vice president. This institution is still doing business. He was also one of the partners of the bank of Lisbon, North Dakota, which is also still engaged in business. At the time of his settlement in North Dakota pioneer conditions existed in many portions of the state. In 1889 he sold his interests there and removed to Fairhaven, Washington, engaging in a real estate business in which he has been interested ever since. He handled all the water front property that was owned by C. N. Larabie and James J. Hill of the Great

Northern Railway, and he is now the owner of the Canfield Investment Company estate in Whatcom county.

Mr. Benson was one of the organizers of the Standard Real Estate and Trust Company and was its president. This company has gone out of business, closing out all its property. He was also one of the organizers of the Bellingham Bay Fish Company, in 1894, which sold out to Oswald Steel.

On August 15, 1871, Mr. Benson married Mary Hubbard Gould, who is a daughter of Colonel Zabina and Mary (Reese) Gould, old and prominent residents of Michigan City, Indiana. Mrs. Gould comes from Revolutionary stock, and was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio. The children born to this marriage are: Mary Hubbard, wife of F. W. Boulderick, who is a general freight and passenger agent with headquarters at Spokane, Washington; Wilhelm Henry is a member of the firm of Benson & Peters, linotypers, of Seattle; and Frederick Abbott, who is a steamboat captain on Puget Sound.

Mr. Benson is a Democrat in political sentiment, and has taken an active part in politics, and in 1883, in Dakota, was a member of the territorial legislature. In religious training he is a Lutheran, but is an attendant of the Episcopal church at Fairhaven. Fraternaly he is identified with the Masons.

EMORY C. FERGUSON.

Along so many lines of usefulness has Emory Canda Ferguson exerted his energies that it would be almost impossible to designate in which particular field he has been most active or in which his labors have proved of greatest benefit to his fellow citizens in the state in which he now makes his home. Almost a half century has passed since he came to the Pacific coast. He has been identified with early mining interests in California and with the agricultural and mercantile development of Washington. He has filled many public offices and in all of these has been most loyal to his duty. His political history is an honor to the state which has honored him, and well may he be numbered among the builders of this great commonwealth, no longer one of the frontier regions of the country, for to-day it ranks with the most enterprising states of the Union, rich in its great productive interests, and in its many evidences of an advanced civilization.

Almost the width of the continent separates Mr. Ferguson from the place of his birth, for he is a native of Westchester county, New York, his birth having occurred on the 5th of March, 1833. His father, Samuel Smith Ferguson, was of Scotch descent, but the original American emigrant of the name left the land of hills and heather at an early date in the settlement of this country. In early life Samuel S. Ferguson was connected with the paper-making industry, but subsequently turned his attention to farming. He married Maria Haight, who was also born in the Empire state, where her ancestors had located at an early day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson lived to the very advanced age of ninety years, the former passing away in 1879, and the latter in 1881. The three brothers and two sisters of our subject were: Elizabeth and Yates, who are now deceased; Clark, a farmer living in Snohomish county, Washington; Theron, a resident of Seattle; and Mary, who has also passed away.



E. C. Ferguson

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In the country schools of his native county Emory Canda Ferguson began his education, and when sixteen years of age his school life was ended and he entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He continued to live in the east until 1854, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he started for California, where he was engaged in mining and merchandising, following those pursuits until 1858. In July of that year he came to the Sound country, settling at Steilacoom, Pierce county, in the fall of that year, after returning from the Frazer river. Few indeed are the residents of Washington who can claim continuous connection with the state through so long a period. Its pioneer history is familiar to him through actual experience, and his mind bears the impress of many of the early events in the state which go to make up the history of that pioneer epoch.

In 1860 Mr. Ferguson came to Snohomish county and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and later secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the first tract. The townsite of the city of Snohomish is chiefly located on this claim. After farming for a short time Mr. Ferguson turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed continuously and successfully for a number of years, or until March, 1884. He was also engaged in the logging business from 1878 until 1883. In 1884, after disposing of his mercantile interests, he devoted his entire attention to the supervision of his real estate investments, and this work has since claimed his attention. On the 30th of June, 1889, he incorporated his interests under the name of the Snohomish Land Company. He now owns and handles valuable property, and as the result of his careful business methods, his energy and enterprise he is now one of the substantial citizens of the county, having acquired a very desirable competence.

Many political honors have been conferred upon Mr. Ferguson, and his name is deeply engraven on the official history of the state. He was the first postmaster of Snohomish and held the position for twelve years, from 1861. In that year he was also appointed county commissioner by the territorial legislature under the act creating the county of Snohomish, and in June, 1861, he was elected county auditor, in which position he served for several terms. After the war he was elected probate judge, and by re-election was continued in that position for a number of years. He also served several terms as justice of the peace, and in 1891 was elected mayor of the city. His administration was so progressive and beneficial that he was again and again chosen by popular suffrage for that position. His official service, however, has not been confined wholly to local positions, for he has been honored with state offices, and for seven terms was a member of the general assembly of Washington. He was first elected to the legislature in 1864, and he served for two years in the house and five years in the council, acting as speaker of the house for one year. His rulings were fair and impartial and he made a most capable presiding officer. Every question which came up for settlement during his service in the assembly received his earnest and thoughtful consideration, and he regarded only the welfare of the state and the interests of his constituents. In 1884-5, by appointment, Mr. Ferguson served as one of the commissioners to the New Orleans exposition, and in 1889 was appointed by Governor Ferry as a member of the commission to locate the site for the State Agricultural College, which is now at Pullman.

He has always been a Republican, earnest and unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the party.

In July, 1868, Mr. Ferguson was married to Lucetta Morgan, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Hiram D. and Mary Morgan, who became pioneer settlers of Snohomish county, her father arriving here in 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have been born four children: Sylvia, who is the wife of Elmer Lenfest, a resident of Snohomish; Ethel, who died at the age of seven years; Ivie, at home; and Cecil, who is operating a farm near Snohomish. Mr. Ferguson is an honored and valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, true to the teachings of the craft.

When Washington was cut off from the east by high mountain ranges and long stretches of sand, over which the iron rail for the locomotive had not been laid, when Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers and were a continual menace to the hardy and brave pioneer, Mr. Ferguson took up his abode in the west. He was then a young man and the work of improvement and development which has been the means of causing such a great transformation in this district, has found in him an exponent. His is a well rounded character, in which his personal interests have been supplemented by the attention which he has given to measures of public benefit. While he has carefully controlled his business affairs, he has at the same time rendered effective service as a citizen, and his political career is indeed honorable. He has made the welfare of the commonwealth his first consideration, placing it before partisanship or personal aggrandizement, and his career has been an honor and credit to the state.

HIRAM D. MORGAN.

This venerable and honored citizen of Snohomish has been a resident of Washington for a half century. Few indeed have so long resided in this portion of the country, and his labors have long been directed in those channels which have proved of marked benefit to the community, for while promoting individual success he has also contributed to the general prosperity. What a change has occurred since the date of his arrival! Far more numerous than the white settlers were the red men, who stalked through the forests in motley garb, oftentimes warring with the white men, so that existence was very precarious in this portion of the country. Cut off from all the comforts and conveniences known to the older east, separated by vast mountain ranges and long stretches of sand, the pioneers had to face hardships, difficulties and oftentimes danger and death, and to them a debt of gratitude is due that can never be paid. The story of their sufferings and trials has been often related but never adequately told, for no pen picture can present in perfect clearness the lives of those sturdy, courageous frontiersmen.

Mr. Morgan is now living a retired life in Snohomish, having attained the age of eighty years, but the memory of those pioneer days is yet clear in his mind, and he relates many interesting incidents of the early days. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1822. His father, Calvin Morgan, was a native of Lake George, New York, and was of English

descent. Prior to the great struggle for American independence his ancestors came from England to the new world. Calvin Morgan became a cabinet-maker and followed that pursuit through many years. He wedded Nancy Craug, who was born in New York and was of Welsh lineage. His death occurred in 1848, when he was seventy-one years of age, for he was born in 1777. His wife died in 1850, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of six children: Samuel, Mary, Nancy, Calvin, Hiram and John, and with the exception of our subject all are now deceased.

Hiram D. Morgan attended the common schools through the winter months and thus acquired his education. During his early boyhood he had accompanied his parents on their removal to Marion county, Ohio, and there he was reared. At the age of eighteen years he left school and entered upon his business career, following various occupations until 1846, when he went to what was then the far west. Locating in Oskaloosa, Iowa, he resided in that city—then but a village—until 1853, when he started for Washington. He traveled in a wagon drawn by oxen, taking with him supplies sufficient for the entire trip. Making the long journey across the plains, crossing the deserts and climbing the mountain sides, his eyes were at length gladdened by the sight of the green valley of Washington. He arrived at the Cascades on the 25th of August, 1853, and since that time he has been a factor in the substantial development and improvement of the state. Great forests stood in their primeval strength and the earth yet contained the minerals which were later to enrich the people of the state. Some progress was already being made, and Mr. Morgan became a factor in the industrial development of the state. He was engaged in steamboating and boat-building, remaining at the Cascades for a few months. He next went to Olympia, where he arrived on the 25th of October, 1853. There he first engaged in carpentering, and later took the contract for finishing the inside work and desks in both the house of representatives and the council chamber. He also took a similar contract in the territorial public library, and thus became prominently associated with the early improvement of Washington.

In 1855, at the breaking out of the Indian war, Mr. Morgan was selected as temporary Indian agent on the Esquaxon reservation, to superintend affairs there, erect buildings and supply provisions to the peaceable Indians, continuing in the position until the succeeding fall. During 1856-7 he was employed by the United States government to erect buildings on the Puyallup Indian reservation, and thus he lived among the red men for some time, becoming familiar with the nature of the Indians, their customs, and to some extent their language.

In January, 1858, Mr. Morgan returned to Iowa by way of the isthmus in order to bring his family to the northwest, and the following year he came again to Washington, arriving in Olympia about the 1st of September, 1859. He made the journey across the plains with ox-teams and was then engaged in contracting and building until 1861, thus being actively associated with the substantial improvement of the city. In the year mentioned he was appointed to take charge of the Puyallup Indian reservation, remaining there for about a year. At the end of that time he returned to Olympia, where he was engaged again in building operations until 1864, when he took up

his abode upon a homestead claim in Thurston county, continuing its cultivation until 1874. The following year he sold that property, and after making a trip through California returned to Olympia, and on the 6th of March, 1876, came to Snohomish. The following year he embarked in the sawmill business, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber up to the time of his retirement from further business cares about 1885, at which time he turned the business over to his three sons, who still operate the mill. In his business affairs Mr. Morgan prospered, gaining the competence which now enables him to live retired.

Mr. Morgan has also been prominent in public affairs, and has been honored with a number of offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected one of the first members of the city council of Snohomish, was also chosen justice of the peace, has been probate judge, and served as county commissioner for two years, and in all of these positions has been most faithful, his capability manifest in efficient and beneficial service.

Mr. Morgan has been twice married. In 1844 he wedded Miss Maria Vanalsdall, a native of New York, and they became the parents of a daughter, Olive. In 1848 Mr. Morgan was again married, his second union being with Mary Jane Trout, a native of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They became the parents of two daughters and five sons: Lucetta, who is the wife of E. C. Ferguson; John D.; Marshall B., who is deceased; Charles, who has also passed away; Benjamin H.; Alonzo W.; and Maude, deceased.

Mr. Morgan has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1848, having joined the craft in Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1876 he served as the first master of Centennial Lodge, F. & A. M., of Snohomish. His life history forms an important chapter in the annals of Washington, for through half a century he has aided in the improvement and given the weight of his influence for the progress of the state, and his memory forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the present with its superior civilization.

JESSE B. BRIDGES.

If one should make inquiry as to the three most prominent lawyers in Chehalis county, Washington, it is quite certain that the name of Jesse B. Bridges would be included in the answer, for, although he is a young practitioner and has not been a resident of the county much more than a decade, he has enjoyed success more than ordinary and now has a large amount of legal business to attend to. The father of this Washington lawyer is James Bridges, who is a southerner and a native of Kentucky. He settled in Indiana at an early day, and for a time was a resident of Indianapolis, but his home has been at Greencastle, Indiana, a number of years. Farming has been the basis of his business, and he has been very successful in the buying, trading and shipping of stock. He married Mary Darnell, a native of Indiana, and she has been dead a number of years.

Jesse B. Bridges was born in 1862, while his parents resided at Indianapolis, but as he was soon brought to Greencastle his education was completed in De Pauw University in that city, where he graduated in 1887. He then studied law in the office of Major Jonathan W. Gordon, of Indianapolis.

Major Gordon was a fine lawyer, noted for his eloquence, and was particularly successful in criminal practice; he was a splendid character, possessed of deep learning, and was famous for his remarkable memory. Mr. Bridges was much inspired by his association with the Major, and will always acknowledge his debt to him for his legal training. In 1888 Mr. Bridges was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, and practiced there until 1890, when he came to Washington and located at Tacoma. He remained there only six months, however, and then came to Montesano, the county seat of Chehalis county, where he at once began his career as a lawyer. He also established an office in Aberdeen for the purpose of looking after his clients in that part of the county. As the candidate of the Republican party, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county and served one term, from 1895 to 1897 inclusive. In the early part of 1900 he removed his residence to Aberdeen, since the greater part of his business was at this city. In 1895 Mr. Bridges was married at Ogdensburg, New York, to Miss Mary S. Smith.

GEORGE BRACKETT.

George Brackett, one of the most prominent residents of Edmonds, Washington, was born in eastern Canada, May 22, 1842, and is a son of Daniel Brackett, born in Maine of an old Revolutionary family, and who participated in the war of 1812, was a lumberman by occupation and died about 1888. The mother was Mary (Cornell) Brackett, and was born in Bathurst, New Brunswick, of Irish descent. Her death occurred in 1891. The following children were born to the parents, namely: William, a farmer of Edmonds; Abraham, a retired farmer of Wisconsin; George; Jane, a widow of George McFarland, residing in Wisconsin; Mary, living in Wisconsin; Ellen, wife of James Polly, living in Wisconsin. These children are all that are left of a family of twelve sons and eight girls.

George Brackett was educated in the common schools of Canada East, and at the age of seventeen years went into a lumber business in Maine and worked there for six years. He then spent four years in Wisconsin, and in 1869 came to San Francisco and, after two weeks in that city, went to Seattle in a sailing vessel. Arriving there he engaged in lumbering for himself at Ballard, Washington, in 1872, and came to Edmonds in 1876. Here he bought what is to-day the townsite of the place, and engaged in lumbering, and has been thus engaged ever since, and at the same time has operated his farm.

When he arrived in Edmonds the country was covered with timber, which he cleared off. He built streets, docks and sawmills and laid out the town of Edmonds. One of the sawmills he operated himself from 1889 to 1893, at which time the property was burned.

In June, 1878, he was married in Seattle to Ella E. Jones, a native of Minnesota and of English descent. The following family has been born of the marriage, namely: George S.; Ronald C.; Fannie; Nellie, who married A. R. Sinclair, a merchant of North Yakima; Edith, and Mary.

In politics he is a Republican and is generally a delegate to county and state conventions. He was the first postmaster of Edmonds, and for four years served as first mayor of the place. Mr. Brackett put in the first water-works, but later sold his interests to W. D. Perkins, who later sold out to A. M. Yost. Mr. Brackett also built two wharves, one for the Minneapolis Realty Investment Company. This he later purchased from the company, and then sold it. Fraternally he is a very prominent Mason. Few men are more prominent in this portion of the state than Mr. Brackett, who, notwithstanding his success and the honors heaped upon him, is just as genial and pleasant as ever, and a man whom all delight to meet.

ROBERT A. REID.

Robert A. Reid, a successful manufacturer of Fairhaven and a prominent man of that locality, was born November 14, 1865, in Ontario, Canada, and he is a son of Thomas and Candice (Reid) Reid. Thomas was born in Ireland, but emigrated to Canada when seven years of age, and is now living at Cape Vincent, New York. The mother was a native of Ontario and was born of English parents. The children born to these parents were as follows: Thomas W., of Fairhaven; Robert A.; John A.; Stanley H.; and Hattie L., wife of Gilbert Keller, of New York state.

Our subject enjoyed unusual educational advantages, having attended the excellent public schools of Ontario and later those of New York state, after which he took a five-year course in the American School of Correspondence at Boston, completing the same when he was eighteen years of age. At that time he began learning the boiler trade and served a three years' apprenticeship in New York state in different shops. In 1889 he went west to Winnipeg, remaining there two years working at his trade, and then in 1891 removed to Missoula, Montana, and worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad, being in charge of the boiler shops for four years. His next change was made when in 1895 he settled in Tacoma, and after two years went to Seattle. In March, 1899, he reached Fairhaven, and continued working at the boiler industry in company with his brother, establishing a business under the firm name of the Reid Brothers Boiler Works. This business rapidly increased, and in 1902 the firm leased the property at the foot of Harris and Bennett streets, where they erected very commodious shops and put in improved machinery and appliances, giving employment to forty men. The firm manufactures marine and stationary boilers, they supplying the surrounding sawmills and boats.

In November, 1894, Mr. Reid was married to Alga Ethel Debnam, a native of England, who came to Canada with her parents when ten years of age. One son has been born to this marriage, Russel Elwood, aged seven years. Through energy, enterprise and a thorough comprehension of the requirements of the business, Mr. Reid has made a success of his undertaking and is recognized as one of the prosperous manufacturers of his locality. The members of the firm are T. W. and R. A. Reid and J. H. March. Mr. Reid's fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Foresters.

ELZA A. REEVES, M. D.

Dr. Elza Armstrong Reeves has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Blaine since 1889 and has also labored for the upbuilding of the place and its substantial improvement. His efforts in this direction have been attended with excellent results and thus the Doctor's name has become inseparably interwoven with the annals of the city. His work as a town builder, however, has not been confined to Blaine, for other places have felt the stimulus of his exertions in this direction.

The Doctor is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Meigs county, on the 12th of April, 1845. His parents, Ambrose and Sarah (Irwin) Reeves, are both residents of Nebraska and natives of Meigs county, Ohio. The father belongs to an old American family of Welsh origin and is now engaged in farming in Nebraska, while his wife represents a family equally old in this country, but of English descent. Her mother belonged to the Mansfield family and was one of the heirs to Lord Mansfield's property. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Reeves were born the following named children: Henry Wilson, a capitalist of Beatrice, Nebraska; Charles Sheperd, a farmer in Dakota; Samuel Lafayette, who owns a ranch in Nebraska; Elijah, a merchant of Dwight, Illinois; William Harrison, who is conducting a drug store in Dwight; Mathias, who is conducting a ranch in Pendleton, Oregon; Susanna Jane, the wife of Captain E. Huff, a hotelman of Maple Falls, Whatcom county, Washington; Flora, the wife of J. H. A. Thomas, a druggist of Fremont, Nebraska; and Mary, the wife of John Courtwright, a lawyer of Fremont.

Dr. Reeves, the other member of the family, began his education in the public schools, continued his studies in the Tabor Preparatory School, in Fremont county, Iowa, and then entered the Michigan University, in which he pursued a course in medicine and was thus qualified for the practice of his chosen profession. He opened an office in Fremont county in the spring of 1868, there remaining two years, after which he located in Orleans, Nebraska, where he practiced for two years. He next settled in Spirit Lake, Iowa, where he successfully prosecuted his chosen calling for five years, and in 1877 he went to Keyapaha, Nebraska, where he located the townsite. He erected twelve buildings there, established a dry goods store, a drug store and a blacksmith shop, and was also the postmaster there. This, however, was not his first work in town-building in the west. He organized and located McCook City, Hitchcock county, Nebraska, being the first man on the town site. He also organized the county in connection with H. W. Taylor. The first day there he sat in a covered wagon with his Winchester by his side, watching for the approach of the Indians who followed him into camp. This was in 1872. At that time buffaloes were almost numberless on the plains of the west and often he would drive through great herds of them, their ranks parting as he made his way among them, and then closing behind him, so that he was often completely surrounded by those animals once so numerous in the west but now almost extinct. Dr. Reeves went from McCook to Pipestone, Nebraska, being the second man there. Both of these places are now prosperous and thriving cities. Again the Doctor was an

active factor in the building of a town—Keyapaha, Nebraska—and on disposing of his interests there in 1886 he went to Oelricks, Fall River county, South Dakota, where he continued the practice of his profession for two years. In 1888 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he conducted his office for a year, and then after visiting his people at Long Pine, Nebraska, he came to Puget Sound, locating in Blaine in 1889. Here he has since practiced with excellent success, having a large clientage. His patrons come from the best class of people of Whatcom county and he is well equipped for the life work which he has chosen, as he has always kept abreast of the progress of the times through reading and research. The Doctor is also proprietor of the opera house of Blaine and was the owner of the one which was destroyed by fire in 1902.

In the spring of 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Reeves and Miss Mary Mallory, of Keyapaha, Nebraska, a daughter of the Rev. W. W. Mallory, of Sidney, Iowa. They have two sons, Loman Elder, who is now attending school in Los Angeles, California, and Elza V., who is with his father. In his political views the Doctor is an earnest Republican, and while in Keyapaha, Nebraska, he served as justice of the peace for two years. He has frequently attended the county and state conventions of his party and has done all in his power to promote its success. A genial manner and cordial disposition has won him many friends, and Dr. Reeves occupies a high place in public regard in his adopted city.

WILLIAM M. WOLTEN.

William M. Wolten, the genial host of the Wolten Hotel of Blaine, was born on the 8th of July, 1880, in Potsdam, Minnesota. His father, Julius Wolten, is a native of Germany and a shoemaker by trade. He now lives in Blaine, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife has also reached the same age. She bore the maiden name of Amanda Seidler, and is also a native of the fatherland. Our subject has a half brother, Gustiva, and an own brother, Paul A., and also a half sister, Annie, the wife of John Abbott, of Blaine.

In the public schools of Potsdam, Minnesota, William M. Wolten began his education and there continued his studies for three years. He then accompanied his parents to Washington, arriving in Blaine in May, 1889. For four years he was a student in the public schools of this city, after which he spent a year and a half as a student in the Episcopal College, of Blaine, and at the end of that time entered upon his business career. In 1896 he engaged in the grocery and furniture business in connection with his brother Paul, conducting the store until 1898, when in May of that year he sold out and invested quite extensively in real estate. He improved his property, including the erection of the Wolten House. In December, 1898, he opened a general grocery store in connection with his brother Paul and in the fall of 1900 went to Seattle, where he pursued a course of study in Wilson's Business College, thus being further equipped for the practical and responsible duties of business life. He spent two terms as a student and then returning to Blaine conducted his grocery store until 1902, when he sold his interest

to his brother Paul. In September of that year he accepted a position as traveling salesman with A. E. MacCulskey & Company, wholesale grocers, of Seattle, and continued in that way until December, but he did not find this a congenial occupation and returned to Blaine. Here he opened the hotel, which had been purchased in February, 1892, and is now the proprietor of the Wolten House, which is a three-story frame structure, seventy by eighty feet and containing fifty rooms for the accommodation of guests. Mr. Wolten has been very successful since starting in this enterprise and conducts a first-class hotel, which is a credit to the town. He puts forth every effort in his power to advance the comfort and entertainment of his guests and is now well known throughout this part of the state. He has also gained a host of warm friends among the traveling public, and in Blaine, where he has lived since his boyhood days, he is held in the highest regard. He is yet a young man, ambitious, enterprising and energetic, and his future therefore will undoubtedly be a successful one. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, is a Democrat in his political affiliations and takes a deep and active interest in local and state politics.

CHARLES EDWARD REMSBERG.

Charles Edward Remsberg, a well read, enterprising and successful lawyer of Seattle, was born at West Lebanon, Warren county, Indiana, May 20, 1863, the son of Lewis Hamilton and Ann Rebecca (Brandenburg) Remsberg, both of Frederick county, Maryland, and of German descent, and the former was a farmer by occupation.

Charles E. Remsberg was reared on a farm, with the usual surroundings and advantages of the farmer boy, and attended country school until he was fourteen years old, and worked on the farm till he was nineteen. In the fall of 1882 he entered the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, and remained there one year. Like many other self-made and self-educated men, he then withdrew from school as a student in order to gain further funds as a teacher. In the winter of 1883-4 he taught in Indiana and in the following winter in Kansas. He completed his course at the State Normal in 1887, and in the fall of the same year entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated in 1889. During his college work he made a specialty of sociology.

As soon as he left the college halls he came to "the center of the great northwest," Seattle, and for the next three years was engaged in the real estate business. At the same time he was studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. In the fall of that year he became a member of the firm of McLaughlin, Remsberg and Atkinson, one of the special features of this firm's work being the publication of the "Code of 1896." In 1896 Remsberg and Atkinson succeeded the former firm, and the present firm of Remsberg and Simmonds has been in existence since 1898. Mr. Remsberg has remained in the same office for the last ten years, during which time he has gained a representative and profitable patronage, and is highly esteemed both by his fellow-members of the bar and by the citizens of Seattle.

Mr. Remsberg held the office of justice of the peace from 1890 to 1892,

but with this exception has given no time to practical politics. Although a Republican in his views, he generally holds himself independent in the matter of support of candidates. Mr. Rensberg is a past grand Odd Fellow, and a charter member of Fremont Lodge No. 86, which was organized in 1890. In religion he is a Unitarian. October 21, 1891, he was married at Ridgeville, Randolph county, Indiana, to Miss Belle Farquhar, whose father is a physician. Their children are Mabel, born on Christmas morning, 1892, and Helen, born May 13, 1895. Mr. Rensberg recently, and for the first time since taking up his residence in Seattle, moved his family into a beautiful home on a five-acre tract on the shore of Green Lake, in the northern part of Seattle.

ALEXANDER SPITHILL.

Alexander Spithill, one of the prosperous and representative business men of Marysville, Washington, was born May 24, 1824, at Greenock, Scotland, and is a son of John Spithill, a native of Scotland, who was a sea captain engaged in the merchandise lumber trade between Quebec and Clyde for thirty-three years, dying at the age of seventy-nine years in Sydney, Australia. The maiden name of his wife was Catherine McKellar, and she was born at Greenock, Scotland, and died at Sydney, Australia, in 1853, aged forty-nine years. Six sons and four daughters were born to these parents, namely: John, Duncan, Matthew, Neil, James, Catherine, Jessie, Agnes and Mary.

Alexander Spithill was educated in the public schools of Greenock until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to sea with his father and remained with him until 1852. On March 6, 1849, he came to San Francisco, and until 1852 remained with his father in San Francisco. From 1854 to January, 1856, he was in the employ of a Scotch syndicate whose object was to explore for guano in the north and south Pacific. At the expiration of two years he went to Chili, South America, for the same syndicate and engaged in coasting. In December, 1854, he went from Valparaiso to San Blas, Mexico, with a cargo of merchandise, owned by British and American consuls at Tepic, Mexico. Leaving the vessel at that point he went north to San Francisco on the Mexican brig Arizona, arriving at his destination in the fall of 1856. He then shipped as second officer on the bark Francis to take a cargo of lumber for the building of the Andes railroad in Peru, and this was the first cargo of lumber shipped from Puget Sound for the building of that road. Afterwards he engaged in boating on the Sound for a short time, and in 1856 was employed to carry the United States mails to the different reservations and military ports, after which he settled at Utsalady, on Camano Island, Island county, in the employ of Grennan and Craney, who were engaged in getting out spars mainly for the French government. Later he was engaged in logging and the lumber business for a number of years, and in 1869 was appointed by the government in the Indian department on the Tulalip and Makah Indians' reservation, and was an employe of its agent until the summer of 1872. From then until 1876 he was engaged at Priest Point at the mouth of Snohomish river, taking charge of various



Alexander Spithill, Sr

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logging and steamboat companies' interests. In 1877 he bought land at Muckilteo, and farmed very successfully until 1889, when he settled at Everett and remained for about a year, and then located at Marysville, and made it his permanent home. Since coming to the city he has been extensively engaged in real estate, and makes a specialty of dealing in timber lands and in averaging these lands. He was one of the incorporators of Marysville, and served as a member of the town council for a number of years. He was first road supervisor of Snohomish county, being elected in 1862. For ten years he served as justice of the peace of Muckilteo. Mr. Spithill was also first school clerk of Muckilteo precinct, and helped organize the district and build the first schoolhouse. He was also the first school clerk in the Everett district.

In March, 1857, Mr. Spithill was married at Utsalady, Washington, to Hessie Turner, a native of Washington, and they had four children: Agnes, deceased; Neil; Duncan; and Alexander, deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Spithill married, on February 26, 1870, at Tulalip, Snohomish county, Washington, Anastasia Newman, a native of Puget Sound, and a daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Warren) Newman, old pioneers of the county, having settled there in 1849, and were the first white people there. Four sons and five daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spithill, namely: Alexander; Mathew J.; Catherine M., deceased; Anastasia M. married Frank Flynn, of Tacoma; Celia married Marion Kidder, of Everett; John; Ezella M.; Inez; David B., all of whom were born in Snohomish county. In politics Mr. Spithill is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active part in local affairs. He is well and favorably known in the community and has borne his part in its upbuilding and development. Mr. Spithill is the oldest living resident of Snohomish county.

HON. BYRON BARLOW.

The history of the state legislature, the archives of political action and the records of commercial and industrial activity in Washington all contain the name of the Hon. Byron Barlow, of Tacoma, for through more than half a century he has resided in Washington, and his fitness for leadership, his ability and his fertility of resource have made him a molder of public opinion and a business man of prominence, whose efforts have contributed to the improvement of the state as well as to his individual success. His ancestral history is one of close connection with the development of New England, and the line can be traced back to the Rev. William Barlow, who was a clergyman and philosopher of distinction in England, where he was famed as the inventor of the hanging compass, which he perfected in 1601. His son George was also a minister, and was one of the early emigrants from England to America. He located at Exeter, Massachusetts, in 1639, and engaged in preaching for a time, but there, as in many other places, freedom of belief was frowned upon, and he was forbidden to promulgate his doctrines by the general court of the colony. He then removed to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the practice of law. His grandson, Aaron Barlow, is known in history as one of the founders of Rochester,

Massachusetts, in 1684, and in 1701 he was a representative or deputy to the general court at Plymouth. Samuel, the son of Aaron Barlow, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and his brother Aaron was one of a committee chosen by the town of Rochester to suppress intemperance, and was a member of Captain Hammond's company in the Rhode Island alarm in 1776, while in the following year he joined Captain John Granger's company and was in the campaign along the Hudson. Samuel was also a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and after its close removed to what later became known as Monteville, in Montgomery county, New York.

George Barlow, the son of Samuel Barlow and the father of Byron Barlow, was born in Montgomery county in 1808, and in his youth he worked upon the Erie canal and eventually became the captain of one of the boats that plied on that important highway of commerce. From there he made his way to Michigan, where he was employed at the carpenter's trade, and in 1852 he gathered together some of his portable property and with a wagon and an ox-team set out for Oregon, but it was six months before his eyes were gladdened with the sight of the beautiful valleys of that territory. In 1852 he came to Washington and settled on a farm in Cowlitz county, situated on the Columbia river two miles below Mount Coffin. He spent the remainder of his life here, and in 1887, while on a visit to Portland, died suddenly while sitting in his chair. He was married in 1833 to Miss Mary Ann Purdy, and she died in Cowlitz county in 1864.

A mere boy when brought by the family to the west, Byron Barlow has spent almost his entire life in Washington. He was born in Michigan, in 1838, and in 1852 accompanied his parents to Cowlitz county, where he was reared to manhood. As a boy and young man he was a leader, first in the sports of youth and afterward in affairs of interest to the young men of his locality. He became a student of the political situation of the country, was fearless in his advocacy of principles in which he believed, and in 1869-70 he represented Cowlitz county in the territorial legislature, being chosen to the office by popular suffrage as the candidate of the Republican party. He was afterward appointed by the government to take charge of the Puyallup Indian reservation, and filled that position for four years. He then located on a farm at Lake View in Pierce county, whence he removed to the old town of Tacoma, and, becoming an active factor in public life there, was elected one of the trustees. This was before the present city of Tacoma was organized. From that time forward Mr. Barlow has been a co-operant factor in the development, upbuilding and business interests of Pierce county and the Puget Sound country, and his labors have changed the result in business activity and in progress here. He became interested in the development of the coal mines at Carbonado, where for some time he also owned and managed a large mercantile establishment, the only one there, also the hotel, butcher shop and other industries of value to the locality as well as to himself. For several years he was also interested with his brother, Calvin S. Barlow, in the Tacoma Trading Company, at Tacoma, and subsequently he became interested in the steamboat transportation on Puget Sound, building the steamers Skagit Chief, State of Washington, and Henry Bayley, which he operated successfully. He organized and became president of the Pacific

Navigation Company, but the achievement which Mr. Barlow takes most pride in and which is certainly a work worthy of the highest commendation, was the building of the government dry-dock at Port Orchard in 1896, at that time the largest and finest dry-dock in the United States, it requiring four years to complete it, while the cost of the work reached seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. To build it he organized the contracting firm of Byron Barlow & Company, and as a contractor he has also been engaged in other important construction enterprises. He is not now engaged in any business. The last two or three years he has spent in Alaska, but is now at home in Tacoma.

Mr. Barlow's active connection with political life did not cease when he left the territorial legislature, for he was elected a member of the state legislature from Pierce county and served during the sessions of 1890-1. Before the admission of the state into the Union he was chairman of the Republican territorial central committee for three different years. He was the president of the first board of public works of Tacoma, has been a member of the school board and for several terms has served as a member of the city council, doing everything in his power to promote the welfare and progress of the city along lines of substantial upbuilding.

In 1865 Mr. Barlow was married in Umatilla, Oregon, to Miss Frances Bartlett, who died in Tacoma in 1880, leaving a son, Edward S. Barlow, who is now living in Seattle. Socially Mr. Barlow is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Elks, and he is also entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, because at the time of the Civil war he enlisted in Oregon and became a first lieutenant of Company K, First Oregon Infantry. They were not called east, but were sent into the Indian country in eastern Oregon, where they had several skirmishes with the red men. Mr. Barlow remained with the army for a year. His memory forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the progressive present, and he has not only been a witness of the changes which have occurred but has been a factor in producing the transformation. Realizing the possibilities of this favored section of the country, he has labored along lines of general improvement as well as of individual enterprise, with the result that the Puget Sound country is largely indebted to him for what he has accomplished.

JAMES R. GILLESPIE.

Of course it is a trite old saying that "westward the course of empire takes its way," but its application is most interesting in the case of the majority of the residents of the Pacific coast. They themselves have, for the greater part, been born further east, and usually their parents are from the extreme east, and one would not have to go back many generations at the most to find European ancestors. These remarks are true of the family history of the above named gentleman, for his father, James S. Gillespie, was a native of New York state, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At an early age he settled in Michigan and about 1850 was one of the throng of gold-seekers in California, but he returned after two or three years. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving throughout the struggle. In later life he

came to Tacoma and is now a retired business man here, having been engaged in abstracting during most of his active career. His wife was Caroline F. Scranton, a native of New York, and also living in this city.

James R. Gillespie was born to these parents in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1857, and when he was about six or seven years old the family removed to Cairo, that state, where he received most of his education. From the early age of fifteen he was connected with the abstract business in his father's office, and such a long experience has given him a thorough mastery of all its details. In 1885 he removed to western Kansas and lived in Garden City till the early part of 1888, which was the date of his coming to Tacoma, which has been his permanent residence for fifteen years. On his arrival here he became associated with what was shortly afterward organized as the Fidelity Security Abstract Company, and he is still a member of the firm and manager of the abstract department. He has proved his peculiar fitness for this position, and is held in high regard by the business men of Tacoma and vicinity.

While Mr. Gillespie resided in Cairo, Michigan, he was married in 1881 to Miss Zadie Mills, and they have two children, Raymond S. and Helen. They have their home at 612 North K street, and are held in high regard in social circles.

HARVEY L. JOHNSON.

"New countries for young men" seems to be the gist of all advice of older heads to those who would rise in the world, and this is exemplified to the observer on all sides. The staid old towns of a half-century's growth are almost depleted of the younger generation, who on arriving at years of manhood either rush to the cities or make their way to the undeveloped west, where opportunities lie on every hand. So it is that we find the business and industry of the Pacific coast for a great part in the hands of the young men. And among these enterprising, ambitious and progressive men whose blood is replete with the heyday of youth, is the bright attorney of Tacoma, Harvey L. Johnson.

His father, Edwin L. Johnson, was born in the state of New York, and in 1859 drove across the plains to California, in search of the wealth which some found and in the seeking for which many more perished. He followed mining in this state for a few years, but later located in Idaho, where he became a prominent and wealthy miner. In 1890 he removed to Tacoma and made this his home until his death, which occurred October 7, 1898. He had married Matilda Sandberg, a native of New York state, and she now resides in Tacoma.

Harvey L. Johnson was born to these parents on August 20, 1876, while they made their home in that noted mining place, Silver City, Idaho. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, and in 1895 graduated from the high school of Tacoma. He had already made up his mind to study law, and at once entered the law office of Sharpstein and Blattner, where he gained a practical knowledge of many details of the profession at the same time he was reading the learned commentaries; he was admitted to the bar

in 1899. On the first day of 1902 he was appointed assistant city attorney of Tacoma, and the successful performance of the duties connected with this office is no doubt but the first step on the road to the many honors which await this aspiring young man in his future legal career. He is unmarried and makes his home with his mother and sister at 2203 South Twelfth street, while his office is in the National Bank of Commerce building.

GEORGE L. MCKAY.

George L. McKay, a member of the Tacoma bar, was born in Bellville, Ontario, in 1857, his parents being Daniel and Margaret (Deacon) McKay. Daniel McKay was born in Scotland and in early childhood crossed the broad Atlantic to Canada, living in Bellville until 1860, when he removed to the United States, settling in Ogdensburg, New York. In 1862 he brought his family to the Mississippi valley, settling in Waupaca, Wisconsin, where he lived for eight years, and on the expiration of that period they removed to O'Brien county, Iowa, locating at Sheldon. There he became quite prominent in public life and filled the position of deputy sheriff, of deputy United States marshal and other official positions, discharging his duties with marked capability and promptness. In 1892 he removed from O'Brien county to Washington, and is now living at Puyallup, Pierce county, this state. He is seventy-four years of age, and has retired from active business life, enjoying a well merited rest. His wife is of Scotch descent, but was born in the north part of Ireland. Her father at that time was located in Ireland in the government service. She, too, still survives, and with her husband lives in Puyallup.

George L. McKay remained under the parental roof until after the removal of the family to Sheldon, Iowa, and in the meantime he acquired a good literary education, to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. He took up the study of law in Sioux City, Iowa, and after being graduated was admitted to the bar there in 1878. He practiced in Sioux City until 1879, and then went to Chamberlain, Dakota, now South Dakota, where he opened an office and continued as a practitioner until 1890. That year witnessed his arrival in Tacoma, where he has been practicing continuously since. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. He is a very able writer; his briefs always show wide research, careful thought, and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form, and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear.

Mr. McKay is a staunch Republican and a strict party man. He cast his first presidential vote for the candidate of that party, and has never wavered in his support of its principles, because he believes that the platform has contained the best elements of good government. He has frequently delivered campaign addresses throughout the state in political cam-

paigns, yet he has never sought or desired office for himself. Interested to some extent in mining, he has made judicious investments in mining lands, but his greatest interest, outside his law practice, is in the Mohana Eli Company, of which he is the secretary and attorney. This company was organized and capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, its purpose being the manufacture of voting machines under a patent that places their device ahead of all others of this country. The factory will be located at Tacoma and will be thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery necessary for the manufacture of the machines.

In November, 1878, in Sioux City, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Mr. McKay and Miss Viola Janeck. Their two sons are Wallace L. and Willie S., both of whom were educated in Tacoma and have excellent positions as civil engineers. Mr. McKay's law office is located at 508 Bernice building. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life is of a high type of American manhood.

ALVERTIS BRANIN.

Alvertis Branin, who is assistant superintendent of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad, at Whatcom, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born on the 8th of July, 1851. His father, Malhon Branin, a native of New Jersey, died in 1898, at the age of seventy years. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Margery Ellyson, was a native of Virginia, and, like her husband, belonged to a family that had long been established in the new world. In the year 1854 the parents removed with their family to Benton county, Iowa. They had four sons, Alvertis, Chester, Willis and Hartwell.

Alvertis Branin was only about three years old when his parents went to Iowa, and in that state he was reared and educated, pursuing his studies in the schools of Vinton and later taking a course in the Ames Agricultural College. He was thus well equipped by intellectual training for the practical and responsible duties of life. After his own school days were ended, when he was twenty years of age, he began teaching in the district schools of Kansas, and was thus engaged for two years. In 1873 he learned telegraphy at Columbus, Kansas, with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, now a part of the Frisco system, and the following year was appointed station agent on that line at Fulton, Kansas, where he remained for a year. He was then transferred to Coffeyville, Kansas, and in 1876 was appointed train dispatcher at Kansas City by the same company. There he served until 1879, when he went to Slater, Missouri, as dispatcher for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and in 1885 went from there to Tacoma, Washington, where he acted as chief dispatcher of the Northern Pacific Railroad until 1888. In that year he was transferred to Seattle as dispatcher and train-master on a line that is now a part of the Northern Pacific system, but left there in the fall of 1890 to enter upon his present relation with the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company, as assistant superintendent at Whatcom. For thirteen years he has served in this capacity, and is well qualified for the important position, the duties of which he has discharged



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in a manner that has won the commendation and regard of those whom he serves.

In 1874 Mr. Branin was united in marriage to Miss Flora Bower, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of John H. and Mary Bower, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Branin have three children: Charles, now twenty-five years of age, is with the Associated Press at Portland, Oregon, as an operator; Alvertis, Jr., twenty-two years of age, is a conductor on the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad; and James Walter, twenty years of age, is an operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Portland.

Mr. Branin votes with the Republican party, for he believes its platform contains the best elements of good government. His social relations connect him with the Masons, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Congar Club, and of all he is a worthy and valued representative. His genial manner has made him popular, and the circle of his friends is an extensive one. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected with railroad service and has always enjoyed the confidence of the companies which he has represented, because of the care and painstaking attention which he has given to the discharge of his duties.

EUGENE RICKSECKER.

Eugene Ricksecker, assistant United States engineer at Tacoma, Washington, was born in Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1859, and is the son of Israel and Mary Jane (Harrison) Ricksecker. The former was a maker of fine watches, and was a native of the little Alpine republic where watch manufacture may be said to have originated, and whence the finest watches come to-day. He came to the United States when he was a young man, locating in Ohio, and became a very prosperous man, dying in Canal Dover in 1871. His wife was a native of Alabama, and was a sister of President William Henry Harrison; she died at Canal Dover when the child in whom we are at present interested was but five years old.

Eugene Ricksecker had the advantages in schooling such as the average boy of the last century did not enjoy. He began in the public school of his native town, later attended a military academy, and completed his training in the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1882, having made a specialty of engineering. Shortly before his graduation an opportunity came to him which proved the stepping stone to all his subsequent success. It was during President Arthur's administration, and the interior department was corresponding with the leading colleges asking for good and promising young men to take positions in the geological survey corps. Mr. Ricksecker was one of those recommended by the president of his university, and he accordingly received the appointment. He was at first assigned to duty in Nevada and later in California. Few works undertaken by the national government have been of more importance in developing the resources of the west, aiding industrial enterprises and promoting railroad construction, besides its great scientific import, than that accomplished by this daring and industrious body of men employed in the

geological survey. Mr. Ricksecker, while in performance of the duties connected with this commission, has climbed and explored the fastnesses of every mountain along the Pacific coast, from Mount Baker to southern California, and penetrated places where no human being had ever been before.

In 1889 he was transferred from the geological survey to the war department, and was sent to Oregon as assistant engineer on the work of deepening the harbors and rivers, and he has been in that service up to the present time in Oregon and on the Puget Sound. For some years he was engaged in the work of digging the ship canal from Lake Washington at Seattle to connect with the harbor at that point, a very important and expensive undertaking. In September, 1902, he took up his residence in Tacoma, where he is at present in charge of the government work of dredging, deepening and extending the limits of the harbor at this point.

Mr. Ricksecker is a popular resident of Tacoma, and he and his family already enjoy the high regard of a large circle of friends. Mrs. Ricksecker was formerly Miss Mary E. Wheeler, and their marriage was celebrated in New York city in 1884. They have two boys, Wheeler and Harrison Ricksecker.

CHARLES A. OLSON.

Charles A. Olson, assessor of Jefferson county, residing at Port Townsend, and one of that city's most representative men, was born in Sweden in 1864, and is a son of Olaf Olson, a millwright, who came with his family to America in 1865, and located at Rock Island, Illinois, where he worked at his trade. Later he lived for a time at Red Oak, Iowa, and in 1888 came to Port Townsend, where he died a few years ago. His wife was Louise (Person) Olson, and she is still surviving, making her home in Port Townsend.

Charles A. Olson received a good education in Augustina (Lutheran Swedish) College at Rock Island, and after being graduated, learned his father's trade of carpenter and millwright, working at it as long as the family resided at Red Oak, and for a time after their location at Port Townsend in 1888. Becoming prominent in Republican politics, he was appointed superintendent of the county hospital, which position he filled for five years to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. In November, 1900, he was elected justice of the peace at Port Townsend, and in November, 1902, was elected county assessor of Jefferson county for the term of two years. He has always been an active, enterprising citizen, and invested his means in real estate, so that he is now one of the prosperous men of his city.

In 1889 Mr. Olson was married to Miss Mary Olson, and they have three children, Esther, Cecilia and Dewey. Both as a public official and private citizen, Mr. Olson has proved himself worthy of all confidence, and is a man who enjoys in the highest degree the friendship and respect of all who know him.

CAPTAIN SIMON F. KILDALL.

Captain Simon F. Kildall, president of the Kildall Mercantile Company and of the Bank of Lynden, Lynden, Washington, was born at Horstad,

on the coast of Norway, in 1860. His father, Michael Kildall, was a seafaring man and a vessel owner. Captain Kildall was practically reared upon the water, and at the age of seventeen years was captain of a sailing vessel on the coast of Norway. He came to the United States in 1880 and traveled directly to the Puget Sound country, locating at Tacoma. There he worked in the Hanson lumber mill, now the Tacoma Mill Company, the oldest mill in Tacoma, it having been established in 1868. There he remained eighteen months, and he then went to Port Gamble, where he worked for the Puget Mill Company for six years, and in 1888 he came to Whatcom county and took up some timber land in the vicinity of Lynden. He also opened a store in Lynden, and was engaged in merchandising and the timber business until 1893, when the financial crash left him without a penny. But he was plucky, and immediately went to work to regain his lost fortune, for that purpose entering into the fish business on Puget Sound, with headquarters at Whatcom. In this business he was very successful and took a large amount of money from it, and he also became interested in the steamboat business, and finally was captain of a steamer on Puget Sound.

In 1901 he returned to Lynden and established his concern known as the Lynden Mercantile Company, building for its home the finest business block in the town. This is a complete department store, and a complete stock is carried of almost every line of merchandise, including farm machinery and wagons and carriages.

In February, 1903, he established the Bank of Lynden in the same block with his mercantile company, and this is rapidly growing into a large and flourishing financial institution. The bank and store represent a large investment of Captain Kildall's money. He is president of the Commercial Club of Lynden, which is doing many things for the advancement of the place. He is also a member of the Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity, and is secretary of Lynden Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Kildall married Ettie R. Stevens, and they have two children, Ruth and Oscar. When Mr. Kildall came to the United States he was without either money or influential friends. After his arrival he seemed to have more than his share of hard luck, breaking his leg and suffering from other accidents. He is now the leading citizen of the town, and is a highly successful man. Being very public-spirited and enterprising, he is an invaluable citizen.

EDWARD A. ROICE.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men of Tacoma is Edward A. Roice, and few have been more prominent or widely known in this enterprising city. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community, and he is now numbered among its most valued and honored citizens.

A native of the commonwealth of Wisconsin, he was born in Lake Geneva, in 1849, being a son of O. H. and Pamela C. (Shaw) Roice. The father, who was of English descent, was born in the state of New York, but

became one of the early pioneers of Wisconsin, going there when it was necessary to make the journey by boat or wagon, for that was before the advent of the railroads into that commonwealth. For a number of years he made his home in Lake Geneva, but in 1855 removed with his family to Dodge county in the southern part of that state, taking up his abode on a farm. In 1874 he again took up the journey westward, on this occasion his objective point being Stockton, California, where for the following eighteen years he was engaged in fruit culture in the beautiful valley there. On the expiration of that period, in 1892, he joined his son Edward in Tacoma, Washington, the latter having located in this city two years previously, and since his arrival here the father has lived retired from business pursuits, enjoying the rest which he so worthily won and richly deserves. On the maternal side our subject is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother was born in Canada. She was summoned into eternal rest while a resident of the Golden state.

Edward A. Roice enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the schools of Dodge county, Wisconsin, and when yet a young man engaged in the vocation of teaching. Accompanying his parents on their removal to California, he there resumed that profession, which he continued for seven years. In 1880 he purchased a drug store in San Francisco, which he conducted for three years, and during that time thoroughly learned the pharmaceutical profession, and on the expiration of which period he returned to the vicinity of Stockton and was there engaged in fruit culture until 1890. That year witnessed his arrival in the city of Tacoma, where he immediately entered the drug store of W. P. Bonney in the capacity of clerk, which position he retained until 1893. In that year he established his present drug store, which is located at 2815 Sixth avenue, in the residence section. He indeed deserves mention among Tacoma's most prominent and representative citizens, and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great northwest, whose force of character, sterling integrity and control of circumstances have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire country.

The marriage of Mr. Roice was celebrated near Red Bluff, California, in 1884, when Miss Laura Holliday became his wife. During the past four years he has been a member of the city council, being twice elected as an independent candidate, and he has proved an able representative of the seventh ward. In this important position he has served as chairman of the fire and water committee, and also as a member of the finance, franchise, police and license, sewerage and drainage committees. He is widely known among the citizens of his adopted city, and by them is held in high regard.

W. E. SCHRICKER.

W. E. Schricker, a capitalist of Lacomber, Washington, was born December 7, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa. He is a son of Lorenzo and Mary (Hanser) Schricker, both of whom were natives of Germany. Lorenzo Schricker was born in Bavaria and came to Iowa in 1847. He organized the Mississippi Logging Company in 1870 and was its first president and manager, with F. E.



W. S. Schmecker

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Weyerhanser as vice president, the Weyerhanser company now owning very large holdings and about thirty mills. After four years Mr. Schricker left the Mississippi company and went into the logging business for himself. During his residence in Davenport he was vice president and a director in the Davenport National Bank, also a director of the First National Bank of Davenport; of the Savings Bank of that city, and of the Chippewa Falls First National Bank. He had also large business interests of an individual nature. His death occurred in 1881. His wife passed away in 1864. Our subject and one sister, a half-brother and two half sisters, still survive, these being: Ottilla, who is the wife of M. Pietruski, admiral in the Austrian navy, stationed at Palo, Austria; Richard L., who is president of the Schricker & Rasher & Rasher Hardware Company of Davenport, Iowa; Hattie, who is the wife of Captain Devork, an officer in the Austrian navy; and Miss Selma, who resides at Davenport, Iowa.

W. E. Schricker was educated in the public schools of Davenport and graduated from the high school in 1877. He attended the Iowa Agricultural College for three years and then entered the Iowa State University. In 1883 he was graduated from the law department, with a degree of LL. B., supplementing the same with graduation in 1885 from Columbia College, New York. Mr. Schricker was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Iowa, the circuit and the United States district courts of the same state, in 1885, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the territory of Washington. Taking up his residence in Seattle, he engaged in practice there until the spring of 1886, when he went to Laconner, and, until absorbed by other interests, practiced his profession here. Although not actively engaged in the law, he occasionally does some legal work. In 1886 he established the Skagit County Bank, and about one year later took in as partner L. L. Andrews. This is a private institution which enjoys the confidence of the public on account of the sterling character of its owners. Its affairs are conducted with a careful conservatism, and it is regarded as one of the soundest financial institutions in the state.

Mr. Schricker has been one of the leading politicians in this section of the state for a number of years. Formerly a Democrat, he changed his views on the silver question and has been most active in the Republican party ever since. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Washington legislature, and his course was so approved that he was renominated for a second term, in 1893, but declined the honor. For fourteen years he has been a member of the Laconner city council and has been active in promoting the growth of the commercial interests and the social importance of the city. His interest in education is shown by his having served for fourteen years as a member of the school board, and in March, 1901, he was appointed by Governor McBride a member of the state board of regents of the university. In 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Fidalgo Mill Company, at Anacortes, which plant has a capacity of sixty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, and of this corporation he is secretary and treasurer.

In December, 1885, Mr. Schricker was married to Josie I. Beals, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Nathan H. Beals. Mrs. Schricker died in 1897, leaving two daughters: Florence Hilda, attending Ferry Hall, Lake

Forest, Chicago; and Otilie Iona, a student of the Laconner high school. In June, 1900, Mr. Schricker married Adah Theresa Wright, who was born at Springfield, Missouri, a daughter of Edgar A. Wright, a broker and lemon-grower at San Diego, California. Fraternally Mr. Schricker is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

HENRY J. MCGREGOR,

As the name implies, the McGregors are Scotch, and one of this numerous and wide-spread house, James, was born in the city of Glasgow. In his young manhood he came to Canada, where he spent his life, dying at Almont a few years ago. His wife was a lady whose maiden name was Mary Dunlop, and her birthplace was in Paisley, Scotland; she is still living and resides at the old home in Almont.

Henry J. McGregor was born in Almont, in the province of Ontario, in 1861. As he left home at the age of thirteen his educational advantages were very limited, but as will be shown later, he improved his opportunities so that he is now a man of broad intelligence and culture. On leaving home he came over into Michigan and located in Grand Rapids, where for the next two years he worked at whatever came in his way. He then went to Muskegon, where he remained two years, during which time he picked up a smattering knowledge of sculpture, showing no inconsiderable talent and skill in this noble and ancient art. After leaving Muskegon he came to Oregon, Illinois, where he spent a number of years in learning the business of the railroad contractor. He became very proficient, and was given the superintendency of the building of a road from Freeport, Illinois, to Dodgeville, Wisconsin. Upon the completion of this line, in 1888 he brought his entire outfit, horses, tools, etc., to the state of Washington, where he superintended the bridge construction of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, which is now the Washington line of the Great Northern. He was next engaged in building the Fairhaven and Southern Railroad, which is now also a part of the Great Northern system, and he then built the Sumas division of the same road. At the completion of these contracts he organized and became the president of the Gate City Contracting Company at Port Angeles, Washington, and to this company was delegated nearly all the public bridge-building in Clallam county. While living in Port Angeles he had the honor of being elected chief of the police, discharging the duties of his office for two years. The last work which he did as a contractor was for the Pacific Steel Company, when he put in their iron ore docks at Irondale. Deciding to give up the line of work in which he had won such success, he sold his share in the Gate City Contracting Company and put in some capital in the formation of the Washington Match Company. For the first year, beginning with June, 1901, he superintended the erection of the company's immense plant on the tide flats in Tacoma, but on October 22, 1902, he was made president of the company, which is now in a position to build up the most important establishment of its kind on the Pacific coast.

Mention has already been made of the fact that Mr. McGregor did not enjoy many advantages in an educational way when he was young, and it is

a remarkable tribute to his determination and ambition that while he was engaged in the construction of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, he attended a night school to make up for this deficiency. This is one of the things which have made him successful, and it would be useless to enumerate further his excellent qualities, which are well known to his numerous friends in and around Tacoma. Mr. McGregor's marriage occurred in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1885, when he became the husband of Miss Mattie C. Williams. The four children of this union bear the names of Della, Herbert, Harry and Lester.

CAPTAIN HARRY WINCHESTER.

Prominent among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Pierce county, Washington, is numbered Captain Harry Winchester, who is now so acceptably serving as county commissioner, with office in the court house at Tacoma. A native of England, he was born in Timbridge, county Kent, in 1845, his parents being William Henry and Vashti (Staples) Winchester. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, removed with his family to London when Harry was about nine years old, and there continued to make his home until called to his final rest in 1870. The mother also died in that city.

Captain Winchester acquired most of his education in the schools of London, and in that city learned the carpenter's trade, following out the English custom of the son taking up the occupation of the father. In 1866 he obtained a position as ship's carpenter on the *Clio*, bound from London to Victoria, British Columbia, by way of Cape Horn. He landed at Victoria that year, and, after looking around the Puget Sound country in Washington territory, finally decided to locate in Kitsap county, where he engaged in the logging business for twelve or thirteen years. At the end of that time he came to Pierce county and located at Balch's Cove, now the Glen Cove post-office. He embarked in the logging business here, and has been prominently identified with that enterprise ever since. At Balch's Cove he built a fine residence, which is still his home, and set out an orchard, containing one thousand apple and pear trees, which have proved quite profitable.

For several years Captain Winchester was owner and captain of the steamboat *Messenger* in the local passenger and freight business on Puget Sound, and he was also for awhile engaged quite extensively in brick manufacturing at Balch's Cove. In his capacity as steamboatman, brick manufacturer and logger, he has, ever since his advent in the Puget Sound country, been in close touch with the development of this section and associated with all the prominent old-timers of Seattle and Tacoma, having witnessed the entire growth and development of those cities.

In 1883, at Victoria, was celebrated the marriage of Captain Winchester and Miss Louisa Livingstone, and to them has been born one daughter, Dora. By his ballot the Captain supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes quite an active and prominent part in public affairs. His fellow-citizens recognizing his worth and ability, elected him one of the three county commissioners of Pierce county in 1900, for a term of two years, and so acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected in 1902 for a four

years' term and is the present incumbent. A prudent, careful business man, he looks closely after the interests and extensive public enterprises of the county, and is justly regarded as a most competent official. His public and private career are alike above reproach, and as a worthy citizen and honored pioneer of this state he is justly entitled to prominent mention in its history.

JOSEPH E. STAUFFER, M. D.

Many accord to the practice of medicine the highest rank among the professions, believing it to be of more importance to mankind than any other calling to which an individual may direct his efforts. However this is, it is certain that all accord to the profession a position of marked prominence, and acknowledge the worth of the physician who, true to the ethics of the profession and imbued with a strong humanitarian spirit, gives his life, thought and energies to the alleviation of human suffering and to the prolongation of life. Dr. Stauffer is a worthy representative of this class, and in Everett has attained considerable distinction, the public recognizing his capability. He is a native of Elkhart county, Indiana, his birth having occurred there on the 18th of September, 1854. He is a son of Henry E. Stauffer, who was born in eastern Ohio and was of German descent. By occupation the father was a farmer, following that pursuit through his entire life in order to provide for his family. He wedded Miss Mary Anne Winder, who was also born in eastern Ohio, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Walter, who was the eldest and is now deceased; Joseph E., of this review; Ida L., who is the wife of Adam Guiss, a resident of Nappanee, Indiana; and Mary, the wife of Allen Dausman of Goshen, Indiana. The mother passed away in 1885 at the age of fifty-six years, and the father, surviving until 1902, died at the age of seventy-six years.

Dr. Stauffer began his education in the public schools of Elkhart county, Indiana, and afterward continued his studies in the Northwestern Normal College at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he spent the winter of 1876-7. With broad general information to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning, he entered the medical department of Butler University at Indianapolis and was graduated in the spring of 1882 on the completion of the regular course. He then continued his studies in the Rush Medical College of Chicago and is a graduate of that institution with the class of 1883.

Soon afterward Dr. Stauffer located at Winnebago, Minnesota, and opened an office, engaging in practice there from 1883 until 1891. The rapidly developing northwest, however, attracted him, and, desiring to identify his interests with those of Washington, he came to this state in 1891. The following year he established his office in Everett, where he has since remained. In 1901 he was chosen county physician and in the same year county health officer, and he fills both positions at the present time. He is a man of broad learning, especially in the lines of his profession, and continual reading and research add to his knowledge and promote in large measure his efficiency and skill.



J. E. Sample

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In November, 1886, Dr. Stauffer was united in marriage to Miss Kate B. Holly, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Hon. H. W. Holly, who was born in New York and became one of the prominent pioneers of Minnesota. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth J. Christy, was a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have one daughter, Maude Elizabeth. The Doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and is deeply interested in its success and welfare, believing that through the adoption of its principles the best interests of the county, state and nation are conserved. He has ever favored progress along any line that tends to uplift man and has labored earnestly and consecutively for the general welfare. His fellow townsmen respect and admire him for what he has accomplished, and he well deserves representation among the leading citizens of Snohomish county.

LUCIUS T. HOLES.

The word "philanthropist" means a lover of mankind, one who does something to benefit and better others, and the greatest men of this class during the last century are those who have invented some device which effects saving of labor and adds to the comforts of life. Inventors are legions in number, and it is almost proverbial that however excellent their inventions others reap the rewards of their toil, and they die almost paupers. Some few have united business judgment and wise management with genius so as to enjoy the results of both, and in this number may be included the general manager of the Washington Match Company at Tacoma, Lucius T. Holes.

He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, the son of Samuel and Catharine (McCully) Holes; the former, of English ancestry, was a New Englander by birth, and died in Center county when Lucius was a child, but his wife, who comes of a line of good Pennsylvania stock, is still living and makes her home with her son in Tacoma. At an early age Lucius had to begin the battle of life on his own account. He made his start by learning the carpenter's trade, and for seven years was a workman under J. W. Jones, one of the most prominent contractors in Pennsylvania. At the end of this period he felt himself able to do independent work, and during the following seven years completed a number of important contracts, especially with the Pennsylvania Railroad, building depots, etc. In 1887 he came west to Tacoma, and the great number of houses and other structures erected by him in this city show how soon he gained a large patronage.

Mr. Holes had been possessed of a mechanical genius from childhood, shown also by the fact that he took up the saw and hammer when so young, and in 1898 his inventive skill was turned into a channel which has brought him what is certain to prove a revolutionizing process of match manufacture. He conceived the plan of a match-making machine which would be superior to all hitherto known, and after months of study and experimentation completed and patented his devise. For the purpose of utilizing this invention he organized, in June, 1901, the Washington Match Company, his excellent

reputation in Tacoma enabling him to enlist the support of men of influence and capital to join him. This company at once proceeded to put up what is known as Factory No. 1 on the tide flats at Tacoma, from the designs and under the personal supervision of Mr. Holes. It is equipped with all the most modern machinery, and the offices are elaborately furnished with leather upholstered furniture. The match-making machine is a wonderful invention, and, to prevent others from infringing on its patents, it is carefully guarded by trusted employes, so that Mr. Holes and his company are certain to reap the rewards of the enterprise. The contrivance represents a large amount of money, and its parts were manufactured in nine different foundries, some of the finest steel sections having been made in the famous factories of England. Besides the principal machinery there are also six printing presses which will print names, addresses and advertising matter on the matches, something which has never heretofore been attempted. The factory began the manufacture of matches in 1903, and, as the Washington Match Company is the only firm of the kind west of the Mississippi river, and as its new inventions and devices will produce these indispensable articles in so many attractive shapes and designs, the retail jobbers already have orders placed for all the company can turn out. The Northern Pacific has built a spur of track into the company's yards, and the land held by the concern in the vicinity has increased manifold in value. There is no doubt that the company is one of the most important and profitable institutions in Tacoma, and its wizard-like and clear-headed general manager will not only revolutionize the manufacture of matches but will bring himself and coadjutors into deserved prosperity.

WILLIAM BURTON EATON.

Mr. Eaton is a prominent merchant and sawmill man of Mason county, Washington, and while residing in Shelton, the county seat of that county, he has his principal business interests in Mason City. The firm of Hunter and Eaton have a large general merchandise store, carrying, besides a stock of household supplies, all kinds of builders' materials, doors, sashes and lumber. They are the leading house in the town, and their trade extends out into the surrounding country, and is continually increasing owing to the honorable and successful methods of the proprietors. In a tract of fine timber, containing over twelve hundred acres, they have a sawmill of a daily capacity of ten thousand feet, the product being readily sold from their own yard and in other markets. The soil of this land is so rich that when the timber has been cleared away the ground will be worth the purchase price for farming purposes. Mr. Hunter has charge of the store, while Mr. Eaton acts as manager of the sawmill plant, both being men of great business ability and reliability.

The ancestry of the Eaton family is English, and grandfather Gordon Eaton was a native of New Hampshire, as was also his son, Byron Gordon, who was born there in 1832. The members of the family were farmers by occupation, some were Methodists and others Baptists. Byron Gordon Eaton married a native of his own state, Miss Rhoda S. Fifield, and in 1854 they removed to Illinois, where the wife died in her thirty-sixth year; he later

spent part of his life in Kansas, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, when sixty-six years old. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four still survive, but William Burton is the only one in the state of Washington.

William B. Eaton was born in New Hampshire, February 8, 1852, gained most of his early training in the schools in Kane county, Illinois, and began life as a farmer. But he soon afterward moved to Iowa and became interested in the pine lumber industry, and this has been the principal occupation of his life since 1872. He soon sought a better field for his labors by coming to Washington, and on his arrival here he first worked at logging; shortly afterward he entered into partnership with L. L. Hunter, and by their union of interests they have built up a flourishing industry.

In 1880 Mr. Eaton married Mrs. Sarah J. Wheeler, who had one son, Burt Leander Wheeler, by her former marriage, and she later bore Mr. Eaton two sons; Arthur died when he was sixteen months old, but Byron Glenn is still living. Mr. Eaton votes the Republican ticket when affairs of national importance are at stake, but in local matters he is a strong Prohibitionist and does all in his power to advance the cause of temperance. He is a member of the Baptist church, was made a Mason in Iowa, Right Angle Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. He resides in one of the nice homes of Shelton, and he and his wife are among the popular people of the town.

JOHN EVANS.

For more than a quarter of a century John Evans has resided in Whatcom county and as the years have passed he has devoted his energies to the development and cultivation of a tract of land which he has transformed into one of the best farms in this portion of the state. He is a native of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, his birth having occurred in Port Talbot, in March, 1834. His father, Thomas Evans, was also a native of that country and throughout his entire business career he carried on agricultural pursuits. After arriving at years of maturity he married Martha (Stevens) Evans, who was also a native of the same country, and they became parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Margaret, Sarah, David, Mary, Dianna, Griffith, John, Thomas, Stephen, Herbert and Annie, all of whom are yet living in Wales with the exception of the subject of this review. The father died in that country at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Under the parental roof John Evans was reared. There was a large family of children and the father was only in moderate financial circumstances, so that his opportunities in youth were somewhat limited. For a short period each winter he attended school until fifteen years of age, and throughout the remainder of the year assisted in the operation of the home farm. When he permanently put aside his school-books he began working in a tin factory, being thus employed until 1854, when he came to the new world. He had heard favorable reports of the opportunities afforded in this country to young men, and when twenty years of age he crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which dropped anchor in the harbor of Philadelphia. After working for a time in the rolling mills at Danville, he went to Covington,

Kentucky, where he was employed in rolling mills until 1857. In the fall of that year he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided until 1860, and then after spending a short time in St. Louis, Missouri, he made a visit to his parents and friends in his native land, returning to the United States in the fall of 1861. This was the year of the Cariboo gold excitement in British Columbia and with the hope of rapidly acquiring a fortune he made his way to that country, where he remained until the fall of 1865. At the latter date he arrived in Washington and turned his attention to coal mining at Whatcom. He was engaged in prospecting in the blue canyon district until 1875, when he came to Ferndale and purchased the farm property which he now owns, consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, whose fertility is unsurpassed in this section of the state. His care and cultivation has made it most productive and he annually harvests good crops, returning to him a desirable income when he places his products on the market. His homestead is located on this place, which borders the river Nooksack and his farm is one of the best in the county.

On the 15th of December, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Evans and Miss Ila Mayfield, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Alexander C. and Winnie (Short) Mayfield, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born a son and daughter, Winnie and Herbert J., aged fifteen and eight years respectively. In matters of public import Mr. Evans is deeply interested and his labors have been a co-operant factor in the promoting of various measures for the general good. For fifteen years he has been a school director of Ferndale and takes an active and helpful interest in educational affairs. The Republican party finds in him a stalwart supporter and his influence and labors have promoted its growth. His life has been a busy and useful one and whatever the success he has achieved, he deserves all the credit for it. He came to America a young man with little capital, depending upon the labor of his hands for a livelihood, and his indefatigable efforts as the years have passed have brought to him a comfortable home and good property.

THOMAS BOYD SUMNER.

Thomas Boyd Sumner has for a number of years been actively connected with industrial affairs in Snohomish county, and during his residence in this portion of Washington he has become widely known as a valued citizen, honored and respected for his sterling worth, his enterprise, his business ability and his straightforward dealings. He is also very prominent in political circles, and as a member of the state senate has left the impress of his deep thought and loyal patriotism upon the legislation of Washington.

Mr. Sumner is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Waupun on the 25th of March, 1856. His father, Farnham Sumner, was a native of Massachusetts and belonged to an old family of New England that furnished its representatives to the continental army during the Revolutionary war. Other members of the family took part in still other wars in which the country has been engaged, and at all times patriotism and loyalty have been salient characteristics in those who have borne the name of Sumner. Farnham Sumner was a merchant by occupation. He wedded Emily P. Case, a



J. B. Sumner

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native of Vermont, and her ancestral history was likewise one of long and close connection with the republic. He died at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife passed away in 1886, when sixty-three years of age. They were parents of three sons and a daughter: Frederick W., who is president of the Sumner Iron Works of Everett; Thomas Boyd; and a son and a daughter who died in infancy.

Under the parental roof Thomas B. Sumner spent his boyhood days, and at the usual age began his education in the public schools of Wauquan, Wisconsin, while later he became a student in Hutchinson, Minnesota. He left school at the age of fifteen years, and entered upon his business career in connection with the iron manufacturing industry at Hutchinson. There he continued until June, 1892, being associated with his brother in the enterprise. They operated under the name of Sumner Brothers at first and later under the business style of the Sumner Manufacturing Company. In 1892 these brothers came to Puget Sound country and founded the Sumner Iron Works for the manufacture of saw and shingle mill machinery, engines and boilers and steam and tug boats. They have developed one of the most important industries in this section of the state, their business constantly growing until it has now assumed extensive proportions. Employment is furnished to about one hundred and forty workmen and theirs is considered one of the best plants in the west. The enterprise has been incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and the officers of the company are F. W. Sumner, president; James E. Gillett, vice president; and Thomas B. Sumner, secretary and treasurer.

On the 1st of January, 1877, Mr. Sumner was married in Hutchinson, Minnesota, to Elva J. Bonniwell, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of George and Marie Bonniwell, who were of English lineage and at an early day settled in Minnesota. To Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have been born two sons and two daughters: Emily, Abbie, George and Frank.

Fraternally Mr. Sumner is connected with the Masons, and also holds membership relations with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He has been very prominent in public affairs during his residence in Snohomish county, and for five years was a member of the city council of Everett, exercising his official prerogatives in support of all movements of reform, progress and improvement. In 1900 he was elected and represented the thirty-eighth district in the state senate of Washington, and his career as a member of the upper house has reflected credit upon his constituents and been of benefit to the community which he represents. He has always taken an active interest in politics, voting with the Republican party. He is public-spirited, being devoted to the national interests and to the local welfare, and has contributed liberally to all that is calculated to advance the upbuilding of his adopted city. He has been quick to recognize and improve opportunity in his business career, has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of enterprise and indefatigable labor, and in the control of his interests has shown sound practical judgment and keen discernment.

ROBERT GILDAY.

Robert Gilday has served for eight consecutive years as a member of the city council in Blaine and has been active in the management of the city affairs along lines leading to substantial and permanent improvement and progress. He is also a representative of its business interests and stands as a type of that class of citizens who have been the builders of the great west.

Mr. Gilday was born October 4, 1860, in Greenville, Ontario county, Canada, and is of Irish lineage. His parents, Thomas and Ellen (Gardiner) Gilday, were natives of the Emerald Isle. The father represented a prominent old family of that country and engaged in merchandising in county Sligo until he became imbued with a desire to establish a home in the new world. Crossing the Atlantic, he turned his attention to farming in Ontario, where he resided until his death, in 1884. His widow survived him ten years, passing away in 1894. In their family were seven sons and one daughter, namely: Thomas, who is engaged in the roofing and cement business in Montreal, Canada; Richard, who follows the same line of business in Toronto; Daniel, who was a grocer in Smith Falls, Ontario, but is now deceased; Gardiner, a contractor and builder of Montreal; Edward, who was overseer of a mine at Portland, Ontario, but has now departed this life; James, who was a blacksmith and is now deceased; and Mrs. Sarah Jane McKinney, the wife of Hiram McKinney, a contractor and builder of Ottawa.

The other member of the family is Robert Gilday, of Blaine. He began his education in the common schools of Greenville, continuing his studies until 1879, when he put aside his text books and made his way to Dakota. There he took up a homestead claim, which he developed into a good farm, continuing its cultivation for ten years. On the expiration of that period he sold his interests in Dakota and came to the northwest. In Seattle he purchased a restaurant outfit and took it to Anacortes, Washington, where he sold it. He then came to Blaine, Whatcom county, and for a year or two was employed in the shingle mills of this place, after which he began business on his own account as a dealer in coal and wood. He entered into partnership with Louis Monfort, under the firm name of Gilday & Monfort, and they are still carrying on business together, having recently added a feed department. They have a large trade in the various commodities in which they deal and are enjoying a constantly increasing business. Their methods commend them to the public confidence and their enterprise is also a prominent factor in their prosperity.

On the 26th of March, 1889, Mr. Gilday was united in marriage in Cavalier county, North Dakota, to Miss Alice Bowey, a native of England and a daughter of James Bowey, a contractor of Plymouth, that country. He belonged to an old English family prominent and influential, and Mrs. Gilday has two uncles who are influential men of Plymouth, one being a physician and the other a lawyer there. Unto our subject and his wife have been born a son and daughter—James Stanley and Cora Ellen, both attending school. The parents have a wide acquaintance in Blaine and the cordial and gracious hospitality of their pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. They are members of the Episcopalian church and Mr. Gilday is a

valued representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a leading Democrat of this part of the state and has frequently been chosen to represent his district in the county and state conventions, his opinions carrying considerable weight in the councils of the party. He has served on the Democratic county central committee and in 1895 was elected a member of the city council, having in each year since that time been re-elected. His constituents desired to make him the party nominee for mayor, but he declined to become the candidate and was therefore returned to the council. His citizenship is characterized by a loyal devotion to all the best interests of city, state and nation, and he is fearless in defense of his honest convictions.

JOHN POST.

John Post, mine prospector and large property owner at Sumas, Washington, commonly called Jack Post, was born in Josephine county, Oregon, in 1860, and is a son of John and Rachel (Moore) Post. The father was born in eastern Kansas, but emigrated to southern Oregon in the early fifties, and died there several years ago. He was a farmer by occupation, and on first moving to Oregon settled in Josephine county, but in 1860 settled in Curry county, where his death occurred. The mother was born in Ohio and was married in Oregon. She crossed the plains with her parents, and, as her family were poor, she walked barefooted over the greater portion of the way, and carried her baby sister. This remarkable lady is still living in southern Oregon.

When he was only fourteen years of age John Post began the battle of life for himself, having by that time obtained a fairly good education in the schools of Curry county, and he has been a miner and prospector all his life. At first he went to Yreka in northern California and prospected there for several years, but in 1886 he removed to Washington, making Seattle his headquarters, from which he followed his occupation of prospecting, and also hunted and trapped until 1887, at which time he came to the then unexplored Mt. Baker district in Whatcom county, and has resided here ever since. He was a resident of Sumas in 1890, which was prior to its being platted. Mr. Post was the original discoverer and developer, with R. S. Lambert and L. G. Van Valkenburg, of the now famous gold mines of Mt. Baker district, just a few miles from Sumas. In fact, Mr. Post surprised the pioneers when he came here from Seattle and disclosed the rich gold field at Mt. Baker. From that time he devoted his whole time to making good his assertions, and associated with men he knew would prove faithful to him. Together, the three located and developed what is now known as the Post-Lambert group of mines, consisting of five claims, all of them containing remarkably rich veins of free-milling gold ore, one of which has had driven into it a seventy-five-foot tunnel, showing a three-foot vein assaying from forty to fifty dollars to the ton. There is now a ten-stamp mill on this property.

Mr. Post filled the position of town marshal and constable for a few years, and has always been a prominent figure in this section of the state. He resides in a fine large house built in 1898, and is surrounded by every

comfort. In the summer of 1903 he went prospecting in the Alaska gold fields, remaining there until November, 1903, and with his wonderful good fortune is certain to strike something very valuable not only for himself but also for his many friends. Although he has raised himself from the ranks of a day laborer, he is as kind-hearted and genial in manner as ever, and always ready to help when it is needed.

In 1886 he was married at Whatcom to Miss Lillian N. Eaton, a native of Washington and a daughter of Moses E. Eaton, a well known pioneer of the state who crossed the plains from Iowa in the early days, and he and his wife now reside at Lynden, Whatcom county. Mr. and Mrs. Post have four children living, namely: Clifford O., Clyde A., John Christopher and Gladys Ophelia.

URSINUS K. LOOSE.

In reviewing the history of Ursinus K. Loose one is reminded of the words of a great New York financier, who said: "If you are not a success, don't blame the times you live in, don't blame the place you occupy, don't blame the circumstances with which you are surrounded, but lay the blame where it belongs—to yourself. Not in time, place nor circumstance, but in the man lies success. If you want success you must pay the price." Realizing the truth of this, Mr. Loose has paid the price of concentrated effort, indefatigable energy, of perseverance and well applied business principles, and has won the victory which he determined to gain when he started out upon an independent career. He is now one of the leading business men of Snohomish county, and while laboring for his own success he has promoted the general prosperity by pushing forward the wheels of progress and advancing commercial and industrial activity in this part of Washington. His interests are varied and important, and in their control he displays marked executive force and keen discernment.

Mr. Loose is a native of Sugar Grove, Ohio, born on the 25th of February, 1859. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Loose family was founded in Pennsylvania, by Holland Dutch ancestry, and it was in the Keystone state that the Rev. N. H. Loose, D. D., the father of our subject, was born. He has devoted his life to the work of the ministry and has become a distinguished divine of the Reformed church. He is now seventy-one years of age, while his wife has reached the age of sixty-eight years. She bore the maiden name of Alma Kroh, is a native of Ohio, and is of German lineage. Her people were pioneer settlers of Tiffin, Ohio. To Rev. and Mrs. Loose were born three sons, the brothers of our subject being Alvin B. and Clarence E., both of whom are engaged in mercantile pursuits in Columbus, Ohio.

To the public school system of Shelby, Ohio, Ursinus K. Loose is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He left school at the age of fifteen years, at which time he became a factor in the business circles of that place. He entered a banking house as a clerk, and at the age of eighteen years was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Shelby, Ohio, where he remained for four years. In July, 1878, he went to Bellevue, Ohio, as cashier for a prominent mercantile firm there, and on the 22d of



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July, 1879, he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where he accepted the position of teller in the National Exchange Bank, acting in that capacity continuously until 1883. During the last mentioned year he entered the First National Bank of Toledo as head teller, continuing there until March, 1887, at which time he bought an interest in the Cedar County Bank, at Hartington, Nebraska, and removed to the west, becoming the cashier of the institution in which he was financially interested. Later he organized the First National Bank as the successor of the Cedar County Bank, and in 1891 resigned his position there to accept the position of cashier in the Snohomish National Bank.

At the same time Mr. Loose established the Adams County Bank, at Ritzville, Washington, and became its vice president. After the removal of the county seat to Everett the Snohomish National Bank went into voluntary liquidation, and having previously become engaged in the lumber business Mr. Loose now directed his energies more largely into that channel of business activity. His business interests, however, are varied and extensive. He has established a large and successful lumber trade which extends throughout the southern and eastern states; he is the vice president of the First National Bank of Ritzville, Washington; is a shareholder in the American National Bank, of Everett; is vice president and treasurer of the Sultan Logging Company; is treasurer of the Marysville Water & Power Company; is the president and treasurer of the Sultan Railway & Timber Company; and also owns extensive timber interests. His business enterprises are largely of a character that prove of benefit to the localities in which they are situated as well as a source of revenue to the individual stockholders, and thus it is that Mr. Loose is a valued member of business circles in Washington.

On the 31st of March, 1885, at Toledo, Ohio, occurred the marriage of Mr. Loose and Miss Ada Hayes, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Henry J. and Emily Hayes, who were pioneer settlers of Toledo. Mrs. Loose passed away April 21, 1903, after a happy married life of eighteen years, leaving a daughter, Julia, who is now thirteen years of age. A son, Ralph Hayes, is deceased.

Honored and respected by all, Mr. Loose occupies a very prominent position in industrial and financial circles in northern Washington, not alone, however, on account of the brilliant success he has achieved, but also because of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. But though his attention has been largely given to the control of his business affairs he yet finds time and opportunity to aid in the promotion of enterprises for the intellectual, social and moral development of the state. He is a trustee of the Puget Sound Academy of Snohomish, also of Whitworth College of Tacoma, and he belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Snohemish, in which he is now serving as elder. He takes a very active interest in the work of the church, contributes to its support, and guides his business transactions in harmony with its teaching, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade relation.

THOMAS RONEY.

Thomas Roney, sheriff of Pacific county, residing at South Bend, Washington, and one of the leading men of his vicinity, was born in Perth county, Ontario, in 1854, a son of Robert Roney. Robert Roney was born in Ireland and came to Canada when a young man. He settled on a farm in county Perth, and became very prosperous as well as popular. For some years he served as tax collector, and died in 1882. His wife was born in Ireland and died in 1890 at the age of eighty-eight years.

Thomas Roney left home alone when only thirteen years of age, and made his way to California, locating in Humboldt county, where he worked in a sawmill for some time as sawyer and mill hand. In 1878 he came to Pacific county, Washington, and went to work as a logger, selling his logs at that time to the Northwestern Lumber Company, whose mills were at South Bend, where they had been established by Captain A. M. Simpson, they being about the oldest in this locality. Mr. Roney has resided permanently in South Bend since 1891, and remained in the logging business until 1892, in which year he was elected sheriff. Since then he has been re-elected, and in the fall of 1902 he was again elected. No other man has played so important a part in the development of the lumber interests of Pacific county as he, and the present prosperity is largely due to his untiring industry. He is very popular with all classes, and is recognized as one of the most popular public officials.

On April 3, 1902, Mr. Roney was married to Lucy A. Johnson, a most accomplished lady, and they make welcome their large circle of friends at the pleasant home in South Bend.

SETH WARREN.

Judge Warren was born near Biddeford, York county, Maine, in 1841. His grandfather Joshua was a soldier throughout the Revolution, and his father was a farmer by occupation and died in 1881. Seth remained on the farm till he was grown, and received a good education in the Limerick (Maine) Academy and in the seminary at Parsonsfield, Maine, after which he taught school for awhile. When the Civil war came on he endeavored to enlist two or three times, but, owing to his slender figure and frail constitution, was rejected. But through Secretary of War Stanton he received an appointment as clerk in the war department at Washington, and held that position during and for some time after the war. On leaving Washington and returning to Biddeford, he embarked in the hardware business. While thus engaged he made several trips to the Pacific coast, spending some time in San Francisco and San Jose, and in 1888 sold out his interests in the east and came to Hoquiam, Washington, with the intention of making it his permanent residence.

Mr. Warren went into partnership with O. M. Moore, and they established the *Hoquiam Washingtonian*, which has always been the leading newspaper here. After about a year Mr. Moore purchased his partner's share, and the latter went into the real estate business. About this time he was

elected justice of the peace for the precinct, and was appointed police judge for the city. With the exception of short intervals, he has retained these positions to the present time, and has been known as a capable and efficient judge and expounder of the common law. For ten years he was deputy assessor for Chehalis county, and in 1894 was elected county assessor, serving the term of two years. He has been chosen to these offices on the Republican ticket, and he gives due loyalty to this party.

In 1864 Judge Warren was married in York county, Maine, to Miss Sarah Manson, and they have three children: Harriet E., Leonard and Sadie. The order of Odd Fellows has one of its prominent members in Mr. Warren; he is past noble grand in the subordinate branch at Hoquiam, past chief patriarch of the encampment, and is now district deputy for the order, with jurisdiction in Hoquiam Lodge No. 48 and Pacific Encampment.

GEORGE L. DAVIS.

For some years one of the principal, if not the leading, industry of the great state of Washington has been lumbering in its various departments, and, judging from the vast quantities of timber which have not yet resounded with the echoes of the axe and saw, this will continue for many years to be one of the banner states in the production of lumber. One of the more recent districts to be opened up to the lumberman, especially to the trade of the east, is the country surrounding Gray's harbor, and it is with one of the principal loggers and lumber manufacturers of Hoquiam that this sketch is concerned.

The Davis family were originally settlers of Maine, but Thomas Davis was a native of New Hampshire, and when a young man went to New Brunswick to engage in the lumber business. He was afterwards one of the farmers of that province and died there in 1868. He married Caroline Johnson, who was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and survived her husband many years, dying in 1892.

These were the parents of George L. Davis, who was born near the town of St. George, New Brunswick, in 1855. He did not remain under the parental roof long, and was still a boy when he came to the United States and began work as a lumberman in the woods of Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1876. In this year he came to Puget Sound, at a time when one would have to travel a considerable distance between settlements, and they were principally camps, hardly to be dignified with the name of towns. But the lumber interests were already beginning to assume activity, although most of the product was necessarily sent abroad, and Mr. Davis settled on Whidby Island and went to work in the woods. While engaged in logging his occupation took him all over the Puget Sound country, also in eastern Washington, in Idaho and Montana. In 1885 he came to Gray's harbor and has made his home ever since in Hoquiam, always carrying on the occupation for which he has the greatest liking, and in which he has met with marked success. Recently, in connection with other prominent lumbermen, he has incorporated the Gray's Harbor Lumber Company, of which he is secretary. A lumber mill, strictly up-to-date in every respect, is being erected in Hoquiam, and it will have a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber

per day. But Mr. Davis will continue to devote most of his attention to logging and spend a large portion of his time in the woods, where he feels most at home.

In 1886 Mr. Davis was married at Olympia to Miss Jennie Barnett, and by this union they have two boys, Harold and Cecil. The family residence is a fine one, and is situated on the north side of the river in Hoquiam. The only fraternal organization of which Mr. Davis is a member is the Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken a foremost part in local affairs. He was elected city councilman for five terms, was mayor for one term, and in 1900 was elected county commissioner of Chehalis county for a term of two years and in 1902 was re-elected for the four-year term.

ALFRED E. WOOLARD.

Alfred E. Woolard, one of the most influential men of Whatcom, Washington, and one to whom the present general prosperity of that flourishing city is largely due, was born January 20, 1862, at Kingston, Canada, and is a son of Walter H. and Charlotte (Waller) Woolard. The former was a native of England, coming of an old family, and he conducted a hotel at Kingston for many years, being now deceased. His wife was also a member of a good English family and was born in England, but died at Kingston. Four children were born to these parents, namely: Thomas J., a manufacturer of Michigan; Walter, on the old home farm at Kingston, is a farmer; our subject; George W., a stock-raiser on Orcas Island, Washington.

The career of Alfred E. Woolard has been an eventful one, and he has displayed from his school days an energy and determination which have made him successful above the ordinary run of men. After securing a common school education in his native town, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and there worked during the day and attended business college at night, completing his course in 1885. By this time he had secured employment in the city engineer's office at Leavenworth, and later was taken on a staff of railroad engineers and thus remained until 1887. In the fall of 1887 he had organized the firm of Kurr & Woolard, civil engineers, but in July of the following year he removed to Tacoma, Washington, and entered the city engineer's office of that city. The same year he pushed on to Seattle, and was given employment in the same capacity. In September, 1888, he located in Whatcom, which then boasted a population of five hundred people. This small place already offered an excellent opportunity to a man of his vim and knowledge of engineering, and he engaged with A. R. Campbell under the firm title of Woolard & Campbell until the spring of 1889 in an engineering business, after which he was instrumental in securing the right of way to Sumas for the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad, a distance of about twenty miles. This was the first railroad to touch tidewater north of Seattle. After the successful termination of this project, Mr. Woolard opened a real estate office and did a flourishing business until 1891. On January 1, 1892, he started to bring about, as assistant chief engineer, the establishment of a complete sewer system throughout the city, and was very successful. June 20, 1892, he assisted in organizing the New Whatcom Building &



A. E. Woolard

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Loan Association, with a capital stock of one million dollars, of which Dr. R. S. Bragg was made president. Five months later Mr. Woolard was made secretary and has held that position ever since. In 1893, in connection with his other interests, he took up custom brokerage and has continued in the same very successfully to the present time. In the fall of 1901 he assisted in organizing the Bellingham Bay Transportation Company, of which J. Rex Thompson is president and Mr. Woolard auditor. This line of steamers covers one hundred and seventy-five miles between Point Roberts and Tacoma. He also organized the Spring Salmon Fish Company, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, of which he is president and general manager, with headquarters at Whatcom, and operating traps on the west beach, Island county.

Mr. Woolard was a member of the first council of New Whatcom, in 1890, and at the time of the consolidation of Whatcom and New Whatcom under one city government, in 1891, under the name of New Whatcom, he took a very active part, and was instrumental in placing the city government upon a paying basis. In the fall of 1890 he was appointed treasurer and held that office a year.

On February 16, 1890, he was married to Sophia Barnes, of Holton, Kansas. She is a daughter of Hiram Barnes, a contractor and old settler of that locality. Three sons have been born of this marriage, Alfred, Donald and Wendell, the first two being at school. In religious matters Mr. Woolard has been quite as active as in more secular affairs, and was largely instrumental in building up the influence of the Methodist church, and in the construction of their beautiful place of worship. His energy is felt in the Masonic order, and he is secretary of Bellingham Bay Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M., and has held that office for seven years, and is one of the most useful members.

FRANK DREYER.

This well known and prosperous citizen of Tacoma is of German birth and parentage, the son of Frank and Catherine (Sleeman) Dreyer; the former was born in Hamburg, and during most of his life was the overseer of a large estate; the latter has survived her husband and is still living in Germany. Their son Frank was born in the great commercial city of Hamburg in 1855. He passed through the regular curriculum of the city schools, and then served three years in the army. He was then put in a brewers' school and learned the brewer's and malster's art, in the perfection to which it has been brought in Germany.

Mr. Dreyer came to the United States when he was twenty-five years old, and for the first few months was at Davenport, Iowa, thence went to Salt Lake City, where he was employed in a brewery for a short time, and from there to Sacramento, California, where he was the foreman of a brewery for two years. He came to Tacoma in 1883, so that he may be regarded as one of the old citizens. He was in the liquor business for a time, but as soon as the boom reached its height he began to invest heavily in real estate, placing all his money in this way. The result was that in the panic of 1893 he lost seventy-five thousand dollars, and two years later his cash capital was

reduced to twenty-five dollars, although his family was provided for. Mr. Dreyer is possessed of much of that indomitable Teutonic perseverance, and, far from being discouraged, he went to British Columbia with his small store of money, and by hard work managed to get a brewery started; this proved a success, and he was soon on his feet financially. He returned to Tacoma in 1901, and, at the suggestion and with the co-operation of Anton Huth, president of the Pacific Brewery, he organized the Puget Sound Malting Company, for the exclusive purpose of manufacturing malt, and of this company he was made president and manager, in fact, conducts the establishment personally. The plant is located on East Twenty-sixth street in the old Donau brewery building, which was remodeled and equipped with new machinery for malt-making. There is a large field for this business, as very few even of the larger breweries make their own malt. Mr. Dreyer obtains his barley from the Palouse district of eastern Washington, and with grain of this fine quality and with all necessary machinery, and with the technical knowledge and long experience resulting from years of contact with malting, he produces a malt fully equal to that of the best German manufactories; and with the growth of the business he is looking forward to exporting his product to Japan and Australia, which are now largely supplied by German malsters, who, however, could not compete with Tacoma owing to low rates of shipment from the latter point.

Notwithstanding his losses during the panic, Mr. Dreyer still has great faith in Tacoma, and is now investing conservatively in local realty and owns some valuable city property. In 1885 Mr. Dreyer was married in Tacoma to Miss Mary Rauh, and they now have two sons, Frank and Max.

JOHN F. ALDRICH.

John F. Aldrich, proprietor of the Tacoma Concrete Company, Tacoma, Washington, was born at Central Falls, Rhode Island, in 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (White) Aldrich. Thomas Aldrich was born in Rhode Island in 1812, and was a stonemason, concrete manufacturer and general contractor in stonework. His death occurred at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1890, when he was seventy-eight years of age, a well known and highly respected man. During the Civil war he had been a soldier, enlisting at the very beginning in Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery. Twenty-two men went out in his company, and only seven came back alive. After his first three years' enlistment expired, he re-enlisted and served until the end of the war, experiencing some very close escapes, at one time having had his cap shot off and two horses shot from under him while riding horses drawing field ordnance.

Mr. Aldrich belongs to the same branch of the family as Senator Aldrich, and he himself seems to possess some of those quiet, reserved, determined qualifications which have made the senator so successful in politics. The mother of our subject, who is still living in Providence, was born in Massachusetts, and her grandfather, Avery M. White, left his plow in the field and shouldered his musket to meet General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and served throughout that conflict.

At the age of nine years and after only about two years of schooling, John F. Aldrich began work as a water boy to the stone-masons and concrete workers for his father. That he has made such a success in life with so little actual schooling is evidence of good sound sense and fine native ability. He learned the stone and brick-mason's trade from the very beginning, his father being as thoroughly exacting in the teaching of his son as in his dealings with his workmen. Early evidencing a special aptitude for the manufacturing and laying of concrete, Mr. Aldrich made that branch a specialty, and through it has won his greatest success. At the age of nineteen he was given charge of seventy-five men by his father, and began taking contracts of his own and later employed his own men. For some years he lived and worked on public and private contracting up and down the Blackstone valley in Rhode Island, making his home most of the time at Cumberland and in its vicinity. About 1888 he removed to Massachusetts and located near Boston, preferring to live in the suburbs although most of his work was done in the city. While living there he carried out some important contracts in stone and concrete work, and constantly gained added experience in the difficulties that daily present themselves, and also the means of overcoming them. Being a closely observant man, he frequently discovered points that had been overlooked, and he made a very profitable study of the vast concrete work in the Boston subway and the problem that had to be solved in order to complete it successfully.

In the beginning of the year 1900 Mr. Aldrich journeyed west and located in Tacoma, where he organized the Tacoma Concrete Company, at first with a partner, but he is now the sole owner of the business. It was not long until the superiority of his work was recognized, and he has had and continues to have in hand all the contracts he can take care of. Mr. Aldrich does concreting in all its branches for walks, driveways, cellars, roofs, culverts, etc. He manufactures five different kinds of concrete, and lays it, in the several purposes for which used, in the most expert fashion. His work in Tacoma has been a revelation to the concrete men there, who are not gifted with Mr. Aldrich's faculty for both manufacturing and laying the concrete. His force of men is a large one, and he himself is constantly busy. He seems to possess an intuitive ability for discovering the best grades of sand and gravel which form the basis of concrete, and can tell at a glance which grade the material belongs to and for what use it is best adapted. With his keen sense of detection of the raw materials he has discovered both sand and gravel in places not thought of and has purchased property in Tacoma containing sand and gravel of the finest grades. After this material is removed the lots are still a profitable investment.

His main works and some of his sand and gravel pits are at South Thirty-second and De Lin streets, extending to South Thirty-fourth street, where is also located his office and headquarters. In the rear are shops for the manufacture of artificial stone at which he has men constantly employed. The stone manufacturing portion of the business is conducted under the name of the Tacoma Artificial Stone Company, and it is constantly increasing its fields of operation, possessing excellent prospects for future development. Artificial stone is simply another form of concrete, and is made not only for

sidewalks but building stone as well, and the latter is as durable as the natural stone and very much cheaper. There are processes of coloring to give it pleasing and artistic effects when used in building. Mr. Aldrich is also manufacturing from concrete various other articles of utility never before thought of in connection with the concrete, and it appears as though his genius in this business will eventually establish a very large industry in Tacoma. He is gradually but surely accumulating material and resources for constant future development in the different branches of his business, and receives contracts from the city, from the steam and city railway companies and individual builders, and his work is obtained strictly upon its merits and not through underbidding. He always insists upon good prices for his work and gives good service in return.

On September 20, 1877, Mr. Aldrich was married to Wilda Smith, and they have nine children, as follows: John L., an electrical engineer in Boston; George F.; Flora; Amy; Julia; Della; Louis; Thomas; Pauline. Fraternally Mr. Aldrich is a Knight of Pythias and a Royal Arch Mason, and he is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Tacoma.

HIRAM F. WALTON.

Hiram Fletcher Walton, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Snohomish, was born on the 12th of March, 1848, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He is a son of Hiram Walton, also a native of the Buckeye state. The Waltons come of Irish and German lineage, but from early colonial days its representatives have been found in the new world. Hiram Walton was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Aiken, also a native of Ohio and of Irish descent. She died in February, 1861, when fifty-two years of age, and after surviving her for about fifteen years, the father passed away in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Benjamin F., John Franklin and Charles, all entered the Union army and died in the service, giving their lives upon the altar of their country. The daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, are also deceased, and the remaining sons are James Perry, now deceased; Wesley, who makes his home in Chariton, Iowa; and Joseph Elliott, who is a resident of Coline, Indiana.

The early boyhood days of Hiram Fletcher Walton were quietly passed, for during that period he spent much of his time as a student in the public schools of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He continued to devote his time and energies to the mastery of the branches of English learning taught in the public schools until sixteen years of age. However, when but a boy he made an attempt to join the army. He was but thirteen years old when in 1861 he offered his services to the government. He was refused, but, nothing daunted, he twice afterward again attempted to enlist, each time, however, being refused on account of his youth. The mother having died and five of his brothers having entered the service of their country, the home was broken up, and Mr. Walton went to live with one of his brothers, with whom he remained until 1869. About that time he went to Chariton, Iowa, and in the vicinity of the town he secured employment as a farm hand. He



H. F. Walton

worked in that capacity until January, 1873, when he went to Maples, Indiana, where he secured employment at the cooper's trade, which he followed for several months. The financial panic of that year, however, caused such depression in business circles that he gave up his position and went to Stanton, Michigan, where he secured work in a sawmill, following that pursuit for three years. In 1876 we find him in Lansing, Michigan, where he again worked in a cooper shop for one winter. He then returned to Stanton, where he was employed in a sawmill, and he followed that pursuit at different points until 1886. He next went to Chariton, Iowa, where he followed farming for two years, but during that period crops were very poor on account of drought. Returning to Michigan, he again worked in a sawmill for three months, and in 1888 he disposed of his interests in that state and sought a home in the territory of Washington.

In the month of December Mr. Walton arrived with his family in Seattle and was here connected with the manufacture of lumber as an employe in the sawmill at Ballard. He spent two years in that way, and in March, 1890, came to Snohomish county, where he secured a homestead, residing thereon for about seven months. He next took up his abode in the city of Snohomish, where he embarked in merchandising, carrying on that business until 1900. On disposing of his store he engaged in locating timber property, and after securing valuable timber claims he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, which he has since followed.

In 1879 Mr. Walton was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Mauk, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Anthony and Margaret Mauk, both of whom were born in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Walton have been born a son and two daughters: Vera, who is the wife of Malcolm N. McSweyn, of Snohomish; Margaret, who is attending the Puget Sound Academy; and Arthur F. Mr. Walton belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also to the Foresters of America. In politics he is a Republican and in 1902 he was appointed notary public for a term that will expire on the 11th of November, 1906. He has been one of the promoters of the Avenue C Sewer Association and its chairman. He is one of the members of the Dyke Lumber Company, which owns extensive acreage in Whatcom county. His name is ranked with the advancement of many lines of work contributing to the general good.

MAJOR FRANK TERRY.

Major Frank Terry, superintendent of the Puyallup Indian Industrial School, Tacoma, Washington, and one of the leading men of that city, was born near Lima, Ohio, in 1856, and is a son of John and Theodosia (Vandalson) Terry. John Terry was born in Warren county, Ohio, near Lebanon, and by calling was a farmer. In 1861 he enlisted and served in the Civil war until the latter part of 1863, and soon after returning from the war he emigrated to Missouri, buying a farm near Appleton, where his death occurred. One of the sons of John Terry, Enos Terry, also served in the Civil war. Mrs. Terry was born in Warren county, Ohio, and died in Missouri.

Frank Terry received an excellent common school education, finishing

his course of study at Appleton Academy, after which he taught school for several years at Appleton and in its vicinity, and finally, in 1889, he joined in the onward rush which took place at the time of the opening of Oklahoma territory. On April 22, 1889, he settled at Guthrie and procured a situation as an editorial writer with Hon. Frank H. Greer, publisher of the *Oklahoma State Capitol*, the first newspaper issued in the new territory, the initial number being printed on the day of the opening. The *State Capitol* is yet the most important newspaper in Oklahoma. Not long after the opening, the citizens, before any territorial provision had been made for schools, organized a school system of their own, on the assessment plan, and selected Mr. Terry as principal of the Guthrie schools. As the schools increased with the growth in population, he was made superintendent of city schools, and in 1892, when the territorial public school laws went into effect, he was chosen by the governor as superintendent of the schools of Logan county, of which Guthrie is the county seat. After nearly a year's service in that position, Mr. Terry received a government appointment as principal of the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colorado. From there he was transferred to the Yaimix school on the Klamath reservation, Oregon, and in the fall of 1894 he was sent as superintendent of the Chehalis school in Washington. That was closed as a boarding school in June, 1896, and he was then transferred to the Crow agency, Montana, where he remained as superintendent until May, 1897, when he was sent to the Puyallup reservation, near Tacoma, as superintendent of the schools and agency. In September, 1898, he was again transferred to Belknap, Montana, as superintendent of schools there, and in February, 1900, another change was made and he was once more placed in charge of the Puyallup school, which position he still holds. The school is known as the Puyallup Indian Industrial School, and Mr. Terry is its able superintendent. This school comprises several substantial buildings, and is located on sixty-two acres of land adjoining Tacoma, on the southwest, and has about one hundred pupils, being conducted as a boarding school. Besides the regular school branches, the girls are taught cooking, sewing, and other kindred womanly accomplishments, while the boys are instructed in farming, carpentering, tailoring, steam engineering and in other industrial branches. Mr. Terry is also superintendent of the Puyallup Consolidated Indian Agency, which comprises the following agencies: Nesqually, Squaxon Island, Skokomish, Chehalis, Quinaielt, and Georgetown, and also two detached Indian villages, Jamestown and Boston, and at five of these places day schools are maintained under his supervision.

On April 3, 1887, Mr. Terry was married in Kansas to Laura E. Adams, and one child has been born to their union, Laurance Terry, a bright little fellow of seven years. Mr. Terry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an active part in local affairs, being a staunch Republican. It is almost impossible to fully estimate the value of the services rendered by Major Terry during the years he has devoted his life to the advancement of the Indians. Having been among them so long, he thoroughly understands their needs, and is training his pupils to be loyal citizens and useful men and women, developing their good traits and eliminating those qualities which work against their advancement.

OSCAR E. REA.

Among the representative business men of Everett who have done much toward its upbuilding and development probably none are better known than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. As a real estate dealer he has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city for a number of years and he has also been active in public service, having at one time filled the position of postmaster of Everett. Mr. Rea is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Colesburg, Delaware county, on the 6th of August, 1848. He represents one of the pioneer families of that state and comes of Scotch ancestry, the family having been founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war by emigrants who came to the new world from the land of the hills and heather. The parents of our subject were George W. and Mary P. (Meredith) Rea. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and in 1846 removed to Iowa, casting in his lot with the early settlers of Delaware county. His wife was a native of Virginia and belonged to an old American family of Welsh descent. Her death occurred in 1888, when she was sixty-six years of age, and Mr. Rea, surviving until 1897, departed this life at the venerable age of eighty years. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, but two of the daughters, Mary and Ellen, died in infancy. The others are Margaret, Emma, Florence, Amandus, George, Alvin, and Franklin, all of whom are living in Iowa.

Oscar Edward Rea, the only representative of the family on the Pacific coast, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. He supplemented his early knowledge by a course of study in Lenox Collegiate Institute at Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, where he remained until twenty years of age. In 1870 he went to Dakota and acceptably filled the position of deputy United States surveyor at Canton, South Dakota, for ten years. He was also county surveyor in Lincoln county for fourteen years, from 1873 until 1887. Again he was called to public office, acting as registrar in the United States land office at Bismarck, North Dakota, from 1888 until 1890. Thus during the greater part of his residence in Dakota he was continually in public office, and he won for himself a most enviable reputation as a capable official, always prompt, reliable and trustworthy in the prosecution of his duties and the administration of the office which he held. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Rea came to the north Puget Sound district. He was engaged in the real estate business in Olympia for a year, after which he came to Everett in the fall of 1891. Again he began real estate operations, which he continued until 1894, when he was appointed postmaster of the city, serving acceptably in that capacity until 1898. He then resumed real estate dealing, in which he has since continued until the present time. He is thoroughly informed concerning realty values in this section of the state and handles much valuable property, having negotiated many important real estate transfers, whereby the business interests of the city have been promoted.

In 1892 Mr. Rea was elected a member of the board of education of Everett and has served up to the present time and for seven years he was president of the board. He was one of the first members of the board when Everett was a district and he has been very closely connected with educational

interests, putting forth every effort in his power for the advancement of the intellectual standard in Snohomish county. During his connection with the board he has seen remarkable growth in the school, which at the time of his arrival here had but one teacher, while at the present time sixty-eight teachers are employed. The methods of education, too, are of a most progressive, practical and beneficial character and Mr. Rea has ever given his influence for the continued improvement of the school system of the city. In 1902 he was appointed police judge, serving for about one year. His political support has ever been given to the Democracy and he is a recognized leader of the party in this locality and frequently serves as a delegate to the county and state conventions.

In November, 1894, Mr. Rea was united in marriage to Mrs. Isabelle Feageans Payne, a native of Danville, Illinois, and they now have two children: Ruth Isabelle and Esther Lydia, aged seven and four years respectively. Mr. Rea belongs to the Masonic fraternity and was the first master of Peninsular Lodge, F. & A. M., of Everett, in 1882. He also belongs to the Episcopal church and he has left the impress of his individuality upon the business, educational and social development of the city. His usefulness is recognized in many honorable walks of life—in business, where he is straightforward; in citizenship, where he has carried out his belief that it is every man's duty to support the principles in which he thinks rests the welfare of the country; in social life, where he holds friendship inviolable; in church, where he is true and consistent; and in the home, where the obligations of husband and father are true and sacred to him.

CAREY L. STEWART.

The paternal ancestry of this prominent merchant and legislator of Puyallup, Washington, is of Scotch origin, but the family located in Delaware county, New York, many generations ago, and descendants of the original family are still residing there. It was on a farm near East Franklin (now Treadwell), Delaware county, New York, that James P. Stewart, the father of the above named gentleman, was born, on September 20, 1833. He grew up on the farm in that county, and from an early period was exceedingly ambitious to gain an education, and notwithstanding the limitations to school facilities in those days managed to get a fairly good training, although as he often said in his later years he learned most in the school of experience. He had not reached his majority when, in the fall of 1853, he determined to seek his fortune in the west, where he believed the opportunities were better for one of his restless energy and ambition. Accordingly he made the decisive move of his life when he set out for New York city one day and there took ship for San Francisco, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived at the Golden Gate in May, 1854, and from there went by boat to Portland, Oregon, where he landed on May 23, 1854. This was not his final destination, however, and he went on to Corvallis, Oregon, where he laid the foundation for his future career by starting a small store, and he also taught school there. His business increased under his careful management, and he had not been long in Corvallis when the citizens chose



Carey L. Stewart—

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him to the office of sheriff of Benton county, and he held that position until he left Corvallis in 1859. This was the year of his arrival at Puget Sound, so that he can well be counted one of the old-timers. He took up a claim in the Puyallup valley in Pierce county, and the town of Puyallup now stands on that old claim. He farmed on this place for some time and then built a store, which was the nucleus of what has since become and is now the large mercantile establishment of J. P. Stewart & Son. He became very wealthy from his business and was also a large land-owner. He was a member of the territorial legislature, and in 1886 was in the constitutional convention which formed the constitution for the new state of Washington. He was the foremost citizen of his town, and was known and liked all over this northwestern country. His death occurred at Puyallup, January 13, 1895. His wife was Margaret A. McMillan, who had come to this country when a child in 1852, and her family was one of the most prominent in this section; she died at Puyallup on November 24, 1898.

Carey L. Stewart has the distinction of being a native born citizen of Puyallup, where he came into the world on November 3, 1864. He received a common school education and enjoyed an alternating experience on the farm and in the store up to his sixteenth year. He was then considered competent to take charge of the store, which he did, and he has conducted it since that time, and after his father's death became the owner of the establishment. The firm is incorporated and will continue to be known by its old and familiar name of J. P. Stewart & Son; it is the largest mercantile house in Puyallup, and in addition to the home store a branch is maintained at Buckley. Mr. Stewart owns a large amount of land in the county, and makes a specialty of that most profitable branch of agriculture, hop farming, which is the leading industry of the Puyallup valley.

Mr. Stewart has the advantage of possessing a big, kindly nature, and he makes friends wherever he goes, so that it is not surprising that he was early called upon to fill official positions. He was a member of the city council for several years, was twice elected mayor, and in November, 1898, was chosen to the lower house of legislature. When his term in the last named body was completed the people were so well pleased with his services that in 1900 they elected him to the state senate from the twenty-fifth district, and he is still serving on his four-year term. He took a leading part in the election of two United States senators, and his most important committees in the present session are: chairman of committee on roads and bridges; a member of educational, mines and mining, and banks and banking committees. One of his most creditable acts as a legislator was in having re-established at Puyallup the Western Washington Experimental Farm, of immense benefit to the agricultural and horticultural interests. Mr. Stewart is a director of the Pacific National Bank of Tacoma; he is a Royal Arch Mason; and his politics are Republican. He was married on December 19, 1893, to Miss Jessie C. Jackson, but they have no children.

ALEXANDER G. MATTHEWS.

The men engaged in the development of Alaska and the northwest territory are making history which will be of much interest to later generations. Alexander G. Matthews, while maintaining his residence in Puyallup, is extensively interested in mining operations in the Klondike, having already made a number of trips to that region, generally returning in the fall to escape the severity of the northern winters and the hardships entailed thereby.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Westmoreland county in 1848, a son of Archibald and Jane (Gilmore) Matthews. The father was also a native of Westmoreland county and a son of William Matthews, who came to the United States in 1786, from county Tyrone, Ireland. He was of English parentage, however, and his more remote ancestry was Scotch. After arriving at years of maturity, Archibald Matthews turned his attention to farming in the county of his nativity, and was thus engaged until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he became a wagon-maker with the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He spent the later years of his life in Pierce county, Washington, where he died in May, 1901. His wife was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, within two miles of the birthplace of her husband, and she, too, spent her last days in Pierce county. Her parents came to the United States about the same time the Matthews family arrived. Like the paternal ancestry, they came from Ireland, but were of English and Scotch lineage. William Matthews, the eldest son of Archibald and Jane Matthews, was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 as a member of Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was made the flag sergeant, and as is usually the case the flag is made the center of attack from the enemy's fire. Six times was he wounded in different battles of the war, and at last received a fatal bullet in the skirmish at Hatcher's Run, in front of Petersburg, dying a short time after being shot.

In the usual manner of farmers' lads, Alexander G. Matthews spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and when nineteen years of age he left home and went to the lumbering regions of Michigan, locating in Lexington, Sanilac county. There he was connected with the lumber business until 1869, when he removed to Ringgold county, Iowa. Two years later he took up his abode in northern Minnesota, spending three years in the lumber regions of that state. In June, 1874, he went to Harvey county, Kansas, where he secured a claim from the government, on which he broke the prairie, built a house and was then married. He lived in Harvey county until the spring of 1877, and on the 7th of May of that year he arrived in the northwest, settling first at Seattle, Washington, which was then a very small place. In the fall of the same year he came to Pierce county, in the Puyallup valley, and has since made his home in Puyallup, although he has frequently made business trips to other sections. His first undertaking here was to clear the noted Maplewood addition for Messrs. Hansen & Ackerson of Tacoma, who were at that time proprietors of the old Tacoma mill. Later Mr. Matthews turned his attention to the business of hop-growing on an extensive scale, using a great deal of land for that purpose. That industry claimed his time and energies until 1892, when he put aside personal business

interests to discharge a public duty. In the fall of that year he was elected sheriff of Pierce county on the Republican ticket, and filled the position for two years in a manner reflecting credit upon his constituents. In 1896 he became interested in gold mining in Alaska and this is now his principal business. He first went to Cook's Inlet, and in returning from there, in the fall of that year, he was shipwrecked and with the crew of the boat lived for a month on only fifteen days' rations. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Matthews made another trip to Alaska, this time going to the Klondike country. He returned home in the following autumn and remained until the spring of 1899, when he again went to the Klondike country, remaining until October, 1902. He expects to make a similar trip in the spring of 1903, returning in the fall.

While living in Harvey county, Kansas, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Ida Chadé, and they have seven children, one of whom, a married daughter, is now living in Dawson City. Mr. Matthews continues to make Puyallup his home, but his invested interests are largely in the mines of Alaska and the indications are that they will return to him a splendid financial recompense for his labor.

GEORGE A. KYLE.

If the United States within the last century has become the center of the world's progress in commercial and industrial lines, and its growth and development are the amazement of mankind, to one cause above all others this may be attributed—the steam railroad. The picturesque philosopher of Concord may have been right when he said that every railroad tie represented a dead man, but all great enterprises have cost sacrifice of blood and money and labor, and this, the most colossal and beneficial of human inventions has not cost more than its aggregate worth to all succeeding generations of mankind. The building of a railroad is a great problem, requiring science, skill, and resolute energy, and the hardy surveyors and engineers who blaze the way and plan the course along which the iron horse will afterward plunge are deserving of much of the praise which goes to the constructors of the mighty undertaking. It is with one of these civil engineers that the present sketch is concerned, and one who has made the most of his opportunities and talents, and at a comparatively early age has occupied places of great responsibility, and is now the division engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway, being located at Tacoma, Washington.

Z. D. Kyle is a native of Ohio, and during most of his life has been a farmer and merchant, but at the present time makes his home in Cincinnati. He married Comfort O. Bennett, who was also born in Ohio, but she has been deceased for several years. These worthy people were residing in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1857, and it was during this year that the son George A. was born to them. He grew to manhood in his native state, and after receiving a good common school education studied for the profession of the civil engineer in the normal school in Lebanon, Ohio, completing his course in 1878. He soon had a chance to make a practical application of the knowledge thus gained, for he obtained a position in the construction of the

new Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, a narrow-gauge road. In 1880 he was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul as engineer in charge of the construction of that company's bridge across the Mississippi at Sabula. After the completion of this work he was appointed a resident engineer to superintend the construction of a portion of the Council Bluffs extension of the same road, from Marion, Iowa, to Council Bluffs. In 1881 the Cincinnati and Eastern secured his services again, and he remained with it until 1883. In that year he became construction engineer for the Dubuque and Northwestern, with headquarters at Dubuque. After two years spent in this capacity he was engaged for the three following years in the same line of work throughout eastern Iowa. Mr. Kyle then took charge of the work between St. Paul and Minneapolis for the Northern Pacific road, and after about a year's service there was at the head of a Union Pacific surveying party which made some important surveys in Wyoming and California. In 1889 he returned to the Northern Pacific, and was assigned to some work in Tacoma and vicinity, which engaged him until 1893. In this year he became the assistant engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, the division between St. Louis and the Wabash river being under his supervision. Two years later, through some friends, he secured the position of engineer for the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, at that time one of the largest mining companies of the world. Mr. Kyle's headquarters were at Johannesburg, and his duties included both mine engineering and railroad construction, and there was a munificent salary attached to the office. In 1898 he returned to the United States and was at once given charge of the building of fifty miles of road for the Northern Pacific Company in Manitoba. In 1899 the company again sent him to Tacoma, and on April 1, 1902, he was appointed division engineer of the western division, which includes the entire Northern Pacific property west of Spokane. This is a remarkable and brilliant record for a man of forty-five years, and is the more striking when we remember that the railroad company of to-day is the most highly organized body of men anywhere outside of an army, and greater ability is required to reach places of prominence and responsibility.

In 1894 Mr. Kyle was married in St. Louis to Miss Mildred Corbin, and they now have two bright boys in their home, Marion and Hugh Perry. They live in a fine new residence at 1320 North Yakima avenue, and it is a center of much hospitality, for the family are very popular in the social circles of Tacoma.

THOMAS PEERS HASTIE.

Thomas Peers Hastie, one of the leading citizens of Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born March 2, 1835, in Liverpool, England. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret Roberts (Griffiths) Hastie, the former of whom was born in Fifeshire, Scotland. He came to America in 1845 and settled in Wisconsin until 1850, when he removed to Oregon. He was the first justice of the peace in Multnomah county, Oregon. In 1853 he moved to Whidby Island, Washington, and died at Madison, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-three. His wife was born in Carvonshire, Wales, and died February 19,



Thomas P. Hastie

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1863. Our subject has two brothers, Robert Griffith and William Albert. The former is now living retired in Green Ridge, Pettis county, Missouri, having served through the Civil war as a member of the First Wisconsin Volunteers. William Albert is engaged in a fishing business at Coopville, Island county, Washington, where he has served as justice of the peace and county commissioner several times.

Thomas P. Hastie was given educational opportunities in his own native city, but after coming to Wisconsin and Oregon few advantages could be secured. He assisted his father in the farming, but in the fall of 1854 started out for himself. He made his way to Utsaladdy Island and cooked for a camp of twenty-two men until the following July. In 1855-6 he was for nine months in the Indian service, the first three months under Captain Isaac N. Eby, and six months under Captain James Smalley. He scouted all over the country from the head waters of the Snoqualmie river to the head waters of the Nisqually. After leaving the work in the woods, in 1862, he went to eastern Idaho and spent a year in the gold mines, and in the fall of 1863 went to San Francisco, where he enlisted in Company E, Ninth United States Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the end of three years, serving as duty sergeant of that company, principally provost duty in and around San Francisco and at small posts outside. In 1866 he returned to Island county and rented a farm which he operated until 1877, when he settled on a place at the delta of Skagit river, where he has resided ever since.

During his long residence in this part of the country Mr. Hastie has watched its growth and development from small beginnings. Many of the events of local history have come within his personal knowledge, one of these being the murder of Colonel Isaac N. Eby by the Indians, in August, 1857; Colonel Eby was the first collector of customs on Puget Sound. Mr. Hastie has been very active in the ranks of the Republican party and has attended almost every convention. He served as sheriff in Island county prior to the war, and was for two years a member of the board of county commissioners of Whatcom county. After the division of the county he served two years as chairman of the county commissioners of Skagit county.

On December 10, 1876, he married Mrs. Clara Taylor (Scott), a widow, born in Bedford, England. The Taylor family is a prominent one in San Francisco, Taylor street in that city having been laid out by and named for her father, who afterward sold out his interests and returned to England. Later her brother returned to America and engaged in a mercantile business in New York, the firm name becoming the noted one of Lord & Taylor. Mrs. Hastie had two children by her former marriage: Henry Winfield, now assistant engineer at Seattle, Washington; and Mary Georgiana, wife of C. F. Reitze, a sash and door carpenter, at present mining in the Tanana district, Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Hastie have two sons and two daughters: Thomas Griffith is an employe on the Great Northern Railway on the line from Kalispell to connect with the Northern Pacific; James Walter, manager of his father's farm; Margaret Roberts, wife of E. D. Davis, a hardware merchant at Mt. Vernon; and Miss Laura Middleton, at home.

Mr. Hastie is the father of Masonry in this county, and for eleven years served as worshipful master in Island and Skagit counties and is past high priest in the chapter. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hastie is a representative man of this great northwest country.

W. G. FOWLER.

W. G. Fowler, manager of the Lincoln Shingle Company of Arlington, Washington, was born June 11, 1858, in Neenah, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and is a son of George Fowler, a native of Canada. George Fowler came to Wisconsin with his parents when a young man, and was a pioneer settler of that state. By occupation he was a farmer, and made a success of his life work, living to be eighty years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Higgins, and she was a native of New York state and died when our subject was nine months old. Only one other child was born to these parents, a son, Richard.

W. G. Fowler was educated in the public schools of Neenah, Wisconsin, until he was fifteen years of age, when he left to learn the printer's trade, and remained in that line for three years. In the fall of 1875 he went to Michigan and engaged with a lumber mill at Muskegon, but after two years he went to Iowa and farmed until 1887, when he went west to Puget Sound, and, locating in Tacoma, worked for the Pacific Mill Company until 1890, when he removed to Snoqualmie and built the Snoqualmie mill. After this he came to Snohomish county and built a mill at the forks of the Stillaguamish river for the Lincoln Shingle Company, and, after operating the same as manager for two years, the plant was removed to Arlington, where he built the mill and was placed in charge of the concern. This mill has a capacity of one hundred and forty thousand shingles per day, and gives employment to about twenty-five men.

In January, 1878, Mr. Fowler was married at Sioux City, Iowa, to Electa Kelsey, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of William J. Kelsey and Mary Ladd Kelsey, both natives of New York state and pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, where the father became prominent as a miller. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, namely: Albert Henry, Minnie, William, Wallace and Harry. Mr. Fowler belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Hoop Hoos. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected commissioner for the city of Arlington, May 5, 1903, and enjoys the honor of being one of the city's first councilmen.

JOHN W. DALGLEISH.

John W. Dalgleish, one of the substantial and prominent residents of Marysville, Washington, was born February 27, 1853, in Jefferson county, Indiana, and is a son of William Dalgleish. The latter is a native of Scotland, and came to the United States when he was but twenty-one years of age, settling in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1833, as one of the early pioneers of that state. His wife bore the maiden name of Harriet Harper, and was a

native of Indiana, coming from Scotch ancestry, and her parents were among the very first settlers of Indiana, having settled in Jefferson county in 1827. She died aged forty years, having borne her husband four boys and three girls, of whom two sons and two daughters are deceased, the remaining ones being as follows: John W.; George, residing on the homestead; and Agnes, the wife of Charles Spencer, of Jefferson county, Indiana.

John W. Dalgleish was educated in the country schools of his native county until he was sixteen years of age, when he left school and worked upon the farm during the summer and with a flatboat during the winter, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, until 1873. In 1874 he moved to Iowa and engaged in farming until 1876, when he removed to Kansas and embarked in farming, and thus continued until 1882, when he came west to Puget Sound and first worked in the logging camps in Whatcom county. The following year he located in Snohomish county at Marysville, and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles north of the town. He was one of the first settlers of the county, remaining there until 1901, and in addition to farming conducted a very extensive dairy business. At that date he disposed of his farm and organized the Summit Mill Company, and, after erecting a mill at Summit, engaged in the manufacture of shingles, his plant having a capacity of fifty thousand shingles per day.

Mr. Dalgleish has never married, and does not belong to any societies. In 1891 he was elected a member of the school board for district No. 29, Snohomish county, and served until 1901, having been one of the organizers of the district. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace and served two terms, four years in all, and in 1900 was appointed census enumerator. Ever since locating in this locality Mr. Dalgleish has been prominently identified with the best interests of the community, and is generally recognized as a leader in the Republican party, having always been a staunch supporter of its principles, and represented it in all the county conventions, with the exception of the second. Enterprising, far-sighted and public-spirited, he has from the very first recognized the possibilities of this locality, and, acting upon his firm faith in the future of the county, has devoted his best efforts towards its upbuilding and material advancement.

ELISHA B. CLEAVELAND.

Elisha B. Cleaveland, one of the representative men of Marysville, Washington, was born July 1, 1838, in Lee, Penobscot county, Maine, and is a son of Caleb D. Cleaveland, who was a native of New Hampshire and of English descent, his ancestors having come over in the Mayflower. By occupation the father was a miller, and died at the age of eighty-one years. The maiden name of the mother was Parsilla Brown, and she was born in Maine of a fine New England family, and her death occurred at the early age of thirty-four years. Two brothers were born in the family in addition to our subject, namely: William H., who resides in New Hampshire, and Charles A., who was killed during the Civil war.

Elisha B. Cleaveland was educated in the public schools of Lee, but leaving school at the age of nineteen years went to work in the lumber woods,

there continuing until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army in Company A, First Maine Cavalry, and served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home, he resumed his lumber operations and was thus employed until 1876, when he went west to the Sound and settled in Snohomish, where he engaged in logging, and is still so interested. In 1900 he engaged with the Snohomish River Boom Company at Marysville.

In 1866 Mr. Cleaveland was married at Lee, Maine, to Harriet C. Thompson, a native of the same state, and she is a daughter of John and Lucy Thompson, old settlers of Maine. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland, namely: Carry Virginia, who died at the age of eighteen years; Lois, who married Dr. W. Q. Webb, of Spokane, Washington; and Alice, who married Eugene Pray, of Maine. Mr. Cleaveland is a prominent Mason, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being quite active in that organization. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a man who enjoys the highest respect of all who know him.

WILSON McLEAN SNYDER.

Wilson McLean Snyder was born on the 7th day of May, 1853, in Galena, Illinois, and is now residing in Snohomish, where he is filling the position of cashier in the First National Bank. He is a son of William H. Snyder, who was a native of Utica, New York, and a representative of an old Knickerbocker family, his ancestors having settled in the Empire state in early colonial days. They were of German descent and became active factors in public affairs, shaping the policy of the communities in which they lived. Representatives of the name took part in the early wars of the nation, including the struggle for independence. William H. Snyder became identified with the banking business, which he followed for more than a half century. He was thus a representative of the financial interests at Galena, Illinois, where he continued as a banker up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1896, when he had reached the age of eighty-three years. He married Lucretia McLean, who was born in Alexandria, Virginia. Her uncle, Wilmer McLean, was the owner of the tract of land which became the scene of the first battle of Bull Run. That engagement was on his plantation and in order to get farther away from the seat of war he removed to Appomattox Court House, where four years later, in his house, the treaty of peace was signed between Generals Grant and Lee, thus practically terminating hostilities. Mrs. Snyder belonged to one of the old prominent and aristocratic families of the south, their residence in that section of the country dating back to the early period of the seventeenth century. She is still living, now making her home in Galena, Illinois, at the age of eighty-one years. By her marriage she had two daughters: Fanny, who is now the wife of C. S. Merrick, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Galena, Illinois; and Alice L., who is also living in Galena.

Wilson McLean Snyder, the only son of the family, began his education in the public schools and afterward pursued a course in a normal school in Galena. At the age of eighteen years he went to Wiesbaden, Germany, where he studied for some time and later became a student in Heidelberg



W. W. Snyder

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University, thus completing his education in one of the oldest and most renowned institutions of learning in the world. While abroad he devoted his attention chiefly to the mastery of the German language. In 1874 he returned to his native city and entered the Merchants' National Bank, of which his father was the cashier. He was connected with this financial enterprise until 1888 when, in the month of April of that year, he went to Seattle. After a short period spent in the First National Bank of that city he was sent by Jacob Furth to Snohomish as cashier of the First National Bank of this place and has since acted in that capacity. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with banking interests and has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. The success and growth of the institution with which he is now connected is due in recent years in no small degree to his efforts.

On the 20th of April, 1882, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Henry, a native of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and a daughter of William T. and Emma Henry, who were pioneer settlers of that place, where her father engaged in the banking business. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder now have two children, Henry M. and Wilson McLean. Their home is a hospitable one and their friends in the community are many. In his political views Mr. Snyder is a Republican and while he keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is able to support his position by intelligent argument, he has never sought or desired political preferment. He now takes front rank among the men of Snohomish, and the position which he has gained through meritorious endeavor is an enviable one.

WILLIAM D. COTTER.

William D. Cotter is a hop-grower and operator of Puyallup. He was born in Oxford township, Johnson county, Iowa, in the year 1856, his parents being W. H. and Emma (Harrington) Cotter. The father was born near Utica, New York, and in 1853 emigrated westward, taking up his abode in Iowa. He still lives on the farm in Johnson county on which he settled a half-century ago. His wife, who was a native of Oxford, New York, represented one of the old families of Johnson county, and when the township was organized in Iowa it was given the name of Oxford in honor of their old home in the Empire state. Mrs. Cotter passed away a number of years ago.

William D. Cotter obtained his education in the country schools in his home neighborhood and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He had during that time gained a broad practical experience in methods of farm work, early becoming familiar with the labors of field and meadow. On leaving home after attaining his majority he removed to western Iowa. Before that time, however, he had been united in marriage to Miss Moselle Morgan, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood in which her husband's birth occurred. For about eight years he followed farming in western Iowa, and then came to the Puget Sound country, arriving in Puyallup in the spring of 1890. He made a very humble beginning here, for his financial possessions were limited, but as the years

have passed he has worked his way upward to a position of affluence and success. For some time he was employed as a laborer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and later secured a position in the service of Ezra Meeker, of Puyallup, a most extensive hop operator and one of the most prominent citizens, now the president of the Washington State Historical Society and one of the distinguished pioneer settlers of the northwest. Mr. Cotter entered Mr. Meeker's service as a teamster, but his energy and ability, combined with his honesty and his loyal service, soon attracted the attention of his employer and gained him promotion. He was made foreman, and later was made general superintendent of Mr. Meeker's hop business at this place. Ever faithful to the interest of his employer, he well deserved the confidence and trust reposed in him.

At length, with the capital that he had acquired through his own industry and economy, he formed a partnership with E. R. Rogers, a son of ex-Governor Rogers, in the year 1898. The firm name of Cotter and Rogers was assumed, and together they began the hop business. They are now doing an extensive trade in the buying and selling of hops, handling not only their own product, but also that of other hop-raisers on consignment. They are likewise extensive importers and dealers in the various supplies and equipments connected with the industry of hop-raising. In addition to his partnership business Mr. Cotter is individually probably the largest hop-raiser and exporter in Washington. He exports directly, without the mediation of a broker, and deals at first hand with such firms as Guinness and other large brewers of London. In that metropolitan market the Cotter crop is of recognized high standard from year to year, and is purchased at the highest market price without examination. Mr. Cotter has worked industriously and conscientiously to bring about this desirable result, giving to every detail of his business the most faithful attention. Land adapted to the cultivation of hops is now very valuable in the northwest, and Mr. Cotter owns forty acres in Puyallup. His crop sales now amount to thousands of dollars annually, and his business is constantly growing both in volume and importance. Mr. Cotter also owns and operates twelve acres of land devoted to the cultivation of berries, and this branch of his business is likewise a source of splendid revenue. These tracts of land just mentioned are not included in those operated by the firm of Cotter & Rogers, but are the individual property of the senior member of the firm. He is also a director of the Puyallup & Summer Fruit Growers' Association which owns the Puyallup cannery.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cotter have been born five children; Jennie Moselle, Harry H., Ethel M., Fred W. and Edward E. The parents are well known in this section of the state, and have gained a large circle of friends. Mr. Cotter has made a remarkable record as a successful, straightforward business man. His career excites the admiration and at the same time commands the respect of all. He started out empty-handed, but possessed determination, strong purpose and unflinching industry, and upon that foundation he has built his splendid success.

NEIL BROWN.

Neil Brown, one of the representative and highly respected men of Arlington, Washington, was born March 20, 1859, in Rockford, Illinois, and he is a son of James Brown, a native of Scotland, who came to Canada at the age of seventeen years and shortly thereafter went to Illinois, settling at Rockford, where he was a farmer until the time of his death, but was a steamboat pilot prior to engaging in farming. On December 24, 1883, when he was but forty-nine years of age, he passed away. The mother bore the maiden name of Isabelle McLeod, and she also was a native of Scotland, who when a child was brought by her parents to Pennsylvania. Later they removed to Illinois. She is now making her home in Ontario, Canada, aged sixty-two years. The following children were born to these worthy people: Our subject; Archie, a logger at Camano Island; Jessie; Hugh; Annie; Isabelle; Alexander; Christine; James; Ellen and Mary.

The educational advantages afforded our subject were very limited and were principally those which could be obtained at night schools. At the age of sixteen years he went to St. Agnes, Michigan, and remained there until he was nineteen years old. From the time he was fourteen years of age he supported himself, working on farms and in the lumber woods, and finally in the summer of 1883 went to Mackinaw county, from whence he came to Puget Sound and located at Stanwood, at the mouth of the Stillaguamish river, engaging in logging until the following spring, when he began to farm and so continued until 1886. In the fall of that year he engaged as traveling salesman for D. M. Osborn & Company, of Portland, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and remained with them until the fall of 1892. In 1883 he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, and after leaving the road he went back to the lumber business and remained in it from 1892 to 1894. In 1894 he became assistant engineer on river and sound steamboats on the Skagit between Mt. Vernon and Seattle, and so continued until the spring of 1896, when he made a trip to Alaska. Returning home, he resumed his life on the steamboats, thus continuing until the spring of 1897, when once more he engaged in logging and was successfully employed in this manner for one year, when he became foreman of the camp in the spring of 1898, acting for McPhee, Williams and Amberg. Later he purchased the interest of this firm and operated the business himself until 1902, when he completed the clearing off of the timber. Never idle, in September of the same year Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Kunze Brothers in shingle manufacturing, the firm being known as the Brown & Kunze Company, and in their plant the concern uses the latest improved machinery and appliances, their product meeting with a ready sale in local and eastern markets.

On August 23, 1899, Mr. Brown married Anna Hansen, a native of Iowa, and she is a daughter of Gabriel and Martha Hansen, both born in Norway but came to America when children. Mr. Brown belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity and the order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and May 15, 1903, was honored by election as a member of the council of Arlington, and was also one of the incorporators of the city. As a business man, public official and family man

Mr. Brown discharges the duties of life in an able, upright and honorable manner and has the confidence as well as friendship of the best contingent of the city.

HARRY WHITE.

Harry White, one of the leading and most progressive men in Seattle, was born on a farm near Columbus Junction, Iowa, January 5, 1859, and is a son of Robert A. and Hannah E. White. The father, who is a native of Union county, Indiana, now spends his summer months in Seattle, while the winter months are passed in Los Angeles, California. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Hannah E. Newbro, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and her death occurred on the 4th of March, 1896. She, too, came from a good old American family.

Harry White gained his education in the common schools of Iowa and in the Eastern Iowa Normal School, where he spent one term. At the conclusion of his school life he took up the duties devolving upon him as a man with a vigor and enthusiasm that made him successful in all his ventures. Enterprising, yet ever mindful of the rights of others, his progress has been steady, and on several occasions honors have been bestowed upon him by the people who made him their representative in offices of public trust. Mr. White first made Seattle his home in 1887, and with his brothers, George, W. H. and Will R., engaged in the business of buying, improving and selling real estate, and also buying, developing and then promoting the sale of mines. He was among the pioneers in the mining business in the territory of Washington, and proved upon and was awarded the first United States patent ever given for a mining claim in this state. This was in 1887, and ever since that time he has been interested in mines and mining. During the intervening period from 1887 until 1893 the firm of Harry White & Company did the largest real estate business in the city of Seattle, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people at large. The firm bought and sold its own property, buying and clearing land in the county and then putting it under cultivation before offering it for sale. They also bought and sold numerous acre tracts adjacent to the city. In 1893 Will R. White was elected a member of the state legislature, and at the expiration of his term of office the firm went out of the real estate business and took up mining to the exclusion of all other lines, Will R. going to London, England, and opening up connections for the firm in that city. One of the saddest chapters in the history of our subject's life contains the record of the death of this brother, which occurred on July 2, 1902. As a member of the firm and as an individual Will R. White figured largely in matters dealing with the progress and development of Seattle, and as a member of the legislature he was the author, introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill authorizing the filling in and reclamation of the tide flats of Seattle. He made the issue that if elected a member of the legislature he would care for the tide flats, and he nobly redeemed that promise by having the bill passed which provided for their reclamation. This work has since been done



Henry White

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in great part, and the result is that many industrial enterprises are now occupying the sites thus provided.

The firm of Harry White & Brothers prospered and acquired many valuable holdings, principally in Alaska. They built the first long distance telephone lines in Alaska and were one of the first to engage in the oil business in Alaska, in the Kayak and other Alaska oil districts. The firm is at present one of the heaviest owners of oil lands in Alaska, which are being developed and disposed of, principally through the London connections. Mr. White and his brothers have always been among the pioneers in the opening and development of new districts, and while they have advanced their own interests they have at the same time contrilauted to the general welfare of the people at large. Since the death of Will R. White, the subject of this sketch and his brothers, George and John H., have been constantly engaged in the business of mines and mining.

During the earlier part of his career in Seattle, Mr. White was for several years one-half owner of the *Daily Times*, his partners in the enterprise being C. H. Kittinger and Homer M. Hill. The paper was sold to William E. Bailey, and is to-day, after a series of evolutions, known as the *Seattle Daily Times* and is the property of Colonel Alden J. Blethen. In politics Mr. White is a Republican, and was previously very active in the party councils. Three times since coming to this city he has been honored with office, and when he retired to private life he carried with him an unblemished reputation and the confidence and respect of the people of the community. In 1889 he was elected one of the eight members of the city council of Seattle, and took an active part in advocating municipal ownership of the water system and other public utilities. He was chairman of the police committee and had practical charge of the police department. He spent many nights in planning and providing for a public library and a system of public parks, and it was through his efforts that they were established. As a member of the city council he was indefatigable in his efforts to do and accomplish those things which would conserve the best interests of the community. That his efforts were appreciated was made manifest in the election of 1890, when he was elected to the mayoralty, on the issue that the city should own its water system and other public utilities. That his administration was popular was shown at the polls in the following election, when he was again made mayor for the two succeeding years. When first elected to that position his duties were onerous in the extreme. The entire business portion of the city had recently been swept away by fire, and it was during his administration that the streets were widened and regraded. Railroad avenue was planked and put in good condition, and all the railroads which under early franchises had been permitted to run through streets and alleys were removed to this common rail thoroughfare. The work of practically replatting the city and reorganizing its various departments was very great, but clear heads and bright minds looked far into the future, and the hope then entertained has been glorious in fruition. The work of the chief executive at that time, supported by able assistants, took the city from the village plan and placed it upon a true metropolitan basis in preparation for the magnificent advancement that has been made since that time.

Under Mr. White's first administration the city was working under the old territorial charter, and upon the adoption of the new charter, which was during his second administration, the city was enabled to buy the water works and inaugurate the foundation for the present thorough system. As mayor Mr. White made this purchase and was the prime mover in bringing in the Cedar river water under the gravity system. When elected to that position the population of Seattle was about sixty thousand, and throughout his entire administration his policy was to guard the city's interests in every way, one instance of his faithfulness having been when the city's legislative body voted to issue seven hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds to retire street grade warrants. He vetoed the ordinance, but the ordinance was passed by the board of aldermen over his veto, and the bonds were signed by the city clerk and presented to him for his signature, which he refused, and thereupon he was mandamused to appear in court to show why he had refused to sign. The corporation council refusing to appear, Mr. White hired his own attorney, at a cost of two hundred dollars, and carried the case to the supreme court, which held that he was right and complimented the city on its having for mayor a man who believed in looking after the city's interest. In this one act he saved the tax payers from having an indebtedness of seven hundred thousand dollars hanging over them. During his administration the sewer system was put in, the city fire and police departments organized on metropolitan principles, the present system of laying out parks was inaugurated, the public library was established, the fire boat was put into service, and the policy of making street car lines pay a percentage of their earnings to the city was adopted by the board of aldermen upon his recommendation. Mr. White made the purchase of the present city hall, and it was during his term as councilman that many other purchases were made. He took the leading part in matters municipal during the formative period of the "Queen City," and, being broad-minded, public-spirited and far-seeing, he has always proved himself an ideal public official, while in his private life he has been successful and has made countless numbers of friends.

On the 31st of December, 1895, at Harvard, Nebraska, Mr. White married Miss Anna Morrow, a daughter of the late Colonel John C. Morrow, of Nebraska. They have no children. Mr. White maintains offices in different cities, and while his permanent home is in Seattle he spends the winter months under the sunny skies of the "City of Angels."

JOHN HENRY ARMSTRONG.

John Henry Armstrong, one of the representative men of Arlington, Washington, was born December 28, 1843, on the Ottawa river, Canada, and is a son of John G. Armstrong, a native of Ireland, who came to Ottawa, Ontario; by occupation he was an horticulturist, and died at the age of eighty-six years. The mother bore the maiden name of Sarah Haslem and was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was married before coming to Canada. Her death occurred when she was sixty-four years of age. Seven children were born to this worthy couple, namely: Sadie, who married John W. McElroy; Kate, who married John Jordan, of Manitoba; Mary Jane, who married

Robert Kernaghan, of Arlington; Thomas; Robert; William, of Canada; and John H.

John Henry Armstrong attended school in Ottawa, and after he went to Ohio in 1858 he went to night school, taking a commercial course. When he was sixteen he left school, and in the spring of 1860 went west to San Francisco and spent a short time in that fine city, after which he located in Virginia City, Nevada, and engaged in mining and freighting for about four years. Later he was a stage driver for four years between Carson and Reno. In the spring of 1868 he came to Puget Sound, and after working a short time in the mill of Point Gamble he was attracted to the Casser gold fields of British Columbia, and remained there three years. He then returned to the Sound and was engaged in teaming at Port Townsend for about two years, and visited and worked at different points on the Sound until 1883, at which time he came to Snohomish county and settled near Stanwood, at the mouth of the Stillaguamish river, where he was a farmer and trader in timber until 1888, when he married. He then engaged in the hotel business at Stanwood until 1894, at which time his hotel was destroyed by fire, and he went to Seattle for about a year, but, returning to Arlington, he again engaged in a hotel business, and so continued until 1899, when he disposed of his property and purchased a ranch about one mile south of Arlington, known as Kent's prairie, and he now possesses one of the choicest ranches in this district.

In June, 1888, he was married to Rose Reynolds-McLaughlin, a widow, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of an old pioneer settler of California; by her first marriage she had five children, namely: Agnes, Mary, Leo, Stella and Ivan. By her second marriage Mrs. Armstrong had one son, John Henry, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. Armstrong belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is very popular in that organization. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in local affairs. Energetic, a good manager and thrifty, he has been enabled to overcome various discouragements and to place himself among the prosperous and highly esteemed residents of the well favored community of Snohomish.

EDWARD M. RATCLIFFE, M. D.

There is no field of endeavor in connection with the countless activities of life that places so exacting demands upon those who serve in its confines as does the profession of medicine. There is demanded a most careful and discriminating preliminary training and unremitting and consecutive study and application through all the succeeding days, and, over and above this, the true physician, who in a sense holds life in his hands, must be imbued with that deep sympathy and true humanitarian sentiment which will bear his professional labors outside the mere commercial sphere. He whose name introduces this review is known and honored as one of the representative medical practitioners of Seattle, having gained distinctive professional prestige and the confidence and respect of those to whom he has ministered, as well as of the community at large.

Dr. Ratcliffe, who has his office at 115 Yesler Way, is a native of the

fair old state of Kentucky, having been born in Verona, Boone county, on the 10th of June, 1851, and being the second in a family of nine children. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits in his native state until he had attained the age of twenty-six years, his early educational training having been received in the public schools. At the age noted he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Findley, at Crittenden, Kentucky, making very satisfactory progress in his technical study, and finally matriculated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1878. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, passing the intervals between the college terms in study and practice with his old preceptor. Shortly after his graduation he located in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until 1884, when he came westward as far as Kansas and located in Cimarron, which was then in Finney county, now Gray county, and there he accepted a position as land agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, retaining his incumbency until 1887, when he was appointed to the office of sheriff of Gray county by Governor Martin, but resigned the office at the end of one year. During his regime the county seat contest was at its height, and so bitter was the feeling engendered in the connection that his duties proved not only insistent and onerous, but also extremely dangerous at times. The Doctor made a record as a brave and discriminating officer, performing his duties with that distinctive courage and self-reliance which were so necessary in that new and wild section of the state at that time.

In 1888 Dr. Ratcliffe came to Pierce county, Washington, where he was engaged in the general practice of his profession until July 10, 1893, when he removed to Seattle, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has attained an enviable reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon, having a practice of representative character. During his residence in the state he has been identified with many business enterprises of importance, both in the city of Seattle and in connection with mining interests through the northwest, and he is known as an able and progressive business man as well as a leading member of the medical fraternity. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he ever gives his aid and influence in the promotion of those undertakings which make for the general good of his home city and state. In the city of Tacoma on the 20th of October, 1890, Dr. Ratcliffe was united in marriage to Miss Maudie Garlough, who was born in the state of Iowa, and they are the parents of two sons, Robert G. and Charles E.

ARTHUR H. BROWN.

One of the most extensive industries of the state of Washington is, naturally, the lumber business, for there the great pine and fir forests still exist in vast and unbroken stretches and supply much of the lumber in the markets of the world. One of the large lumber manufacturing firms of Lewis county is that of the Brown Brothers. Their mill, which is located near Napavine, has a daily capacity of twenty-five thousand feet; in connection they have a

planing mill, and handle all kinds of orders for fir and cedar, but they make a specialty of the sawing of timber, which they produce in any size or length. They have over a thousand acres of excellent timber land, and from this draw much of their lumber supply.

The Brown family have been long residents of the state of Maine, and the fact that they were inhabitants of the old Pine Tree state may have had something to do with their turning to the lumber industry as an occupation. The English and Scotch ancestors were early settlers of the state, and it is a matter of record that the great-great-grandfather Brown was the first one of the house to settle there; the great-grandfather was born in that state, as was also the grandfather.

Benjamin P. Brown, who was the father of Arthur H. Brown, was a native of Androscoggin county, Maine, was reared to the pursuit of a farmer, and married Florilla W. Wymen, a native of his own county. He was one of Maine's quota of soldiers to the Civil war, and was a member of Company G, Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry; he was in the Red river expedition, was afterward with General Sherman in the siege of Atlanta and the famous march to the sea, and at the close of the war took part in the grand review of the victorious army at Washington, where he received his honorable discharge; he had entered the service as a private and was mustered out a second lieutenant. Returning to his family in Maine he soon after brought them to Carroll county, Missouri, where he purchased land and engaged in stock-raising. In 1877 he sold out and removed to Lewis county, Washington, where he continued his raising of stock, breeding mostly high-grade Durham cattle and Clyde horses. In 1881 he began the operation of a sawmill near Napavine, and with his sons followed that business for fifteen years with most gratifying success. He was a Republican in political belief, but late in life became a Prohibitionist, owing to his devotion to the temperance cause and his staunch support of the Methodist church. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and was held in high regard by all. His death occurred February 13, 1902, when in the sixty-fourth year of his life, but his wife still survives in her sixty-third year, making her home at Sedro Woolley, Washington. Of their six children three are now living, the two brothers, and the sister, who is now Mrs. George R. Clark.

Arthur H. Brown is a native of the Pine Tree state, having been born there October 20, 1865, and he was but eleven years old when he arrived in the state of Washington with his father, so that he has spent the greater portion of his life in this state, and here received his early education. When he became old enough he began to assist his father, and was soon foreman of the mill. He and his brother were reared to the lumber business, and now having followed it for twenty years are proficient in its every detail and eminently successful.

In December, 1887, Mr. Brown became the husband of Miss Hardenia C. Naylor, a native of the state of Pennsylvania and a daughter of T. C. Naylor. Three children have been born to them in Lewis county, and these additions to the happy family are Flora, Charles and Verta. Mr. Brown is a member of the Chehalis chapter of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Woodmen of the World. His political support is given to the Republican party. The

Brown brothers are men of high responsibility in business circles, and have gained a high place in the social life of the community.

JAMES PURCELL COMEFORD.

James Purcell Comeford, one of the pioneers of Marysville, Washington, and one of the city's most worthy and esteemed residents, was born December 23, 1833, in Ireland, a son of Richard Comeford, who was also a native of Ireland and came to Canada with his parents when four years of age. The parents settled in Guelph, Ontario, but in 1849 came to the United States and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later moved to Fond du Lac, where they resided seven years. The father was a farmer and died at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother bore the maiden name of Julia Purcell, and was born in Ireland and died at the age of seventy-six years. They had a family of thirteen children, all of whom are deceased except James Purcell and the following: Nicholas, of White Earth, North Dakota; Carrie; Maggie, who married Charles Galloway, of Davenport, Iowa; Belle, who married J. G. McLeon, of Seattle.

James Purcell Comeford attended New York state and Wisconsin schools until he was sixteen years of age, then worked with his father on the farm and in the lumber camps until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, and after two years' service, at the outbreak of the Sioux war, he was detailed by General Grant at his own request to return to Minnesota, where his parents were then residing, to help quell the outbreak of the Indians. Later he returned to his own regiment at Columbus, Kentucky, and served until the close of the war.

In 1866 he was married and removed to Dakota, settling near Elk Point, where he invested in cattle and cultivated a farm for six years. In 1872 he came west to Puget Sound, and, after a year in Whatcom, removed to Tulalip and was in the employ of the government for three years on the Indian reservation. Following that he purchased the trading store on the reservation, and conducted it successfully for three years. In 1879 he settled at the mouth of the Snohomish river and bought up several hundred acres of land, part of which is now comprised in the town of Marysville. After arriving he opened a general store and conducted it very successfully until 1885, at which time he began laying out the village of Marysville, and embarked in a real estate business, which he has continued to the present time. He is one of the most honored men in the community.

He was married at Faribault, Minnesota, to Maria Quin, a native of Waterloo, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Patrick and Catherine Quin, old pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Comeford have three sons and two daughters, but one of the boys and one of the girls died in infancy, those living being: Estella, who married N. C. Healy, of Marysville; John James, engaged in mining at Dawson since 1898; Thomas Francis, with his father, and he looks after the real estate and farming interests.

THE MORNING OLYMPIAN.

The *Morning Olympian* is one of the bright exponents of the press of Thurston county, Washington, is devoted to the interests of the Republican

party, and the reading of its daily issue has come to form a part of the habitual life of the citizen of Olympia. It is issued both as a daily and a weekly, the daily being a sheet twenty-two by thirty-six, and the weekly twenty-four by thirty-six. It was the first daily paper that ventured upon the waters of public patronage, and during the twelve years of its existence it has achieved considerable success and reached a profitable length of subscription and advertising list. Like the majority of journals, it has passed through various hands and sailed on both rough and smooth waters.

The first issue of the *Morning Olympian* was read by the citizens of Olympia and the surrounding country on March 15, 1891. The proprietors were Charles R. Carroll and J. H. Norris, who are still prominent residents of this city; the editor was John A. Rea, a gentleman of much newspaper experience and at present a land-law practitioner in Olympia. These were "boom" days in Olympia, and the paper was a seven-column folio and contained the regular Associated Press news. On June 9 of the same year the names of John A. Rea, James P. Ferry and J. H. Norris appeared as the directing heads of the paper, and on December 10, 1891, Thomas Henderson Boyd purchased the outfit and continued the publication until his labors were interrupted by his tragic death on the evening of December 2, 1892. Up to the following February 10 the paper was managed by the administrators of the estate, and at that time it was purchased by a company comprised of these well known gentlemen: J. A. B. Scobey, George W. Hopp, H. A. McBride, H. C. Parliament and F. S. Swan, Mr. Scobey being the editor and manager. In the course of the next twelve months the proprietors dropped off one by one until Scobey and Hopp were left. In June, 1896, a new business manager appeared in Mr. S. A. Madge, and on November 1, 1897, this gentleman acquired Mr. Hopp's interest, and he has since continued its direction, with Mr. Scobey as associate editor.

A few words concerning the life and career of the present proprietor of the *Olympian*, Mr. Madge, will be of interest to the readers of this history. He is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Jamestown on December 19, 1853. When a young man he removed to New York city and entered the office of the district attorney to read law. He remained in this office for nine years, was then in the surrogate's office for six years, after which he was in Minneapolis one year. In 1892 he came to Pullman, Washington, where he was engaged in the grain business for several years, until 1896, when he came to Olympia to take charge of the *Olympian*. He is a man of good business ability and much respected in the city which he has adopted for his home.

THE CENTRALIA CHRONICLE.

The public press follows close in the wake of advancing civilization, and, together with the church and the school, is one of the first institutions to be planted in a new community. One of the enterprising journals which were founded in Lewis county at about the time the country began its rapid advance along all the lines of progress, was the *Centralia Chronicle*, which has not only itself kept abreast of the times but has added materially in pro-

moting other interests. Mr. J. E. Whimery was the first owner and editor, and the paper appeared in 1889 as a seven-column folio. In March, 1902, it was purchased by P. C. Kibbe, and so efficient was he in its management that he soon found it necessary to enlarge its size, and on June 6 it came out as a five-column quarto, and on October 3 as a six-column quarto. Its political sympathies are Republican, and Mr. Kibbe has made it a very profitable enterprise.

As one of the young and energetic men of Lewis county, it is fitting that a few words should be said about the *Chronicle's* editor, who has made a rather conspicuous success in this line, although he had intended to make the law his profession. P. C. Kibbe was born in Prescott, Pierce county, Wisconsin, February 8, 1873. He completed his education in Sioux Falls University, where he was graduated in 1897. He then took up the study of law, and in 1899 was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office at Elma, Wisconsin, remaining there a year and a half. He was not entirely satisfied, and as an opening appeared by which he might launch out into journalism, he purchased the paper at Kelso, Wisconsin, which he conducted very successfully for a year. It was at the close of this time that he sold out and came to Centralia. He is a brainy and progressive man, and will no doubt make the *Chronicle* one of the foremost papers of the state. In May, 1901, he was married to Miss Ella Fleming, and they are popular members of Centralia society and belong to the Baptist church; he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES F. HOPKINS.

The name borne by our honored subject is one which has stood exponent for the most sterling characteristics, the deepest appreciation for the rights and privileges of citizenship in our great republic and one which has been indissolubly identified with the annals of the west from an early epoch in its history. There have been strong men and true, as one generation has followed another,—men leal and loyal to our national institutions,—and none more than our subject deserves a fitting recognition among the honored and worthy pioneers of the northwest. He now occupies a foremost place among the business men of Tacoma, where he is extensively engaged in the drug trade, and his efforts in that line are meeting with a high and well merited degree of success.

Mr. Hopkins was born on a farm seven miles from Frankfort, Indiana, in 1857, and is a son of Jesse and Nancy Grigg (Thomas) Hopkins, both of whom are now living in Tacoma. The former was born in Indiana, of Virginia and Kentucky ancestry, but the Hopkins family came originally from England, and Jesse Hopkins personally remembers his maternal grandfather, Frederick Kaiser, who was for seven years a soldier in the Revolutionary war with Washington, and recalls many stories told him of that conflict. Jesse Hopkins followed farming and stock-raising throughout nearly his entire business career, or until he came to Tacoma, in 1888, since which time he has made his home in this city, and now, at the good old age of seventy-two years, is a strong, vigorous and alert man, capable of doing a



J. F. Hopkins

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good day's work. In the latter part of the fifties he removed with his family to near the village of Viola, Wisconsin, where during the war of the Rebellion he was a recruiting and enrolling officer, and about the close of that struggle the family removed to northwestern Iowa, then a frontier country, and he was one of the organizers of Lyon county, where he continued to make his home for nine years, devoting his energies to farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1879 the family journeyed to the Black Hills, where the father resumed his stock and ranching operations in what was then Lawrence county, and in 1888 he came to this city, where seven months later he was joined by his son, James F. Mrs. Jesse Hopkins is a native daughter of the Hoosier state, and the family are noted for their athletic qualities. Two of her brothers were with General Sherman on his march to the sea. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, and the family circle yet remains unbroken, except one son, Charles, who died when three and one-half years old.

James F. Hopkins accompanied his parents on their various removals, and the best part of his schooling was received during their residence in Lyon county, Iowa, where he attended school at Sioux City, sixty-five miles distant, there receiving excellent educational advantages in the high school. After leaving the schoolroom as a pupil he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Lyon county for about three terms, and while there was honored with the office of township clerk. Going thence to the Black Hills with his father, he turned his attention to the stock-raising industry, conducting a large and prosperous ranch, and during his residence there was elected secretary of the local school board, although he was then only twenty-one years of age; while serving in that capacity he employed as a teacher Miss Jessie Blackman, a native of the state of New York, and who had come to the Black Hills on a visit. To this young lady Mr. Hopkins was subsequently married, their wedding having been celebrated in October, 1886. She is a graduate of the Western New York Normal School at Jamestown, New York. After taking up his residence in Tacoma, Washington, in 1889, Mr. Hopkins was employed for the succeeding eight or nine years in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In January, 1898, in the bitterest cold of Arctic winter, he and his wife, who seemed also to possess the true pioneer spirit, made the journey over the Chilkoot Pass to Alaska, locating at Gold Bottom, near the Yukon river, where he was first engaged in conducting a "road house" and later in general merchandising, being highly successful in both lines of endeavor. Mrs. Hopkins was appointed the first postmistress of Gold Bottom, receiving her commission from the Canadian government, and while residing there Mr. Hopkins made two trips to Tacoma, on the second being accompanied by his eldest son, Ward H., who was then twelve years of age. This boy made a remarkable record in Alaska, and became well known throughout that country for his bravery and powers of endurance, which were remarkably displayed in one so young. He was an ambitious little fellow and took advantage of every opportunity to make a dollar. Procuring a dog team, he was engaged in hauling freight, etc., for hundreds of miles up and down the Yukon river during the stinging cold winters which often proved fatal to those of mature years, the ther-

monometer often registering from fifty to sixty degrees below zero. A year after this son went to Alaska, Mr. Hopkins sent for his two youngest children, Allen C. and Arthur M., who were met at Skagway by their mother. After a four years' residence in Alaska the family returned to Tacoma, in April, 1901, and in company with two younger brothers, Mr. Hopkins purchased the drug business of the old and well known firm of Quiett Brothers, at 1102-1104 South K street, at the corner of Eleventh, the Quiett brothers having both died. The two Hopkins brothers had grown up with and learned the pharmaceutical profession in that store, and were thus able to continue the old business with its long accustomed popularity and success. The business is now carried on under the firm name of Hopkins Brothers. Our subject has just completed the erection of a fine new two-story residence, with attic and basement, which is located at the corner of North Fifth street and Ainsworth avenue, and which is modern in all of its appointments and is one of the finest residences in this part of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have three children, and the family occupy an enviable position in the social circles of Tacoma.

PHILIP A. WOOLLEY.

Philip A. Woolley, of Sedro Woolley, Washington, laid out the town which bears his name and has been prominently identified with it ever since. Mr. Woolley is a native of the Empire state. He was born at Malone, New York, February 17, 1831, and is descended on the paternal side from English ancestry and on the maternal from German and French, the ancestors on both sides having long been residents of this country, many of them occupying honored and useful positions in life. The Woolleys were represented in the Revolutionary war, fighting for American independence. Dr. Emerson Woolley, the father of Philip A., was for many years a practicing physician and representative citizen of Ogdensburg, New York. He died in the year 1878. Mr. Woolley's mother was before marriage Miss Magdalene Ulman; she was born in Morrisburg, Canada, and died in 1880. Mr. Woolley has two sisters, Miss Margaret Woolley, a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Alice, wife of Charles Chrisler, also of Sioux Falls.

Until the age of eighteen the subject of our sketch attended the public schools of his native state. Then he started out in life on his own account, and his first undertaking was a lumber contract. Shortly afterward he engaged in mercantile business in Russell, Canada, and while there chose his life companion. He was married January 25, 1857, to Catherine Loucks, daughter of Hon. W. J. Loucks, a merchant of Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Loucks was in government employ, in the civil service department, and was a prominent and highly respected citizen of the community in which his life was passed. He died in March, 1900. Some of his ancestors came from the grand duchy of Luxemburg, to Canada, as loyalists at the time of the rebellion, and took part in that struggle, as officers. Mr. Woolley's family comprises two sons and two daughters. The sons, William and Philip, are associated with their father in contracting enterprises in Georgia, Florida and other southern states. One of the daughters, Zada, is the wife of Horace

Pinhey, a government official of Ottawa, and the other, Kate, is the wife of C. C. Harbaugh, a physician of Woolley, Washington.

After his marriage Mr. Woolley continued his residence at Russell for some years, conducting a mercantile business and also contracting. In 1864 he went to Escanaba, Michigan, where he was engaged in contract work for the railroad from Green Bay to Escanaba, and where he spent three years, going thence to Grand Haven, Michigan. At the latter place he remained ten years, having a large government contract which he carried on in connection with his railroad business. His next move was to Elgin, Illinois, which he made his home for a period of thirteen years, meanwhile doing all the contract work for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He afterward came to Washington, and in Skagit county bought a large tract of land, on a part of which he laid out the townsite of Woolley. His arrival here was before a tree had been cut or there was a single mark of civilization, and he personally swung the ax and cut the first tree on the townsite. He built a large lumber and shingle mill, which he afterward disposed of. With this as his headquarters he has continued contracting and building, his operations extending to various places. In 1901 he secured the contract for furnishing all the material for the Sea Board Air Line, which contract extends to 1908. Industry, enterprise and public spirit have characterized Mr. Woolley's life here in the northwest as it did in other parts of the country, and he is recognized as a leader among the men of affairs at Sedro Woolley.

Mr. Woolley is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. While he has always voted with the Republican party and taken a commendable interest in politics, his time and attention have been too much absorbed by business matters for him to be a politician. His son Philip is the politician of the family, and has several times served as secretary of the Republican central committee.

JOHN W. McCONNAUGHEY.

King county is fortunate in that it has a class of men in its public office who are faithful to duty and have the best interests of the community at heart, placing the public welfare before personal aggrandizement and the good of a community before partisanship. On the list of public officials appears the name of John W. McConnaughey, who is occupying the position of county treasurer. He is also well known in commercial circles, being engaged in the manufacture and sale of paint in Seattle. A native of Ohio, he was born in the city of Dayton, in April, 1860, and is of Scotch Irish ancestry. In the Keystone state David McConnaughey, the grandfather of our subject, was born and removing westward became one of the pioneer settlers of Dayton, Ohio, where he secured a farm from the government and placed the land under a high state of cultivation. To its development he devoted his energies up to the time of his death, which occurred in his sixty-eighth year. John C. McConnaughey, the father of our subject, was born on the homestead farm near Dayton, in 1824, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Elizabeth A. Keplinger. Her father also was a pioneer of Ohio and for many years an owner of a flouring mill there. Mr. Mc-

Comaughey was a farmer and stock-raiser who spent his entire life in his native town and died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife still survives him and is now sixty-nine years of age, her home being in Dayton, Ohio. This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are still living. Three of the sons are on the Pacific coast, C. K. McConnaughey, being the cashier in the treasurer's office of King county, while D. F. is manager of the Seattle Paint & Varnish Company, the stock of which is owned by John W., D. F. and C. K. McConnaughey.

To the public school system of Dayton, Ohio, John McConnaughey is indebted for the educational privileges he received. In 1885 he left home in order to enter upon an independent business career and making his way to the west was engaged in the brokerage business in Wichita, Kansas. He traveled all over the western part of that state and at length sought a home on the Pacific coast, removing to Portland, Oregon, in the fall of 1889. The month of July, 1892, witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he continued in the brokerage and real-estate business until April, 1898, when he organized the Seattle Paint & Varnish Company, under which name he and his brother, D. F. McConnaughey, are conducting a wholesale business, manufacturing all of the goods which they handle. They make everything in the paint line and their business is proving a very satisfactory one, bringing to them a good income annually. The product of their factory finds a ready sale upon the market, owing to the excellence of quality as well as reasonable price and the reliability of the house. Our subject is also largely interested in city real estate, including both business and residence property, his investments having been so judiciously made they have greatly augmented his capital.

Mr. McConnaughey is identified with all the interests of Seattle and is well known not only because of his real estate dealings and his industrial and commercial interests, but also because of the active part which he takes in promoting movements and measures calculated to advance the general good. He is a valued member of the Rainier Club, the Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he has been a life-long Republican and in the fall of 1900 was elected to his present office by a good majority and is filling the position with much ability. He has thirty employes in his office under him and has given a surety bond of \$233,000. He sustains an unassailable reputation for integrity and honesty in all business transactions, and the choice of the public in calling Mr. McConnaughey to office was certainly a wise one. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a thoroughly representative business man, his standing being high in the community and he is both widely and favorably known in the city of his adoption.

JOHN JAMES EDENS.

John James Edens, who is engaged in farming and fruit-raising near Whatcom and is also well known because of his prominence in political circles, was born in Marshall county, Kentucky, July 1, 1840. His father, Thomas G. Edens, was also born in Kentucky and belonged to the Eden family of Edenton, North Carolina. He became a planter, and died in



John Edens

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Missouri in 1859, at the age of forty-eight years, having removed with his family to that state in 1854. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lorenda Howard, was a native of Marshall county, Kentucky, to which place her parents had removed from Petersburg, Virginia. Mrs. Edens long survived her husband and passed away in 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. In their family were the following named: John James, who is the eldest; Mary, the deceased wife of Jasper McWilliams; Amanda, the deceased wife of David Boltz; Martha, the wife of D. L. March, of Anacortes, Washington; Lorenda, the deceased wife of William Archart; Annetta, the wife of Lyman Westcott, a merchant of Sand Hill, Missouri; Thomas Porter, who is living in Bristow, Indian Territory; William, who passed away; Henry, of Anacortes; and Joseph, deceased.

John J. Edens began his education in a private school in Kentucky, and afterward attended public schools in Illinois and Missouri during the residence of his parents in those states. He was seventeen years of age when his school life ended, at which time he began working on his father's plantation in Missouri, being thus employed until 1862, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he volunteered for service in the Union army, as a member of Company K, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, being in active service up to the close of the war in 1865. He participated in fifteen prominent engagements of that long sanguinary struggle, including those of Florence, Alabama, in April, 1863; Tuscumbia, Alabama, in May, 1863; Meridian, Mississippi, in February, 1864; Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; Selma, Alabama, in April, 1865; Columbus, Georgia, in the same month; and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, after the declaration of peace.

Mr. Edens returned home with a creditable military record, for through about three years he had fought for the Union, manifesting the utmost loyalty to the cause as he followed the stars and stripes on southern battle fields. When the war was over he quietly resumed the pursuits of peace. Going to Denver, Colorado, he was there engaged in contracting and freighting until 1870, when he came to the Puget Sound country, settling in Whatcom county, where he was engaged in the logging business for sixteen years. He then turned his attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, which have since claimed his time and energies, and in this field of labor he is meeting with creditable success, for he possesses the energy and determination which, coupled with honorable methods, always lead to prosperity.

Mr. Edens has also been honored with a number of official positions of trust and responsibility. In 1872 he was appointed justice of the peace for the Guemes precinct, and served for nine years. In the fall of 1880 he was elected county commissioner for a term of two years, and was then re-elected for the new county of Skagit for two years. In 1888 he was chosen to represent his district in the territorial legislature, but by reason of the enabling act, allowing the territory to form its constitution preparatory to becoming a state, this legislature never convened. In the following year, however, Mr. Edens was elected a member of the first state legislature and after serving for two years in the house was elected to the state senate for a four years' term. He proved an able, active and working member of the general assem-

bly in both branches, gave careful consideration to the various questions which came up for settlement relative to the good of the commonwealth, and did much to influence legislation in behalf of good government and wise laws. In 1895 Mr. Edens was appointed by Governor McGraw one of the trustees of the State Normal at Whatcom for a term of six years, and was reappointed by Governor Rogers, in 1901, for another term, which will expire on the 14th of June, 1907.

In February, 1880, Mr. Edens was married to Miss Belle Eldridge, a daughter of Captain Edward and Teresa Eldridge, who were pioneers of Whatcom county. Mrs. Edens was born in California, and was brought to Whatcom when only four months old, being the first white child in the town. She has become the mother of three children, Alice Maude, Olive Lorenda and Annette. The parents belong to the Baptist church, and Mr. Edens is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Pioneer Society. A Republican in politics, his record shows that he takes an active interest in political affairs, and his service in public office as well as upon southern battlefields shows that he is a loyal and patriotic citizen.

GENERAL MORTON MATTHEW McCARVER.

The westward course of empire was not accomplished without gigantic human effort. Every highway opened through the virgin forest, every bit of ground reclaimed from the grasp of centuries of barbaric neglect, every village founded for a center of commercial and industrial development, and finally every state carved from the vast realms of the west, was the result of the labors of brawn and brain of some bold and progressive-spirited pioneer. In all history there is nothing more thrilling and inspiring, nothing which makes the present generations so fully appreciate the magnificence of their possessions, as the history of the settlement and subsequent growth and development of the centers of commerce which now dot the western coast of our great republic. From the time of that ill-fated enterprise of Colonel Astor, which laid the foundations of the city of Astoria, every mart of trade planted on the Pacific side of the Rocky mountains has contained interesting and almost romantic incidents in connection with its inception. The city of Tacoma, Washington, is to-day one of the most flourishing trade centers of the west, and it is phenomenal yet true that its fifty thousand inhabitants, its large industries, factories and places of business, are largely the result of the wise foresight and strenuous toil of one man, General McCarver. While this was the last of his great and far-reaching enterprises, his entire career was inseparably connected with the history of different sections of this country, and while other men toiled away at the commonplace and labored only for their own welfare and means of subsistence, his broad vision rested on monumental works, and his long life is a record of successful achievement. His fortunes being so closely wrapped up with those of Tacoma, his biography may well serve as a prelude to the history of that city, as whose founder he will be always honored and revered.

Morton Matthew McCarver was born into the world near the city of

Lexington, Kentucky, on January 14, 1807. His roving, venturesome spirit was manifested at an early age, for when he was eighteen years old he left home and traveled through Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, looking for a suitable location for permanent settlement. Not being satisfied with the prospects, in 1830 he located at Galena, Illinois, which was thought at that time to contain the embryo of the western metropolis. During his residence here his first marriage occurred, Miss Mary Ann Jennings becoming his wife. When the Black Hawk war broke out in 1831 he was one of those who did service, and it was at the close of this war, after the treaty between the chief and the government was drafted but not yet signed, by the provisions of which the territory of Iowa was secured to the United States, that young McCarver first conceived the idea of founding a city which should become one of the great commercial centers of the west, toward which the tides of emigration were already flowing at their height. He was then in his twenty-sixth year, and he left his home and journeyed down the Mississippi until he came to a point then known as the Flint Hills. He crossed the river from the Illinois shore in the morning and before noon had located at the tip of these bluffs, where he proceeded to construct a log cabin. But as the treaty was still unsigned, the Indians entered a complaint that the whites were encroaching on their lands, and the secretary of war ordered that all trespassers be removed; for this purpose Lieutenant Jefferson Davis left Fort Snelling with some troops, dropped down the river, and without orders burned the cabin of Mr. McCarver to the ground. He was compelled to abandon his location for the time, but on the ratification of the treaty on June 19, 1834, and the subsequent opening of the territory to the whites, he returned to his former settlement. He began trading with the Indians, carrying the mail and speculating in lands, and during the nine years of his residence there he was the foremost citizen of the place. This was the beginning of what is now the prosperous city of Burlington, Iowa, with a population of thirty thousand. He was a leading member of the convention which framed the constitution for the state of Iowa: he was one of the men who attended the public sale of lands at Chicago and was the only one of the party who had the courage and foresight to make an investment along the muddy shores of the Chicago river. It was during his residence in Iowa that he acquired his title of "General," from the fact that he had served as quartermaster general in that state.

Early in the spring of 1843, having heard glowing accounts of the fertile country in the northwest, he journeyed across the plains in true emigrant fashion and settled on the Tualatin plains in Oregon. Later, in company with Peter H. Burnett, who afterward became the first governor of California, he laid out the town of Linnton. Being convinced that they were not in the most favorable location, General McCarver moved to Oregon City, where he engaged in business and was elected to the Oregon provisional legislature, of which he was speaker. While here his first wife died, in 1845, after a happy union of fifteen years. In 1847 he was in the Cayuse war, and in the following year he was married to Julia A. Buckalew.

About this time the discovery of gold in California turned all eyes in that direction, and in May, 1848, in company with D. B. Hannah, Mr. Mc-

Carver set out overland for the Eldorado, arriving in August. The location for a town which had been decided upon by the others did not suit General McCarver, and he laid out the site of the present city of Sacramento. He had again formed a partnership with Mr. Burnett, and he negotiated for the purchase of the townsite, but Mr. Burnett bought it on his own account, after which the General turned his attention to other matters. With Mr. Hannah he embarked in the real estate and general merchandise business, they putting up their building with their own hands. In 1849 he sold out his share to his partner, and was later elected a member of the state convention which framed the original constitution of California, and under which it was admitted a state. In December, 1849, Mr. Hannah returned to Oregon, and with him went Mrs. McCarver, who had followed her husband to California. They left San Francisco on the barque John W. Decatur, bound for the Hudson's Bay Company's station at what is now Victoria, but on arriving at the entrance to the strait they experienced much difficulty in effecting an entrance. A squall nearly wrecked their ship, and, with one mast gone and a hole in the side of the vessel, they were forced to cast anchor until the flood tide drifted them up the channel, anchoring in the night at ebb tide. On the second night an alarm of Indians was given, but the supposed savages turned out to be Captain Scarborough, a pilot for the Hudson's Bay Company's station, who had sighted the vessel in distress and had engaged a crew of Indians to come to its relief. After a voyage of thirteen days they were glad to rest at the company's headquarters. They then traveled three days in a canoe to the Nesqually river, made the trip from there to the Cowlitz river on horseback in two days, and thence in a canoe to the Columbia and to Oregon City, where they arrived on July 1, 1850, having consumed twenty-seven days on the journey.

In 1851 General McCarver, having prospered in his undertakings in California, came by a sailing vessel to Oregon, and brought along with him the hull and machinery for a steamboat. This was the first steamboat on the Columbia river, and he afterward built another above the falls of the Willamette, which he ran from Canemah to Corvallis. During this time he was also engaged in the fruit and nursery business in Oregon City, and he took first premium on his fruit in a California exhibition. So scarce was fruit at that time that he received eighteen dollars a bushel for his apples. When the Indian war of 1855-56 was over he went to Washington, D. C., to secure payment of the claims of those who had fought, and the majority of whom had furnished all their equipment, but he was unsuccessful, and not till 1891 did Congress take up the matter and at last make provision for payment.

In 1858 Mr. McCarver removed to Portland, and in 1862, when the gold excitement broke out in Idaho, he went to The Dalles and established a general merchandise store, later going to Salem and Idaho City, where he remained until 1864, and in the meantime accumulated quite a fortune. He then went to New York city, where he was the first one who engaged in the selling of quartz mines in the market. But during his absence in New York his buildings and other property in Idaho City were destroyed by fire, and in 1866 he returned to Portland with but little of his fortune left. Despair was unknown to this rugged warrior of the world, however, and he at once en-

tered into a partnership with L. M. Starr, and James Steel, the cashier of the First National Bank of Portland, and they engaged in buying up war claims. In this way he succeeded in recouping to some extent his losses.

Being now comfortably situated from a financial standpoint, he was enabled to embark on the enterprise which had long occupied his attention—the location of a town at a point on Puget Sound which would become eventually the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was then building. In 1868, therefore, when sixty-one years of age, but with the vigor and strength of many a younger man, he mounted his horse and left Portland with the intention of locating at Commencement Bay, a spot which after careful study of its geographical location he had decided upon as having the best harbor facilities, thus affording an excellent port for the export trade, and so situated that it was easily accessible by railroad, facts which he thought would appeal to the judgment of the managers of the road. Upon arriving at Olympia his determination was strengthened by the study of the maps in the surveyor general's office, and he at once proceeded toward that point.

On the night previous to his arrival at Commencement Bay he put up at the house of a farmer a few miles from there. Thirty-five years before, on the night before General McCarver crossed the Mississippi river to locate the site of Burlington, he had found shelter under the roof of a pioneer settler of that locality named George Buchanan. During the night a son was born in the family, and before the visitor left it had been named George Buchanan, after its father. The child had now grown to manhood, and moved to Washington, and now afforded the hospitality of his home to the same gentleman whom his father had sheltered so many years before. And on this night also a son was born, and the name of its father and grandfather was given to it too. Such a remarkable coincidence could not but recall the fortunate outcome of his ventures in 1833, and it seemed an event propitious of good to the city which he was to found on the morrow, so that with high hopes for the future he set out on the following morning, believing that this enterprise must be as successful as the former.

By noon he had climbed to the top of the bluff and stood gazing out on the calm surface of the Sound, and in his imagination he pictured the city lying at his feet, buzzing with the rush of industry, with the harbor filled with vessels, and with the docks and railroad yards filled with the merchandise of the world—an excusable flight of imagination in one who made his thoughts the precursors of his deeds.

At this time there were only two settlers at Commencement Bay, a man by the name of Galliher, who was running the old sawmill at the mouth of the creek which bears his name, and Job Carr, who some five years previously had come from Iowa with the idea of settling at the place which would one day be the terminal of the Northern Pacific; he had located a squatter's claim and two years later had succeeded in having the land surveyed by the government, paying two-thirds of the expense himself, after which he had filed a pre-emption claim. General McCarver bargained with Carr for all but five acres of his claim, and then located some land of his own, soon after which he set out for Portland, having selected as the name for his proposed city, Commencement City. But Colonel Clinton P. Ferry, his son-in-law,

with whom he stopped over night in Portland, raised a valid objection to this appellation in that it was too long, and suggested the name Tacoma. On the following day, at a meeting held in the First National Bank, various names were proposed, and at a later meeting in the Tacoma mill Mr. Atkinson offered the name of Sitwill, the title of the chief of the Puyallup Indians, but Tacoma was finally adopted as the name by which the future city should be known.

A short time after this Mr. McCarver, with his wife and three children, moved to Tacoma and took possession of the log cabin which he had previously built in what became known as "Old Woman's Gulch," opposite the coal bunkers. A few weeks later Colonel Ferry came to visit the General, and as the only two routes were by trail and the water way via Victoria, he chose the latter as being more comfortable. The fare to Victoria was thirty-six dollars, from there to Vashon Island nine dollars, thence to Tacoma, only three miles out of the regular course to Olympia, nine dollars. On arriving off the shore where they supposed Tacoma to be they could see no signs of the embryo settlement. The shore was heavily timbered to the water's edge, and although the two cabins, McCarver's and Carr's, which formed the "city" were less than a mile apart, so dense was the forest that communication was only to be secured by boat. Mr. Carr had seen the vessel, and set fire to a stump and fired his rifle, whereupon Colonel Ferry and his wife were landed in a boat.

In a short time Hanson, Ackerman and Company were induced to move their mill to the infant settlement, others began to come, and soon the town was well under way. Messrs. Starr, Steel and McCarver laid out the original site of sixty acres, including Carr's five acres, Steel sold his interest to the other two partners. General McCarver then set to work to accomplish his cherished purpose, upon which the future success of his town depended, the establishment of Tacoma as the Northern Pacific terminal. He interested the railroad men, bought large tracts for the company, eventually giving all his own land in what became known as New Tacoma, and after years of patient and unflagging endeavor his dearest ambition was fulfilled in the receipt of the following telegram, which is still in the possession of the McCarver family: "Kalama, July 1, 1873.—To General M. M. McCarver:—We have located the terminus on Commencement Bay.—R. D. Rice, J. C. Ainsworth, Commissioners." This was the first announcement of the decision, and was sent to the General as a compliment. A great impetus was thereby given to the growth of the town, and its population increased daily, from two hundred to a thousand settlers arriving every month. The failure of Jay Cook and his company in the fall of 1873 was a blow from which Tacoma did not recover for four or five years, but since that time its growth has been remarkable, with few precedents in the United States, where cities have grown and passed away in almost a night.

In 1875, while visiting the newly discovered coal fields of the upper Puyallup, General McCarver contracted a cold, and after a brief illness the great and enterprising spirit passed away on the 17th of April. He did not live to see the realization of the vision which appeared to him on that bright day when he stood in the wilderness which is now the city of his fairest

dreams, but his long life had already tasted the joy of success, his noble work was accomplished, and to-day Tacoma in the flower of its bright development owes a never ending debt of gratitude to its great founder.

REV. FRANCIS X. PREFONTAINE.

Father Prefontaine was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1838, and his parents were natives of that country. He pursued his literary education in Nicolett College, which is located midway between Quebec and Montreal. He finished his studies there in 1859, and then matriculated in the LeGrand Seminary, of Montreal, pursuing a theological course, and was one of three hundred students. On the 20th of November, 1863, he was ordained at the seminary and afterward started immediately for the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, six weeks being consumed in making the trip. He arrived safely on Puget Sound and was the first priest appointed to labor for the white people of this northwestern district, a few missionaries having previously begun their labors among the Indians. Father Prefontaine resided first in Steilacoom, where a military post had been established. After ten months at that point he removed his headquarters to Port Townsend, and visited the entire Sound country from that place, traveling in canoes with the Indians and sleeping on the shores of the streams wherever night overtook them. In 1867 he decided to locate in Seattle, and therefore rented a residence on Third avenue, between Jefferson and James streets, a building containing three rooms, and he converted two of them into a chapel. In the winter of 1868-9 Father Prefontaine began clearing the ground on which his church now stands, and in March of the latter year secured the material here from which to build the first house of worship, which extended thirty-six feet on Third avenue at the corner of Washington and extended back a distance of sixty feet, and the building is now the center of the present church of Our Lady of Good Hope. In 1882 it became necessary to enlarge the edifice and Father Prefontaine remodeled and rebuilt it as it now appears, executing the work at an outlay of sixteen thousand dollars. This was the only parish in Seattle until 1889, when a new parish was formed and the church of the Sacred Heart was established and the building erected. In 1876 a contract to take care of the sick was secured from King county and Father Prefontaine called the Sisters of Providence to carry on the work. He then purchased a house and lot for the sisters and aided in transforming it into the first hospital, doing considerable work on the building himself.

In 1880 he persuaded the Sisters of the Holy Name to come and take up the work of education, having in the meantime purchased a half block of land on Second avenue for sixty-eight hundred dollars. He then put up a building between Seneca and University streets, erecting this for the use of the teachers, at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1883, owing to the encroachment of the business district upon the site of the school, it was sold for thirty-five thousand dollars and a block was purchased at Seventh and Jackson streets. Parochial schools were held in the basement of the church until 1890, when Father Prefontaine built the brick building on Sixth and Spring streets and then discontinued the holding of the school in the church

basement. He built the first church in La Connor, of which he was both the architect and the carpenter. His energies have been given in an almost undivided manner to his church work, and the parish of Our Lady of Good Hope, now one of the strongest in the northwest, is the result of his energy and devotion to the cause of Christianity. He was a pioneer in introducing Catholicism into this city and this portion of the state, and the growth of the church here is largely due to his efforts.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL.

Only a few years ago the press of the country was almost wholly divided in support of one or other of the great political parties. And it is a sign of the growing independence of thought and the tendency to look squarely at the real merits of questions that of late years many newspapers of the country have styled themselves "independent," thus marking another stage of progress of public opinion. The only paper of this nature published in Thurston county, Washington, is the *Weekly Capital*, owned and edited by Mr. B. M. Price at Olympia. The *Capital* is an eight page, five-column folio, issued every Friday. The date of its first establishment was in 1887, when it came out under the name of the News Transcript, was later succeeded by the Review, and in 1900 it was purchased by Mr. Price and given its present name. The *Capital* is an organ of progress and under its able editor has much to do with the upbuilding of the interests of the county and state, endeavoring not only to be an index of public opinion but also to mold public opinion into right action.

Mr. B. M. Price claims Manchester, England, as the place of his birth, being born there on the 27th of February, 1855. In 1857 his father, Thomas Price, came to America with his four sons, and in 1859 his wife, Ann P. (May) Price, and her mother with the five children followed, and they located in Champaign, Illinois. In this place our subject was reared to manhood and received his education. Having developed a taste for journalism, he early prepared himself for this profession and since 1885 has been successfully engaged in the business. For five years he published the Iroquois Herald in South Dakota and in 1890 came to Olympia and for about two years conducted a daily paper. His success is further attested by the fact that he has been four times elected as a delegate to the State Press Association. Like his paper, he holds an independent position in politics.

In 1884 Mr. Price was married to Miss Eunice Given, a native of Iowa, and they had one son, Coe M., who is now in school. His first wife passed away in 1893, and in 1894 he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie L. Mitchell, of Howell, Michigan. This union was blessed with a daughter, Agnes. Mrs. Price is a consistent member of the Christian church, and Mr. Price belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the American Order of Protection. In addition to his newspaper he handles real estate, both on his own account and for others. He is rated as one of the progressive and successful business men of Olympia, and is alive not only to his own interests but to those of the community.

WILLIAM HENRY HEBERDEN.

William Henry Heberden, a successful veterinary doctor and surgeon of Whatcom, Washington, was born in Benares, India, March 22, 1850, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Piggott) Heberden. The father was a captain in the English army, and was killed in the Indian mutiny in 1854, while his mother, a native of England, died in California at the age of sixty-four years. These children were born to Captain and Mrs. Heberden, namely: William Henry; Elvina, widow of P. Curtin, who died in the West Indies, lives in California.

William Henry Heberden was educated at Cheltenham College, and later was graduated from the Royal Veterinary College, London, England, with the degrees V. S. and V. D., in 1871. The following year he emigrated to Canada, settling in Chatsworth, county Gray, where he practiced his profession for twenty years. In the fall of 1891 he came to Whatcom with his family, and since then has built up a very remunerative practice. Dr. Heberden is endeavoring to have a bill introduced and passed in the Washington legislature, making it compulsory for every one practicing medicine to be provided with proper diploma and registration papers. The fact that there are many so-called physicians who are not fitted for their work, is a severe menace to the well-being of the commonwealth.

In February, 1876, Dr. Heberden was married at Owen Sound to Elizabeth Maude Cross, a native of Owen Sound, Ontario, and a daughter of James and E. Cross, the former of whom is a retired mill-owner. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Heberden, namely: Clara Elvina Maude; William George, married and living at Edmonds, Washington; Charles Reginald. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in municipal affairs. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal church, towards which he contributes liberally. Dr. Heberden is justly regarded as one of his city's representative men, and his success is well merited.

ARCHIE McLEAN HAWKS.

Archie McLean Hawks, civil engineer, resides in Tacoma. He was born in the city of Detroit in October, 1865. His parents were Francis Lister and Gertrude (Holmes) Hawks. The paternal ancestry is one of long and distinguished connection with the professions of law, ministry and engineering. The family was founded in the United States by John Hawks, who was sent from England about 1650 to North Carolina to act as architect and surveyor for the crown. Located in Newbern, he erected the governor's mansion and other government buildings there, laid out the parks, etc., and was "Crown granted" the plantation in Newbern upon which he resided, and which is still occupied and owned by some of his descendants. The Hawks family has been especially distinguished in the ministry, several of its members having been eminent representatives of the clergy of the Episcopalian denomination. Rev. Dr. Francis Lister Hawks became known throughout the country because of a strong abolition sermon which he preached in St. Paul's Cathedral in Baltimore a short time prior to the Civil war. Because of this he was requested by his vestry to resign. Bishop Cicero Stevens Hawks, first bishop

of the diocese of Missouri, was also very prominent. He and a Catholic priest were the only clergy who remained in St. Louis during the plague or "black death" of the middle of the nineteenth century. One of his most prized treasures was a gold watch, inscribed with the above facts, given him by the citizens of St. Louis to commemorate his fidelity to his duty. Rev. Francis Lister Hawks Potts, a cousin of our subject, is one of the most prominent figures in the missionary field of China.

Francis Lister Hawks was born in Flushing, Long Island, to which place his parents had removed from North Carolina a short time prior to his birth. He was in the banking business in Detroit, Michigan; Providence, Rhode Island; and St. Louis, Missouri. His health breaking down, he went to Pensacola, Florida, on the advice of his physician, and died in that city in 1804. His wife, who was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, is still living. She was a granddaughter of Captain Isaac Gorham, who won distinction as a privateer in the Revolutionary war, and a price was placed on his head by the British government. His father's family were physicians for several generations. Her grandfather was on Washington's staff at Valley Forge, and was a personal friend of Washington and Lafayette. He lost his life attempting to reach Block Island in an open boat to attend a dying friend.

Not long after the birth of the subject of this sketch, his family removed from Detroit, Michigan, to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Bristol and Providence, Rhode Island, where he acquired his education and attained to early manhood. After his graduation from the high school, he was apprenticed to J. Herbert Shedd, one of the most prominent hydraulic engineers of this day, and for more than three years Mr. Hawks studied under that gentleman, gaining practical as well as theoretical experience. In 1886 Mr. Hawks came to the west, and through that year and the one succeeding was employed as construction engineer with the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming and Colorado. In the latter part of 1887 he was an assistant on the building of the Randolph Bluffs bridge at Kansas City, constructed for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. From there he went into the water works department of the city of St. Louis, under Major Whitman, who sent him as his representative to Mammoth Spring, Arkansas, where during 1888 and 1889 he became chief engineer and manager of the Mammoth Spring Improvement & Water Power Company, of Arkansas. In 1889 and 1890 he engaged in the private practice of his profession in Denver, and also served as chief engineer and general manager for the West End Electric Railway Company, which was one of the pioneer suburban electric roads, upon which he introduced many of the best features of modern street railway practice, such as standard gauge tracks, big double truck cars, heavy equipment, etc. Early in 1891 he came to Tacoma, and from that time until 1893 was engineer-in-charge of the Tacoma Light & Water Company. In 1893 and 1894 he was engineer-in-charge of Tacoma harbor for the board of state land commissioners. In 1895 he was chief engineer of the White River Power Company, with which company he is still associated as consulting engineer.

His present practice is devoted entirely to consulting engineering and engineer expert in law cases. He has been called in consultation by the Van-

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Watson Squire

cover (British Columbia) Power Company, the Victoria (British Columbia) Power Company, the Juneau-Alaska Power Company, (to supply the Treadwell, the Perseverance, the Sea Level Tunnel, and other mines with water power); also by most of the cities and towns of the northwest in relation to their water supplies. The city of New Westminster appointed Mr. Hawks to make an expert investigation after their big fire which nearly ruined the city; and his report of February, 1899, has been the basis of all their improvements since then, and is a standard for such investigations.

In his practice as expert in law-suits he is recognized as the leader. He has appeared in every case of any magnitude in the northwest involving questions of hydraulic engineering; and his services in connection with such cases as "Crooke vs. Hewitt," "E. Meyer, et. al. vs. Tacoma Light and Water Company," "Rigney vs. Tacoma Light and Water Company," "City of Tacoma vs. Tacoma Light and Water Company," "Moore vs. Olympia Water Company," "Ellensburg Water Supply Company vs. City of Ellensburg," "Alaska Packers' Association vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company," "Roberts vs. White River Power Company," "White River Power Company vs. Tacoma Industrial Company," have won him high praise, not only from his professional brethren, but also from the legal fraternity for his ability in elucidating complex and obscure questions relating to hydraulics. These cases all relate to basic questions of the law, and become the foundations upon which future decisions will be determined.

In 1892 Mr. Hawks was married to Miss Ethel Waddell of Pt. Hope, Canada, at the residence of her brother, Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, the eminent bridge engineer, in Kansas City, Missouri. Her father was a high sheriff in Ontario. Her other brothers are Robert W., who was city engineer of Kansas City several years, and Montgomery, one of the leading electrical experts of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Hawks have three children, A. McLean, Jr., Montgomery W. and Gertrude R. Hawks.

SENATOR WATSON CARVOSSO SQUIRE.

* Senator Watson Carvosso Squire, of Seattle, Washington, was born May 18, 1838, at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, and was the only son of Rev. Orra Squire, a Methodist Episcopal minister in New York state, who died April 15, 1900, at the age of ninety-three years. He was born April 5, 1807, in New York, coming of English ancestors. The mother bore the maiden name of Erretta Wheeler, and was born in Boonville, Oneida county, New York. Her father served as captain in the war of 1812, and was made a colonel before its close. All the members of the family were from Connecticut and Massachusetts, of Revolutionary stock, coming originally from England.

Watson C. Squire was educated in the public schools; the seminary in Fulton, New York; one year in the Fairfield Seminary in Herkimer county, New York, and then he went to the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, the old parent college, from which he was graduated in 1859, with degree of A. B. He read law in Herkimer, New York, and shortly afterward was made principal of the Moravia Institute of Moravia, New York, an

academic institution under the board of regents of the state of New York. When the war broke out he took a great interest in the public meetings and was active in the organization movement. With one hundred others, he enlisted in New York state service for two years, and was elected captain of the company. He declined the office, as there were prominent older citizens in the company; and at his suggestion Nelson T. Stevens was made captain. Mr. Squire was, however, elected first lieutenant, receiving his first commission May 7, 1861, from the governor of New York, as first lieutenant of Company F, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was first mustered into the United States service for three months, and again mustered in for the balance of the two years' enlistment. Lieutenant Squire served on the upper Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, under General Banks, also along the river and over into Virginia, and was engaged in several skirmishes and expeditions. The regiment was afterward changed to heavy artillery, and Lieutenant Squire was offered the captaincy of a battery. But, as he desired more active service, he was, at his own request, honorably discharged in October, 1861, and he returned to the north with the recommendation that he be authorized to raise a new regiment. He visited his people in Ohio and then went to Cleveland with the idea of raising a new regiment, but was induced to wait and see if such an organization was necessary.

He read law and was graduated from the Cleveland Law School in June, 1862, and during the same month was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio. Then came the call for more men, and he raised the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, and on October 8, 1862, received his commission as captain from Governor Tod of Ohio. Every man in his company had to make a twenty-five inch string in five consecutive shots at two hundred yards. This was under instructions from Secretary of War Stanton. The certificate of the inspecting officer had to go on the back of the target; and the result was that a fine body of men composed the company. After sharpshooting on the Tennessee river and with the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman, the latter selected Captain Squire's company as his sole headquarter escort in his march to the sea, detaching this company from the first battalion of Ohio sharpshooters, composed of five companies, that Captain Squire then commanded.

During these campaigns our subject was judge advocate of the department general court martial, and served in that capacity when not actively campaigning. He was afterward made judge advocate of the district of Tennessee at Nashville, the district embracing middle Tennessee and northern Georgia and northern Alabama. He served on the staff of Major General Rousseau as judge advocate, and also under Major General Thomas during the siege and at the battle of Nashville. Major General Rousseau was cut off at Murfreesboro at that time, and all of his staff officers were assigned temporarily to the staff of Thomas. Squire rode with General Thomas in the battle of Nashville to the final charge.

He participated in the four great battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Missionary Ridge and Nashville. Owing to the fact that his company was an independent one, he could not attain a higher full title than that of captain; but he was brevetted major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, "for gallant and

meritorious services," and was mustered out and honorably discharged August 10, 1865. The following farewell order was issued by General Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 17, 1865.

To the Officers and Men of the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters:

The general commanding tenders the officers and men of the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters his personal thanks for their long and valuable services, near his person, in the eventful campaigns beginning at Chattanooga on the 1st of May, 1864, and ending with the war. He commends them as a fine body of intelligent young volunteers, to whom he attributes his personal safety in the battles, marches and bivouacs, in Georgia and the Carolinas. He wishes them a long life and a proud consciousness of having done their duty with a cheerfulness, precision and intelligence, worthy of the great cause in which they were engaged, and he bespeaks for them a kindly and generous welcome back to their old homes in Ohio.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

(Official.)

R. M. SAWYER,
Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

The services of Colonel Squire as judge advocate of a military district were exceedingly arduous. During a considerable part of the time during which he held that position, there were sixteen general courts martial and five military commissions continuously under his jurisdiction. He tried and reviewed in all over twenty-five hundred cases. The following letter may be of interest:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
Dec. 13, 1871.

Col. W. C. Squire, New York.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose to you a statement from the office of the Adjutant General, U. S. A., showing the time you served as Judge Advocate on General Rosseau's staff.

During the greater part of the period of your service in that capacity, I was in an official position that made me familiar with the manner in which you performed the responsible duties of the Judge Advocate of a military district.

My recollection is that you performed those duties satisfactorily.
Your Ob't Servant,

W. M. DUNN,
Asst. Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

Senator Squire then went into the business of manufacturing military arms at Ilion, New York; and became the New York representative of the E. Remington & Sons Arms Company. He afterward became manager, treasurer and secretary of the company, and in that capacity did a large business with the representatives of Spain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Mexico and many other countries.

Over one million stand of rifles, carbines and pistols were manufactured for foreign governments by this company during the association of Colonel Squire with its management, besides many other arms and cartridges, also various machines, such as the typewriters that are now so well known. Colonel Squire signed the first contract in the world for the manufacture of typewriters. Three hundred of these machines were then to be made by the Remingtons, and provision was made for continuing the manufacture of typewriters. This was the starting of that business, in 1873.

During the great Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1, this company became the purchasing agent of the French government; and Colonel Squire personally made all the purchases for France, and received the payments therefor, amounting in the aggregate to about fourteen million dollars, nearly all paid to him in gold through the great banking houses of the Rothschilds and of J. S. Morgan & Company, of London. Colonel Squire chartered steamships and had the exclusive control of freighting by the French Transatlantic Line, until he had dispatched to France twenty vessels of which the cargoes consisted exclusively of rifles, cannon and other munitions of war. After the war closed a "Grand Committee on Contracts" was instituted by the French government, composed of sixty members of the Corps Legislatif, headed by the Duc D'Audifret Pasquier, its chairman.

In company with Mr. Remington, Colonel Squire visited France in 1871-2, and by invitation he attended a session of the Grand Committee on Contracts at the palace in Versailles. Colonel Squire was invited to speak before the Grand Committee, and at the conclusion of his address, he was addressed by the Duc D'Audifret Pasquier, chairman, the whole assembly arising; and both Colonel Squire and Mr. Remington were presented with the "thanks of France" by the distinguished chairman for their "illustrious services" to that country.

In 1876 Colonel Squire invested in some land in the territory of Washington, particularly in Seattle and vicinity. He spent the time from 1877 to 1879 in foreign travel, visiting nearly all the capitals of Europe, also Mexico.

On June 1, 1879, he came to Seattle to live. Feeling the necessity of withdrawing from the commercial field, he sought health in the new land. He constructed buildings and houses in Seattle, cleared up a fine body of farming land in the Black and White River valleys, and established a home in Seattle, but went back to his native state every year, and kept in touch with the people of his old home. He had been a member of the Republican state central committee in New York for eight years, and kept up his acquaintances in the Republican party there. During the time he was changing his home, he went as a delegate to the New York state convention, and at the one held in 1884 he first met President Roosevelt. His friends were the leading Republicans of the state, going back to the time of Governor Fenton, and including Conkling, General Dix and many others. He helped nominate Dix for governor, but, being a stalwart Republican, was more particularly identified with Roscoe Conkling.

In 1872 he was a member of the Republican executive and finance committee and contributed twelve thousand dollars to that campaign, being devoted to Grant as his warm personal friend. He was also the friend of

Garfield and of Arthur. He received orders from Garfield in the battle of Chickamauga, who was chief of staff for General Rosecrans, then commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

Finally Senator Squire sold out his interest in the Remington Arms Company, and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him governor of the territory of Washington, and he served in that capacity until 1887. During that time he devoted himself closely to the interests of the territory and made his residence in Olympia. Each year he got out a report of the resources and development of the country, and took a great deal of pains to secure valuable and important matter and reduce it to proper form. The government each year printed five thousand copies of these reports for distribution, and the Northern Pacific Railroad, at its own expense, had many thousands printed. It was regarded as very valuable work, and General Sheridan and many others complimented it highly. The work consisted of "boiled down" facts; and owing to the character of the reports much immigration was induced to come from the older states and foreign shores. The years 1884-7 showed steady advancement and improvement in the territory, and during that period Governor Squire went east every year for the purpose of publishing carefully prepared reports for the use of intending immigrants. In many other ways he worked to advance the interests of, and develop this part of the country, especially by interesting men with capital like Villard to invest in coal mines, railroads and other property.

As governor he caused the appropriations for the improvement of public service to be enlarged; larger appropriations for the state university; the building of a new insane hospital at Steilacoom and a new penitentiary at Walla Walla. The National Guard was put on a respectable footing, and several new companies organized in Seattle and other places. One period of great excitement which will always be remembered was the agitation against the Chinese which sprang up in several counties, principally in King, Pierce and Thurston. This agitation at times became acute and active and public meetings were held and disturbances created. Governor Squire communicated the facts to the authorities at Washington, D. C., and the war department sent General Gibbon, then commanding the Department of the Columbia, to the scene of trouble. That officer spent several months conferring with the agitators. This was during the fall of 1885. Governor Squire instructed the sheriffs to have additional deputy sheriffs sworn in to preserve peace; but they seemed to be unable to control the mobs. Chinese were fired upon and several were killed at hop ranches. Afterward all the Chinese were driven out of Tacoma by the citizens, and their houses were burned. They were also driven from the coal mines at Newcastle. The attempt failed to drive them out from Olympia by reason of energetic measures adopted to resist disorder. A determined attempt was made to drive them out of Seattle in February, 1886. The legislature at Olympia had just adjourned, and on a Sunday morning Governor Squire, who had arrived in Seattle the previous evening, was roused by the mayor. He arose at about daylight and wrote a proclamation calling out the National Guard and demanding that citizens maintain order. This was read in churches and posted up by the United States marshal and his deputies; but the turbulent crowds tore a great many of the proclama-

tions down. The next morning Chinese to the number of six or eight hundred were taken before Chief Justice Roger S. Greene and interrogated as to whether they would go willingly on a vessel which would take them to San Francisco. It was believed that this action would prevent a conflict. The Chinese agreed to go if the citizens would pay the passage. Under the navigation laws the ship *Queen of the Pacific* was unable to take all, and those who were left were being taken back to quarters, when the mob attacked the troops and attempted to take their guns away. In defense the troops fired and six of the mob ringleaders were shot down. Fresh excitement prevailed and warrants for the arrest of the members of the military company that was attacked were issued by a local magistrate. The time was critical, as the mob threatened the lives of these men. The chief justice and leading members of the bar assembled at the court house, and were met there by Governor Squire, and as the chief justice stated that the officers of his court were unable to maintain order, the governor declared martial law, organized a military staff from the citizens, and inaugurated a regular military system of government, which was maintained until February 22, when a proclamation was issued withdrawing martial law. When it was first declared, the facts were telegraphed to President Cleveland, and he approved of the governor's prompt action. He, too, issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and sent General Gibbon and a regiment of United States infantry from Vancouver to the scene of the disturbance. They remained in Seattle until all conditions became quiet. A suit for twenty-five thousand dollars damages was started by Junius Rochester against Governor Squire and General Gibbon for false imprisonment during the period of martial law, and the suit has never been dismissed. Martial law was proclaimed because life and property were threatened, and the governor became satisfied that the interests of the people demanded it. That the president approved his action was shown in his keeping the governor in office longer than he desired to stay, he leaving in 1887. At the request of the state department at Washington Governor Squire carefully investigated the losses of property by the Chinese and received the thanks of the state department; also of the Chinese government through its consul general at San Francisco.

In January, 1889, a convention met in Ellensburg, called the "Statehood convention," for the purpose of urging Congress to grant permission for the admission of Washington as a state. Watson C. Squire, who had been laboring for statehood for several years, was made president of the convention. Parchment representations setting forth the facts were carefully prepared and signed and sent to the president, and to each body of Congress; and that year the enabling act was passed, permitting the territory to hold its own election and adopt a state constitution.

In October, 1889, at the first meeting of the state legislature of the state of Washington, Watson C. Squire was elected to represent the state in the United States senate. He had a majority of twenty-three votes, and arrived in Washington in time to take his seat at the opening of the regular session. With reference to term, as North and South Dakota were also to be represented for the first time, so that the six senators would be divided into three classes, the decision was by lot. Senator Squire drew the two-year term, and

John B. Allen the four-year term for the state of Washington. Senator Squire was elected again in January, 1891, for the regular term of six years. He is the only man elected a second time as United States senator for the state of Washington. He participated in the discussions and legislation in the United States senate upon many important subjects, as a careful examination of the record has shown, and his influence in that body was fully recognized.

Senator Squire succeeded in getting appropriations for many improvements of the rivers and harbors of the state, principally the Lake Washington, Gray's harbor, Everett, Olympia, Wilapa Harbor, Swinomish Slough, Columbia river improvements, Snake river, Okanogan river, and also several minor ones. He joined with the Oregon senators to obtain appropriations for the lower Columbia river. He also secured an important appropriation for the improvement of that river at Vancouver. Senator Squire secured the naval station at Bremerton, now the Puget Sound Navy Yard; the appropriation to start it and the last appropriation to complete the dry dock. He also secured legislation in the United States senate enabling the military posts to be established at Spokane and Port Lawton. The United State marine hospital at Port Townsend and the appropriation for United State penitentiary at Walla Walla were results of his efforts. Perhaps the most important national matter and one in which he had the greatest success, was the question of coast defenses of the entire United States. He was chairman of that committee, and succeeded in convincing Congress of the wisdom of making larger appropriations than had ever been made before. The scheme involved the expenditure of over one hundred million dollars for the defense of the principal seaports, which are about thirty in number, the defenses being on land. This scheme had been talked of for a long time, but had lain dormant, and the committee on coast defenses had been unable to accomplish anything of great importance. Through the efforts of Senator Squire during his last term, Congress became aroused to the necessity of action. The United States senate printed sixteen thousand copies of his report on the subject. His speech aroused the Congress and the country to the necessity of immediate action. He succeeded in getting appropriations to the amount of \$7,500,000 in cash and authorization of contracts by law of \$4,000,000 more, making \$11,500,000 in all for this purpose to start off with in one year. After this important committal on the part of the government to this great project, no argument has been necessary to secure the continuance of the work, and the annual appropriation comes regularly forward for the purpose. As a matter of fact, Senator Watson C. Squire has been called the father of the system by the chief engineer of the United States army. It is an extensive system, and the building of great high-power guns and other instrumentalities for coast defense will require a long time for completion. The results accomplished under the appropriations obtained by Senator Squire were of almost incalculable value during the Spanish war.

Senator Squire also introduced and advocated bills for the navy and navy staff development, and exerted himself to build up the shops and quarters at Bremerton, and through these efforts probably gained the good will of the officers of the navy department, who assisted him in getting the contract for

Moran Brothers of Seattle to build the torpedo boat Rowan. This was the first vessel of the navy ever built on Puget Sound. The building of this vessel effectually established the great ship-building plant of Moran Brothers for government work. He succeeded in having the cruiser Olympia named after the capital of Washington. Other great accomplishments of his were the securing of appropriations for investigating the coal and gold resources of Alaska and again one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the survey of the Alaska boundary lines. He also introduced and advocated appropriations for new revenue cutters, in which he was successful. In recognition of his services in securing legislation for the United States marine engineers, he was elected an honorary life member of that body. At the close of the last session Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, stated that Senator Squire had the greatest success of any man in that Congress.

Senator Squire was married December 23, 1868, to Miss Ida Remington, of Ilion, New York, a daughter of Philo Remington, the great manufacturer of arms and typewriters. The issue of this marriage has been two sons and two daughters, namely: Remington Squire, of New York; Shirley Squire, of Seattle; Aidine, wife of Arthur V. White, of Toronto, Ontario; and Marjorie Squire, of Seattle. Fraternaly Senator Squire is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the college fraternity Alpha Delta Phi, member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of several leading clubs in New York, Washington and Seattle. He is serving his sixth term of five years each as a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, having been elected by the alumni each term.

ERNEST A. SEABORG.

Ernest A. Seaborg, the clerk of the superior court of South Bend, Washington, is the son of the Hon. B. A. Seaborg, who was born in Finland, July 21, 1841, and in 1867 came to the United States. He settled in the north-western part of New York, and after a short residence there removed to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in contracting and building, and also had charge of the construction department of the following railroads: Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburg; Ashtabula, Jamestown & Pittsburg; and Painsville, Jamestown & Pittsburg. In the fall of 1873 he went to San Francisco, California, thence in a few months to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for two years. In 1875 he went to Astoria, and during the next five years was engaged in the salmon fisheries, after which he took up his residence at Ilwaco, where he is still living. He is one of the principal members of the Aberdeen Packing Company, engaged in salmon fishing and merchandising, and the company's trade extends even to Alaskan waters.

At one time Hon. Seaborg was a large stockholder in the Ilwaco Railroad and Navigation Company, and he is now interested in several steamers and transportation lines, and owns most of the town of Sealand, Washington. He was elected joint senator to represent the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum in the first senate of the state of Washington, and was identified with many matters of legislation, especially in regard to the fishery question. In

1883 he was elected county commissioner of Pacific county, and afterward served as chairman of the body; for several years he has held the offices of pilot commissioner and school director of Ilwaco, and as a staunch Republican has been concerned with many of the public interests of his community. He owns three salmon canneries, at Ilwaco, at Gray's Harbor and at Bay Center. In November, 1863, Mr. Seaborg married Miss Charlotte Hagglund. Seven children were born to them, of whom two are now deceased.

One of these children was Ernest A. Seaborg, who was born at Astoria, Oregon, in 1876. He received his education at Astoria, Ilwaco, and at Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Oregon, after which he became connected with his father in business. In November, 1902, he was elected clerk of the superior court of Pacific county on the Republican ticket, and is now discharging the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him in office. He is himself a bright, energetic, business-like young man, and belongs to an old and prominent family of the west. Fraternaly he is a member of the Masonic lodge. His brother, J. W. Seaborg, has charge of the cannery at Ilwaco.

DAVIS W. MORSE.

The name Morse is a familiar one in the annals of commerce, industry and invention in the United States, and there are few older or more honored New England families. The first Englishman of the name to come to the new world made settlement in 1630, and since then his descendants have ramified through all the states. There was one Joseph Morse of Maine who distinguished himself in colonial days, and on that account the British government awarded him a large and valuable tract of land in Nova Scotia. He moved out of this country to take possession of his estate, and for this reason the branch of the family with which we are now dealing comes from Nova Scotia, although they are of distinctly New England stock. Among the many prominent men of the name the one which will most readily occur to the mind is that of the inventor of the telegraph, who is also a descendant of the original American immigrant. At the present time a genealogist is compiling a history of the family, which will make an interesting addition to the genealogical annals of New England.

The great-grandson of the Joseph Morse mentioned above was Davis W. Morse, who became the father of the Port Angeles real estate man and capitalist whose career forms the basis of this biography. In 1851 E. G. Morse, the brother of Davis W., left his home in Bangor, Maine, in the *Gold Hunter*, a ship bound for California via Cape Horn. After arriving at San Francisco he sent back such glowing reports of the new fairyland on the western coast that Davis W. Morse was induced to make the trip. He arrived in California in the early fifties, having made the journey by way of Panama. He later went back to Nova Scotia to get married, but he and his wife returned and come up to the Puget Sound region. Port Angeles had just been laid out and established by the federal government as the port of entry for the Puget Sound district, and it was here that he decided to make his home. But Mr. Morse had hardly become well established when he was stricken by the typhoid

fever, July 14, 1863, and his family deprived of his needed support. His wife was Caroline Thompson, also a native of Nova Scotia, and her maternal grandfather, Hon. George King, was a noted man of that country. Mrs Morse is still living at Port Angeles.

Davis W. Morse has the distinction of having been the first white child born at Port Angeles, his birth taking place April 19, 1863, only a short time before his father's death. The facilities for gaining an education at this new town were rather scant in those days, and when he had got all he could in the schools of the vicinity he went to San Francisco and took a course in a business college. Following this he held positions with different business firms in that city, but in 1882 returned to Puget Sound and entered the employ of C. C. Bartlett & Company, a large shipping and mercantile firm of Port Townsend. He remained there about eighteen months and then came to his old home, which, however, had been abandoned since 1865, and the store which he then established was the first business house of the new Port Angeles. He soon built up a big trade, and by 1890 and 1891 it amounted to fifty thousand dollars a year. He took a leading part in the reconstruction of the town, being interested in real estate, in banking, the wharfage business, etc. The panic of 1893 nearly ruined him, but his courage and pluck have placed him in a fine financial status again, and he is as much interested in the town's welfare as ever. Of recent years he has not been engaged in merchandising, but concerns himself with real estate, loans and general finance.

Mr. Morse was married in 1885, at Victoria, British Columbia, to his cousin, Miss Celia Morse, and they have four children living: Mary G.; Warren; Hazel; and Samuel Howard Morse, born March 8, 1903; Clinton died at the age of five. Mr. Morse is treasurer of the Port Angeles Commercial Club, and he was the first treasurer of the city and held the office of postmaster for nearly eight years, all of which honors are evidence of his prominence and popularity in the city of his birth.

STEVE SAUNDERS.

Steve Saunders, one of the representative men of Marysville, Washington, and one who is most highly respected by all with whom he has business relations as well as by a large circle of friends, was born January 8, 1867, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and is a son of Charles Saunders, who was a native of England, but emigrated to Prince Edward Island when a young man. By occupation he was an extensive cattle buyer and meat dealer, and died in 1874 at the age of sixty-three years. The mother bore the maiden name of Isabelle McLean, and was brought to Prince Edward Island by her parents, who were pioneer settlers of that locality. She is still living in Nova Scotia, aged seventy-five years. Our subject was a member of the following family: Charles, Mrs. J. S. Nelson, Mrs. J. H. Slackford, and Florence. He also has a half-brother John and two half-sisters, namely: Mrs. Thomas Haslam, of New York, and Mrs. William Hertz, of Denver, Colorado.

The education of Mr. Steve Saunders was obtained in the public schools of his native place, but at the age of sixteen years he went to work in a furniture factory, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. In

January, 1888, he came west and remained in Vancouver, British Columbia, for about a year, after which he spent nine months at Tacoma. He then settled in Snohomish county and made Marysville his permanent home, where he has been engaged in a prosperous real estate business from 1889 until the present day. In 1893 he was also interested in newspaper work, and published the *Marysville Globe* for nine years, it being a weekly paper. He has also been justice of the peace. In 1898 he was appointed representative agent for the Representative Insurance Companies, and he is the pioneer insurance agent and real estate broker of the city, and has been connected with all the important real estate transfers in the city.

On September 15, 1895, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Swinnerton, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Mark and Sarah A. Swinnerton, pioneer settlers of Marysville; they established the first general store in the locality in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders have three boys, namely: Mark McLean, aged six years; Donald Lewis, aged four years; and Frederick Lloyd, aged two years. Mr. Saunders belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat and has always taken a very active part in local and state affairs, and has been a delegate to the county and state conventions for years. During the time he operated his newspaper, until 1901, he made it the mouthpiece of his party, and the town and outside districts always went Democratic. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Saunders owns considerable very valuable business property; one thousand acres of country, timber and ranch property; is part owner in a large sawmill, and has one of the finest residences in Marysville, which is surrounded by beautiful grounds fully two acres in extent. It is certain that the present wonderful prosperity of Marysville is largely due to the personal efforts of Mr. Saunders as well as to the influence his paper exerted.

HON. CLARENCE W. IDE.

Hon. Clarence W. Ide, collector of customs for the Puget Sound district, is a resident of Port Townsend, Washington, and one of the leading men of that locality. He was born at Mondovi, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, in 1860, being a son of Chester D. and Lucy A. (Loomis) Ide, both natives of Vermont. The mother was called to her final rest on the 10th of March, 1903, having reached the sixty-fourth milestone on the journey of life. She had been a resident of the state of Washington during the past twenty-four years, having come to this locality by wagon train over the old Union Pacific trails from Wisconsin. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ide were the following children: Clarence W., the subject of this review; G. L., who is serving as cashier in the customs department, Puget Sound district; Ernest W., who passed away May 2, 1903; and Hazel, an adopted daughter. Chester D. Ide emigrated to Washington with his family in 1870, and settled in the eastern part of the commonwealth. He became heavily interested and a large and wealthy operator in real estate, and at one time owned a considerable part of what is now the city of Spokane. He is still engaged in real estate transactions, and is a very prominent man of his locality.

Clarence W. Ide was well educated in the common schools of his native town, and was eighteen years of age when he accompanied the family on their removal to Washington. His first place of residence in this state was at Dayton, but two years later he removed to Spokane and took up a farm in Spokane county, where he resided during the succeeding two or three years. He then began work in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was then pushing its main line across the continent to Puget Sound. Although he had received no technical training, he became a self-taught surveyor and remained with the Northern Pacific in that capacity in Montana, Idaho and Washington for about five years, first on line construction and later on townsite work. In 1888 he was elected county surveyor of Spokane county, but in a short time resigned that position to accept an appointment by President Harrison as examiner of surveys in the interior department. Two years later he was elected to the state senate from Spokane county by the Republicans, in which position he served four years. During the greater portion of this time he was extensively engaged in the real estate business in Spokane, reaping the rewards of great profit on all his investments, for those were the days of the great boom, but later he suffered from the collapse of 1893 and the hard times which followed. In July, 1897, Mr. Ide was appointed by President McKinley United States marshal for Washington, and while thus engaged his headquarters were mainly at Tacoma, where he also made his home. He continued in this office until March 25, 1902, when he received the appointment of collector of customs for the Puget Sound district of the United States, the appointment being confirmed in June, 1902. At present his headquarters and residence are at Port Townsend, although he has under his supervision branch offices and deputy collectors at all ports on Puget Sound. The business is enormous, and a large force of deputy collectors, clerks and assistants are required to handle it.

In February, 1895, Mr. Ide was married in Michigan to Dora M. McKay, of that state. They have three children, Irma, Margaret and Elizabeth. Mr. Ide is a man of great prominence and wealth, and one who has done much toward the development of the state.

GUS HENSLER.

Gus Hensler, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Anacortes, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, October 22, 1864. His father, Augustus Hensler, was a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1861, settling in Missouri, where he followed the occupation of farming. He married Catharine Dorothy Lang, also a native of the fatherland, and they are now living in Anacortes, the former at the age of sixty-seven years and the latter at the age of sixty-five years. They had two daughters, Julia and Ada.

Gus Hensler, the only son and the eldest of the children, was educated in the public schools of Fayette, Missouri, and in Central College, of that place, where he pursued a two years' preparatory course. He left school at the age of fourteen years and entered upon his business career, being engaged in trading in and buying cattle and other live-stock. He continued there in



Jos. Henrichs.

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the live-stock business until 1884, when he went to Kansas and New Mexico, where he continued in the same line of business activity until 1889. In July of the latter year he arrived in the northwest, attracted by the favorable reports concerning the natural resources of this country and its business possibilities. He located first in Seattle, but after a short time came to Fidalgo Island, now the site of the city of Anacortes, and took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land. In the spring of 1890 he entered into business relations with the McNaught Land & Investment Company, of Seattle, as sales manager, and continued with them until 1892, acting as their representative at Anacortes. He then embarked upon an independent business career, and has since engaged in real estate operations and the insurance business on his own account. He is thoroughly informed concerning realty values in this part of the country, and during the past ten years has handled considerable valuable property and negotiated important realty transfers. He now has a good clientage, and his business affairs are capably directed, bringing to him a good financial return.

In public matters Mr. Hensler has been prominent and active. In 1893 he was elected city clerk and filled that position for four years. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner for two years and was chairman of the board during that time. He was the first county commissioner from Fidalgo Island for Skagit county, and he capably represented the interests of his constituents. He served as city councilman from 1898 until 1900 and was re-elected in 1902 for the term embracing the two succeeding years. His political support has ever been given the Democracy, and on its ticket he has been elected, yet he has also received the support of many who belong to the opposition party.

On the 20th of August, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hensler and Miss Annie Baker, a native of Indiana and a daughter of James and Mary S. Baker, both of whom were natives of England, and on coming to the new world they made a settlement at Vincennes, Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hensler have gained many warm friends in this locality, and their own home is noted for its charming and warm-hearted hospitality. Fraternally Mr. Hensler is connected with the Masons. He has always taken an active interest in state and local politics, and he has been one of the leading spirits in the upbuilding and improvement of Anacortes. He has assisted in promoting the industries of Fidalgo Island, and organized the Citizens' Association for the purpose of buying the water system, which is now the property of the Anacortes Water Company. This company owns and operates both the water works and the electric light system of the city. Mr. Hensler possesses indefatigable energy and enterprise, and has the force of character to continue a work once begun until it reaches successful completion. Such men are of value in any community, but especially in the northwest, which is rapidly developing and therefore needs men at the head of its affairs who will guide its interests into safe channels resulting in permanent good.

JOSEPH LINCOLN CARMAN.

Joseph Carman was a native of Red Bank, New Jersey, and was an early settler in Illinois, taking up a farm across the Mississippi river from Burlington,

Iowa. He was a farmer here for a number of years and became very prominent and influential, so that the town of Carman in that vicinity was named after him. He engaged in the grain business there and was very successful. He died there in 1870. He married Miss Mercy Crane, who was born near that famous old Mormon town of Nauvoo, Illinois, and died at Carman in 1871.

It was in Carman, Illinois, that Joseph Lincoln Carman came into the world in 1861. He got most of his education in the public schools of Burlington and at Denmark Academy, fifteen miles from that city; he also completed the course in the business college at Burlington. He began life by acting in the position of clerk in the home office of the Burlington Insurance Company for three years, but he then went to Des Moines and engaged in the manufacturing of mattresses and spring beds on his own account. He continued this business from 1884 till 1890, which was the year of his coming to Tacoma. In October, 1891, he bought from L. S. Wood his mattress and spring bed factory, a small plant and employing about ten men. This was later incorporated as the Pacific Lounge and Mattress Company, and so it continued until January 14, 1903, when the name was changed to the Carman Manufacturing Company, the change being in name only and being made for the reason that the old title was misleading as to the scope of the business. For some time after Mr. Carman acquired the business the manufacturing was confined almost exclusively to upholstered mattresses and lounges, but of late years he has extended its operations until now the output consists of a general line of all kinds of furniture,—bedroom, parlor, kitchen and dining-room sets, and also excelsior, shoddy, comforts and cotton-filling for comforts. The plant is the largest of the kind on the coast and occupies large buildings on the tide flats at East H and Twenty-fifth streets. One hundred and thirty men are employed, and the value of the annual output is now about four hundred thousand dollars. There is a branch factory employing twenty-five men at Seattle, which is in charge of Mr. Carman's brother, H. J. The company sells only at wholesale and enjoys an extensive business throughout this region. Mr. Carman is the president and treasurer of this company, and is the owner of about ninety-five per cent of the stock. He is also president, treasurer and manager of the Pacific Metal Bedstead Company, an auxiliary which has been recently established for the purpose of making metal bedsteads.

From the foregoing remarks the reader can understand the prominence of Mr. Carman's position in business affairs of Tacoma, but his endeavors are not confined to one line. He is vice president of R. E. Anderson & Company, one of the leading real estate and financial concerns of the city, and he has recently been elected president of the Tacoma Base Ball Company. He is a member of the Elks, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in many other ways identified with business and social matters. In 1898 he was married at Tacoma to Miss Margaret Cootes, and they have a son whom they have named Joseph Lincoln Carman, Jr.

WILLIAM WOODS.

William Woods is one of the pioneers of Sedro Woolley, Washington. When he first landed here twenty-five years ago it was from a canoe and with

an Indian as guide. He built the first cabin in what is now Sedro Woolley, there being only three other settlers in the district at that time, and the woods being thickly inhabited with game of all kinds, including bears and deer. And here for a quarter of a century he has lived and prospered. A brief sketch of his life is as follows:

William Woods was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, January 17, 1835, son of William and Nellie (McLaughlin) Woods, both natives of county Tyrone and both deceased, the father having died in 1843, the mother in November, 1901. Mr. Woods has a sister, Miss Jane Woods, residing in Syracuse, New York.

In his native county William Woods was reared and educated, and there he remained until May 31, 1861, when he embarked for America. For two years he was in Canada, working on a farm and in a sawmill, and in 1863 he went to Syracuse, New York, where he was employed by a salt manufacturing company until 1875. That year he crossed the country to California. He spent three years in California, variously employed in different parts of the state, and in the spring of 1878 came north to Washington. From Seattle he went up Hood's canal and worked in a logging camp, spending the summer there, and in the fall of that year coming to Skagit (then Whatcom county) and pre-empting a claim, a part of which subsequently became an addition to the townsite of Sedro. He still retains one hundred acres of his original tract, on which he carries on farming, the rest of his land having been sold and divided up into town lots.

The only time he has left his ranch since he settled here was in 1890-1, when he went east on a visit. He has always taken a deep interest in the growth and development of this locality, and has been recognized as a leader, his opinion and advice in public matters being sought and valued. Politically he is an independent Democrat. He has served as a delegate to county conventions and been on the county central committee. He was mayor of Sedro in 1892-3 and a member of the city council in 1894-5. He is a devout Catholic.

GEORGE W. CAIN.

George W. Cain, the junior member of the firm of Cain Brothers, merchants of Blaine, has been a resident of this part of the state for almost a third of a century. Before the town was incorporated the family had established a home here, and with the growth and progress of Blaine the Cains have since been actively identified. George W. Cain was born November 2, 1860, in Clayton county, Iowa. His father, John Cain, was a native of Ohio, born in 1807, and after living at various places in the Mississippi valley he came to the northwest, arriving with his family in Whatcom county on the 1st day of July, 1871. Here he homesteaded a tract of land and followed the pursuit which had hitherto claimed his attention—farming. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucretia Dulin, was a native of Tennessee and was of Scotch-Irish descent. They became the parents of seven sons and four daughters, namely: Cornelius, Francis Marion, Talitha, James, Ruel S., Martha, John, Melissa, Joseph, Elizabeth and George. The father passed away at the age

of eighty-six, and the mother, who was born in 1815, died at the age of seventy-one years, the county thus losing two of its honored pioneer settlers.

George W. Cain was a child of two years when his parents removed to Union county, Dakota, where they remained until 1871, and he attended the country schools for two summers, during 1870 and 1871. The family then came to Washington, settling on the present site of Blaine, Whatcom county. The journey was made over the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, thence by steamer to Portland and on by the Cowlitz river route to Pumphreys Landing, then by wagon to Olympia, a distance of sixty miles, coming to Blaine from there by schooner, after stopping at intermediate points. Mr. Cain remembers many incidents of the trip and of the condition of the country at that period of development. His educational privileges were somewhat meager, for, on account of the comparatively few number of residents here, the schools were also few. He attended at intervals, however, in Blaine, until twenty-one years of age. He also worked on his father's ranch and assisted in clearing what is now the townsite of Blaine, there being at that time only four houses there—the property of John Cain, E. A. Bablett, D. S. Millar and Byron N. Kingsley. In 1883 George W. Cain engaged in merchandising with his brothers, James and Cornelius, the latter now deceased, under the name of Cain Brothers. They not only conducted their store, but also laid out and platted the town in 1885. The following year they established the first local paper, now called the *Blaine Journal*, and in many other ways were instrumental in the upbuilding of the place. James Cain served as the first mayor of the city after its incorporation in 1890. The brothers continued merchandising up to May, 1900, at which time they disposed of their store, but in July, 1902, our subject again entered commercial life, in partnership with his brother James and under the firm style of Cain Brothers. He has been a witness of the entire business development of Blaine and the surrounding district, and his efforts have been a most helpful factor in promoting progress along safe lines, leading to substantial upbuilding.

Mr. Cain holds membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, is serving as one of its trustees and is deeply interested in its welfare, doing much to advance its upbuilding. He has a wide acquaintance, and there are few men who have as extensive a circle of friends. The reason for this is obvious, for he has been active in public affairs and honorable in all life's relations, and thus he has won uniform regard.

JAMES CAIN.

Not to know the representatives of the Cain family in Blaine is to argue oneself unknown, for even the town owes its existence to James Cain and his brothers, and many of its business enterprises sprang into existence through their efforts. As mayor of the city James Cain also administered its affairs so as to promote a substantial and practical growth, and it is therefore meet that he be mentioned in its history. He was born in Will county, Illinois, June 10, 1839, and in 1844 was taken by his parents to Missouri, whence in 1846 they removed to Wisconsin. The following year they became residents of Clay county, Iowa, and in 1860 removed to Union county, Dakota. James

Cain accompanied his parents on their various removals, and in Dakota, in 1863, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining the Sioux City Cavalry on the 14th of April of that year. He was afterward transferred to the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and continued with that command until honorably discharged on the 16th of April, 1866, after three years' faithful service.

Returning to his home in Dakota, James Cain there remained until the family came to Whatcom county, Washington, in July, 1871. Here he assisted his father in the development of a ranch, and in 1872 he taught the first school in district No. 25, in which the city of Blaine is situated. In 1881, in connection with his brothers Cornelius and George W., he platted the original townsite of Blaine, and became the first postmaster, filling that position from the 4th of March, 1885, until after more than four years of service, when he resigned. He was the first and only notary public in the place for six years, and he was elected the first mayor of Blaine, on the 13th of May, 1890. His administration was practical and progressive and proved of marked benefit to the town. While thus serving in various public offices, James Cain has also been active in the commercial life of the city and, associated with his brother George, was for some time engaged in general merchandising, and at the present time they are conducting a store. They are men of energy and enterprise, accomplishing what they undertake by methods that are alike fair, honorable and successful.

JAMES ELDER.

James Elder, assessor of Whatcom county, Washington, and one of the pioneer settlers of Whatcom county, is a native of Scotland, having been born in the county of Forfar, that country, October 24, 1847. He was educated in his native land, arriving at San Francisco, California, on the sailing vessel Albany, via the Cape Horn route, in the fall of 1866. He then went to Calaveras county, and for three years was engaged in mining and as clerk. In 1870 Mr. Elder returned to San Francisco, and for six years was successfully engaged in the furniture business, but then disposed of his interests and located in Whatcom county, Washington, took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on the Nooksack river, and for eight years farming engrossed his attention.

In 1884 he and his family settled at Nooksack crossing, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, being one of the first merchants of that locality, and from 1884 to 1899 he served very acceptably as postmaster of Nooksack, from 1899 to 1902 being engaged in farming; was nominated for the office of assessor and elected by a large majority for the term from January, 1903, to 1905.

In March, 1870, in San Francisco, Mr. Elder was united in marriage with Tennie Murkin, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and who died at Nooksack in 1885, aged thirty-five years. She bore her husband five children, named Amy, James, Annie, Frank and George, two of whom, Amy and George, are still living.

In politics Mr. Elder is a Republican, and always supports his party.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, having been reared in that faith.

Mr. Elder relates many interesting stories of the days when he was a pioneer of this county, and of the hardships he and his neighbors were forced to endure. It is difficult to believe that so short a time ago the now prosperous county, with its flourishing towns and well cultivated farms, was little more than a wilderness, and when it is remembered that it is through the efforts of men like Mr. Elder that the present state of affairs has been brought about, it will be conceded that too much credit cannot be given to the sturdy pioneers of Whatcom county.

EDWIN MAHLON DAY.

Edwin Mahlon Day, one of the leading citizens of Whatcom and a distinguished member of the Washington bar, was born September 25, 1845, at Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois. His father, John Mills Day, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, and was a farmer and a veterinary surgeon, but devoted the most of his time to agricultural pursuits. He died in 1902 at Aurora, Nebraska. He married Ellen Brigham (Beach), who was born at Sloansville, New York. Her father was a native of New York state and served in the war of 1812. Her brother, Cyrus A. Beach, was killed during the Civil war at the battle of Allatoona Pass. Other members of the parents' family were: Cyrus William Beach, a civil engineer at Austin, Texas, and at one time deputy auditor of the state; Ira Charles resides at Fairhaven; Walter Sloan is a painter who, until recently, was the publisher of the Hamilton County *Register*, at Aurora, Nebraska; Arthur Bushnell lives at Seattle; Frank Wilkins is a teacher in Hamilton county, Nebraska; John Mills is a lawyer at Lincoln, Nebraska, was for two terms prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county; Harriet is the wife of George Gulliver, an architect at Aurora; Julia is the wife of John Driskell, a farmer at Aurora; Mary is a teacher in Lincoln county, Nebraska; and Anna is the wife of Hamilton D. Longenecker of the United States Railway mail service with headquarters at Denver, Colorado.

Edwin M. Day received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Lombard University at Galesburg. Before his graduation, however, he joined with another student and assisted in raising a company of infantry which became Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois, for service in the Civil war. He enlisted August 5, 1864, and served as corporal until the close of hostilities, and was discharged from Camp Butler at Springfield, Illinois. During his service he was assistant chief clerk to the mustering and disbursing officer at Quincy, under Captain S. S. Sumner of the regular army. He had charge of the immediate guard at the tomb of Lincoln at the time of interment at Oakland cemetery and also in charge of the remains as relief guard at the State House previously. On this occasion General Hooker was marshal of the day. Mr. Day estimates that in twenty-six hours one hundred and twenty-six thousand people viewed the martyred president.

In 1865 Mr. Day went to Colorado, crossing the plains immediately after the trouble with the Indians, and he, with his party of twenty-five, had a skirmish with the savages on October 26, 1865, at Alkali Springs. They



E. M. Day

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drove the enemy off, but on the day previous a couple of white men had been killed at this point. He remained for two years at Denver and vicinity, in different lines of activity, and then returned to Illinois.

On December 3, 1867, Mr. Day was married to Mary A. Sisson, who is a daughter of Azariah Sisson, of an old American family of English and French descent. The two sons born to this union are: Edwin Sisson, who has charge of the linotype machines for the *Whatcom Revue*, served three years in the Whatcom company of National Guards as sergeant, and is married; and Bryant Jewel, inspector of telephones for the Sunset Telephone Company of Everett, Washington, spent two years in the Philippine Islands and serving with distinction at the battle of Batac, North Luzon, as a member of the Thirty-fourth United States Volunteers; he is also married. The daughters are: Myrtle Edith, wife of M. T. Summers, who is a mill-owner at Porter, Washington, residing at Seattle; Margaret Ellen, wife of John Percival Geddes, who is a customs broker at Vancouver; and Louella Pearle, who resides at home.

After his marriage in 1867, Mr. Day moved to Sterling, Illinois, where for two years he contracted with a sash and blind factory for painting and glazing. Then he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where he published the *Des Moines Monthly Magazine* and the *Iowa State Granger*. In 1877 he removed to Sidney, Nebraska, and after organizing the first graded schools of that city was made principal of the city schools and county superintendent of public instruction for two years. During this time he studied law, and in October, 1878, was admitted to practice. For twelve years he practiced in that state and published, after founding, the *Daily Electric Light*, at North Platte; the *Big Springs Journal* at Big Springs, and the *Ogalalla Reflector* at Ogalalla and was also superintendent of public instruction of Keith county. In 1890 he settled at Fairhaven in the practice of his profession and has been so engaged ever since.

Mr. Day was first vice president of the State Press Association. He founded and published the *Fairhaven News* from 1893 to 1896, and the *Whatcom* thrice a week *News* from 1896 to 1900. He also published the *Washington Resources* until it consolidated with the *Fairhaven News*. He was the promoter and organizer of the Alger Oil & Mining Company in September, 1901, and has always been its secretary and attorney. This company is capitalized at three hundred thousand dollars. It has a brick-making plant worth thirty-five thousand dollars at Alger, ten miles southwest of Fairhaven, and there some of the finest brick in the world is being manufactured. The company owns valuable mineral property. In 1901 Mr. Day organized the Britton Gold Mining Company in the Mt. Baker district, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars and is its secretary-treasurer and attorney. Considerable developing has been done, and gold and copper have been secured. He is the promoter and organizer of the Whatcom-Skagit Interurban Railway Company, and is president and general manager. It will require \$1,500,000 to construct and equip the road, which, with its feeders, will be about seventy miles in length, and covers one of the richest valleys in the state. Mr. Day was the organizer, in 1882, of the North Platte Irrigation & Power Company,

which built the first irrigation canal in Nebraska and which irrigated fifty-one thousand acres of land. It proved an immense success. He framed, also, the first irrigation law passed in Nebraska.

Mr. Day has always taken an active part in politics and was a Republican until 1893, since then being an independent. During 1901-2 he served as justice of the peace in Fairhaven. He was appointed judge advocate general on Governor Roger's staff with rank of colonel, but resigned after the Governor's death, although his resignation was not accepted until four years from date of appointment. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, in 1877; was commander of Stephen A. Douglas Post, North Platte, which he organized; and of J. M. Thayer Post at Ogallala, and is vice commander of C. R. Apperson Post in Fairhaven. In Nebraska he was chairman of the board of administration of the Grand Army department of the state. He belongs also to the order of United Workmen.

The Day family settled near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635, in the person of Stephen Day, the first printer in America, who published "The Psalm Book," probably the first American book.

COLONEL BALDWIN HUFTY.

Colonel Baldwin Hufty, one of the highly respected citizens of Mt. Vernon, Washington, and a man largely interested in the financial and commercial welfare of the city, was born December 16, 1836, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel Hufty, also born in Philadelphia, and who came of Revolutionary stock. The family was located in this country from Bavaria, Germany, in 1735, and the father of Samuel was a commissary in the continental army. Samuel for a short period participated in the war of 1812, and he died in 1874. The maiden name of his mother was Josephine R. Greble, and she was born in Philadelphia, as was her mother, but her grandmother came from Germany about 1735. The mother of our subject died in 1885. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hufty was as follows: William, superintendent of gas works in Camden, New Jersey; John, bank official of Pennsylvania; Samuel, comptroller of Camden, New Jersey; Joseph, a farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Francis, a real estate agent in Washington, D. C.; our subject; Anna, wife of William Irish, a lumber dealer of New York city.

Colonel Hufty was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and later went to Iowa, where he taught school and farmed for two years, and then returned to Camden, New Jersey. About this time the country was being agitated by the outbreak of the Civil war, and he was one of the first to respond to the needs of the Union, enlisting May 25, 1861, in Company B, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, Gen. Philip Kearney commanding the brigade. Beginning with the office of corporal he rose rapidly, serving in every capacity in regular order up to that of colonel. He was in every engagement of his regiment, which was connected with the Army of the Potomac, as well as being in different skirmishes and doing outpost duties. During his term of service he participated in twenty-four regular battles, including the Peninsular campaign under Mc-

Clellan, the second battle of Bull Run, battle of Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, second battle of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Opequan, Fishers' Hill, Cedar Creek, Winchester, siege of Petersburg, capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, and was present at Appomattox, receiving his honorable discharge July 17, 1865.

Returning to a peaceful life, he went into the manufacturing of lumber in Somerset county, Maryland, and there continued for twenty-one years, and during that time served as county commissioner and deputy collector of customs. At the end of that time, however, he removed to Mt. Vernon, locating in the city in July, 1888, and together with J. A. Cloud opened the first bank in Mt. Vernon, called the Skagit River Bank, and afterwards disposed of that interest to the First National Bank. In 1891 he opened a bank in Simms, Whatcom county, Washington, and was there one year when he returned to Mt. Vernon, and has been largely engaged in real estate, insurance and investment enterprises ever since. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected mayor at Mt. Vernon on the citizens' ticket in December, 1902, but resigned in January, 1903. Since he has been in Skagit county he has conducted several farms, but has disposed of all except one. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. His war record is all the more remarkable from the fact that, although he participated in so many battles, he went through the entire campaign with only a slight flesh wound, and was never disabled in the slightest.

HON. THOMAS M. VANCE.

It is an excellent thing to have a good line of ancestors. There is constant inspiration to the descendants to emulate the deeds of their fathers, and thus the influence is greater than in the case of those who are not so near to them in ties of kinship. The subject of this brief biography is a descendant of men who have helped shape the destiny of the country, and he himself is their worthy representative, having gained especial prominence in his profession.

The forebears of the Vance family are Scotch-Irish. The great-grandfather, David Vance, was an early settler in Virginia, and was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war; he took part in the battle at King's Mountain and endured all the hardships of the continental army at Valley Forge. After the war he settled in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and there David Vance, Jr., was born. The latter was an eminent civil engineer and spent his entire life in his native state. In the same county as his father, was born the father of our subject, Zebulon B. Vance, on the 13th of May, 1830. He received his education in Tennessee and in the University of North Carolina; being admitted to the bar in Buncombe county, he practiced law until 1857, when he was elected a member of Congress. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he became colonel of a North Carolina regiment. In 1862 he was chosen governor of North Carolina, in 1864 was re-elected, holding the office until he was succeeded by the military governor, General Canby. In 1870 he was elected United States senator, but, his disability on account of his war service

not yet having been removed, he resigned. He was again elected governor of his state in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the United States senate, and was re-elected three successive times. During the last term of his service his death occurred in Washington in 1894. Governor Vance married Miss Espy, of North Carolina, who was descended from a line of prominent Presbyterian ministers. Four children were born to them, of whom three are now living: Zebulon B., Jr., is now captain of the Eleventh United States Infantry in the Philippine Islands; Charles N. is a bond broker in Washington city.

The other son, Thomas Malvern Vance, whose middle name was given him because his birth occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Malvern Hill, was born in North Carolina on the 6th of September, 1862. He was liberally educated in the University of North Carolina, and received his knowledge of law in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C.; he left the latter institution in 1883, and in February, 1884, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of North Carolina, where he practiced for several years. In 1889 he was presidential elector from the eighth district of his state. He then came west and was appointed by President Cleveland as receiver of the public money at North Yakima, which position he satisfactorily filled for over two years, and then continued his practice there until 1897. In this year he received the appointment as assistant attorney general of Washington, his term expiring in January, 1901. In 1900 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for attorney general of the state, but failed of election as his party was in the minority in the state, and since this time he has been actively engaged in his large law practice in Olympia.

In 1887 Mr. Vance became the husband of Gertrude Wheeler, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; her father was Colonel J. B. Wheeler, of the United State engineers. In all the relations of life Mr. Vance has shown himself to be a worthy citizen and deserving of the high place in society which he holds.

CHARLES STANBRA.

One of the thoroughly successful business men of Whatcom, Washington, and one who has embraced all the opportunities that have come in his way for advancement and progress, is Charles Stanbra, the proprietor of the largest bicycle and gun store in the city, an establishment which has a reputation all over the country. Mr. Stanbra is of English parentage. His father, Henry Thomas Stanbra, was born in Warwickshire in 1820 and came to America in 1849, settling on a farm near Chicago, on a site now occupied by the Pullman car works. Hannah Choping, a native of London, England, had come over on a sailing vessel with Mr. Stanbra, and shortly after their arrival they were married in Chicago.

These parents moved to a farm about ten miles from Caledonia, Minnesota, in 1855, and it was there on March 23, 1859, that their son Charles came into the world. There were four other children in the family, William Thomas, now forty-eight years of age; Jesse, forty-six; Edward, aged forty; and Mary Ann, who died at the age of fourteen. Charles spent the first seven years of his life in Minnesota, and as those were pioneer days in that state, he retains in his memory some of the hardships of that time. One occasion

he remembers in particular, although he was only three years old at the time. This was a ride from the farm to Caledonia together with the rest of the family, the mother driving the team and at the same time holding the baby in her arms, while the father, with his muzzle-loading rifle, kept at bay a blood-thirsty band of Sioux Indians who were pursuing. Their house was burned and the cattle driven off, and the family barely escaped with their lives. While living in Minnesota Charles Stanbra attended a Norwegian school, but on the removal of his parents to Fort Dodge, Iowa, he attended the public schools of that place and also the city high school. He next took a course in the Ames Agricultural and Mechanical College at Ames, Iowa, and in 1883 left that institution thoroughly grounded in the principles of general mechanics. For two years after leaving school he worked in a mine, but in 1885 he opened a shop in Ogden, Iowa, for general mechanical work. Shortly afterward he moved to Creston, Iowa, where he built up a good business and continued it with success for eight years. In 1893 he disposed of his interests in Iowa and came to Whatcom, where he established himself in the general sporting goods and repair business at 1065 Elk street. He occupies both stories of the building, and, besides his general stock of goods, employs four experts in the repairing department. He is now erecting a fine brick block on Railroad avenue, which he will occupy as soon as it is completed. Such an establishment as this is an absolute necessity in every community, and Mr. Stanbra's energy and straightforward business methods have placed him in the front rank of the business men of Whatcom.

On September 10, 1884, Mr. Stanbra was married at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Miss Amanda Elizabeth Tarrence, who is a native Iowan. From this happy union two children were born, Daisy Pearl, on September 16, 1885, and Laurence Glenn, on August 8, 1893. Mr. Stanbra is a strong Prohibitionist, and in religious matters has taken an active interest in the Methodist church since he was seventeen years old, being now the treasurer and a trustee of the First Methodist church at Whatcom. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Good Templars.

SILAS TURNER SMITH.

Silas Turner Smith, one of the representative men of Marysville, Washington, was born February 6, 1854, in Northfield, Maine, and is a son of George Washington Smith, who came of an old Revolutionary family. Both sides in the Civil war had representatives of the Smith family, and they have always been identified with the best interests of the several communities in which they have lived. The father of our subject was a farmer and died in 1901, aged eighty-eight years. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Smith, who came of a good New England family and she died in 1902, aged eighty-one years. Silas T. Smith attended the Northfield schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he engaged in farming, and thus continued for two years, after which he went to Minnesota and worked at logging until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he came west to Puget Sound, locating at Port Gamble, and worked in a sawmill for about a year. He then went to Butte county, California, and was again engaged in sawmill work,

remaining there from 1876 to 1879. His next enterprise was in the line of mining in Nevada, and he thus continued until 1885, when he returned to the Sound and settled in Island county, there engaging in lumbering for four years. In the fall of 1889 he located on a homestead about six miles from Marysville, and made that his home for about three years. He came to the city in 1892, and the following year was one of the organizers of the Marysville State Bank, now being its cashier, which position he has held since the date of its inception. He also was one of the organizers of the Smith Manufacturing Company, in 1899, manufacturers of shingles, and is now its president; he was also an organizer and secretary of the Marysville Shingle Company, organized in 1898. The capacity of the former plant is two hundred and fifty thousand shingles per day. Mr. Smith helped to organize the Clear Lake Shingle Company in 1902, and is now its president; and he is also president of the Barlow Shingle Company, which he helped to organize in 1903. In addition to his many and varied business interests, Mr. Smith is an active Republican, and in 1902 was elected state senator for a term of four years.

November 3, 1884, he was married to Sarah E. Champion, a native of Maine. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Mary, Logan C., Eulalia, Silas Turner, Elizabeth, Margaret and Leona. Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the order of Elks. Few men have been more closely identified with the progress of Marysville, nor are held in higher esteem than Mr. Smith, who is a successful business man, an honorable statesman and good citizen, whose time and money are freely spent in the development of the community and the advancement of its best interests.

WILLIAM G. SWALWELL.

William G. Swalwell is the president of the Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Company of Everett, and has made his home here since 1889. No man has taken a more active or effective part in the upbuilding of the town. The wise system of industrial economics which has been brought to bear in the development of Everett has challenged uniform admiration, for while there has been steady advancement in material lines there has been an entire absence of that inflation of values and that erratic "booming" which have in the past proved the eventual death knell to many of the localities in the west. Here, under the guidance and co-operation of such men as Mr. Swalwell, progress has been made continuously and along safe lines, and in the healthful growth and advancement of the city Mr. Swalwell has been an important factor.

A native of Canada, he was born in Portage du Fort, on the Ottawa river, in 1859. His father, George Swalwell, was born in the province of Ottawa, and his mother was a native of Scotland, but was brought to America during her infancy. In 1889 George Swalwell removed with his family to Washington and engaged in buying and improving real estate on his own account. He built the first house of worship of the Methodists of Everett, and was a devoted member of that church, in which he also held office. He



Wm. G. Stratwell

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was married in Canada to Isabel Duff, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom William G. is the eldest. All are residents of Everett, and the others are: Wellington A., who is the secretary of the Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Company; A. W. and W. F., who are engaged in the real estate business; R. E., who is with the Snohomish Paper Company; J. E., who is in the jewelry business and Joseph A., who is cashier in the First National Bank. The father died in June, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years, but the mother is still living.

In the public schools William G. Swalwell pursued his education, and afterward engaged in general merchandising for nine years. He had previously made a visit to California and the Puget Sound in 1887, and, believing that favorable business opportunities awaited the man of energy in this section of the country, he came to Snohomish county to try his fortune. As soon as he could make arrangements for a home he brought his family and has resided in Washington since. He first located in Tacoma, where he engaged in the real estate business until the following year, when he met Mr. Rucker and together they decided to come to Point Gardner Bay. When he took up his homestead his land was covered with a growth of native timber so dense that the trees on all sides touched the little cabin which he erected. Here his wife had lived for three months before she saw a woman, so wild was the country at that time, but within an almost incredibly short time a great transformation has been wrought in this section of the state. Mr. Swalwell cleared his land, cutting ten thousand railroad ties from his homestead of forty acres. He purchased the land between his homestead and the river and platted it as Swalwell's first addition, in September, 1891, and later he platted the homestead as Swalwell's second addition. He built the McCabe block in the fall, and graded and planked Hewitt avenue at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars and he erected the Swalwell block, a three-story pressed brick structure, the first fine building of the town and still one of its best structures. In this the First National Bank was located until 1900.

In 1892 Mr. Swalwell organized the First National Bank of Everett, became its president, and afterward acquired the stock of others so that he was its sole owner. He held this until 1901, when the bank was consolidated with the Everett National Bank, which now has deposits of over a million dollars. Upon the combination, Mr. Swalwell resigned the position as president, not wishing to be hampered with the arduous duties, but has since been a director in the institution, which thus profits by his wise counsel and experience. He now gives his time exclusively to the Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Company, which has been incorporated, and the stock is held exclusively by himself and his wife. He has erected many frame business blocks and about fifty residences. His own residence was erected here in 1892. In connection with other business pursuits, he is the president of the Mitchell Land & Improvement Company and is one of the large owners of realty here.

Mr. Swalwell was married in Canada, September 17, 1884, to Miss Effie Fowler, a daughter of the Rev. Hiram Fowler, and they have four children: Herbert G., who is attending Whitworth College, of Tacoma; Melvin F., Vivian and Winifred, at home. Mrs. Swalwell is a member of the Methodist church, and the family attend its services. Mr. Swalwell is

one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Everett public library, and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He has always been prominent in the last named organization, which has done much to promote the welfare of Everett, and in the early days he served as a member of the school board and was a member of the first city council of Everett after its incorporation. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally is a chapter Mason and is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Splendid success has crowned his efforts, and to-day he stands among the capitalists of this part of the state who owe their advancement to their own efforts. His labors, moreover, have been of marked value to the community in promoting growth, development and progress, and as a distinguished and honored citizen of this portion of the state he deserves mention in this volume.

WILLIAM POWELL.

William Powell, a prominent and representative citizen of Whatcom, who since 1883 has been identified with the interests of this city, was born February 22, 1836, in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Robert Beatty and Alice (Slater) Powell. The former was born in Ireland, but emigrated to America and settled in Wisconsin, where he engaged in lead mining. He took part in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and died in 1845. The mother was of old English stock and was born at Manchester, a member of the largest calico-printing family in the world. She died in 1873. Our subject was one of a family of ten children. Three brothers and three sisters are deceased. The three surviving sisters are: Mrs. Nancy Reed, of Fargo, North Dakota; Mary, widow of H. E. Burritt, of Bismarck, North Dakota; and Susan, wife of H. B. Brockman, of North Dakota.

William Powell was educated in the common schools of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and in 1854 went into a printing office in Shellsburg, Wisconsin, but a year later embarked in a hardware and tin business, which he continued for two years. In 1857 he went to Minnesota and became interested for the succeeding two years in the buying of grain and produce and shipping to St. Louis. His next business enterprise was a trip to the Pacific coast. He purchased a yoke of cattle and a wagon, and landed at Murphey's camp in Tuolumne county, California, in October, 1860, accompanied by a brother. They started into mining in that vicinity. At the outbreak of the Civil war both brothers desired to offer their services and join a Wisconsin regiment. Funds were low, however, and thus it happened that our subject got no farther east than the territory of Nevada. There for a time he managed a mine named the Yankee Blade, and then returned to California and took charge of the Commercial mine in Nevada county, where he erected a ten-stamp mill. From there Mr. Powell went to the seashore in Klamath county, to mine the sands on the beach, but, this enterprise proving unsatisfactory, he went back to Nevada county and accepted the position of superintendent of the building of a ten-stamp mill at the Erie mine. In 1874 he closed his active mining operations. In company with Jacob Naffziger he went into a hotel business in Nevada City, California, and continued in that line there for seven years.

Mr. Powell then made a trip to Washington territory and arrived in Whatcom on January 31, 1883.

This city has been his home ever since and he has been closely identified with its growth and development. He built the Whatcom House, but soon disposed of it and entered the real estate business, under the firm name of Pettibone, Powell & Pettibone, this being the first business in its line started in Whatcom. The firm quit business in 1884, and in 1887 Mr. Powell resumed activity in this direction, the firm name being Collins & Powell. In 1890 Mr. Collins retired from the business, and a new firm was formed, Powell & Pettibone. Some years later Mr. Pettibone withdrew, and since that time Mr. Powell has continued alone.

Mr. Powell is too active, intelligent and able a man not to have been closely identified with politics. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and was a Republican until 1890. On the Democratic ticket he was elected to the city council in Nevada City in 1881-2-3, but resigned before his term was completed, when he changed his home to Whatcom. He was a member of the school board of Graniteville, California, for several years. In Whatcom he was elected city councilman in 1884 and served until 1890, until the consolidation. In 1894 he was elected councilman at large, and in 1896 was elected from the second ward for two years. In 1899 he was re-elected for two years, and in 1901 was appointed police justice and in 1902 was again selected for the council by the second ward. Mr. Powell is now serving his thirteenth year as city councilman of Whatcom. He is a leading member of his party, and faithfully serves its interests on the leading committees and at the various conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Cascade Toll Route & Mining Company in 1886, a proposed route over the Cascades from Puget Sound to east of the mountains. He assisted in laying the said route, which is now practically the route being followed by the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad. Mr. Powell was, in fact, one of the pathfinders across the Cascades. Few enterprises of any magnitude have been successful in this locality in which he has had no interest.

On July 12, 1870, Mr. Powell was married to Jennie G. Burr, who is a daughter of Chauncy Burr. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut. Her family belongs to old Mayflower stock. Mr. and Mrs. Powell were married at Sacramento, and the one survivor of three daughters is Lida B., who is the wife of Henry A. Cassils, who is associated with Mr. Powell in business. He is a native of Windsor, Ontario. Fraternally Mr. Powell belongs to the orders of United Workmen, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, and held the office of master in the first named organization.

ARTHUR G. PRICHARD.

If there is any nobility, any one class in America which receives more than ordinary homage from the people, it consists of those who have "begun at the bottom and worked their way up." Such a testimonial in regard to a man is a seal of his true worth, and true worth is the only idol before which Americans will bow down. Anyhow, there is a kind of dramatic interest attaching to the man who has come from small things to great, and his career is always emulated by the generations that come after him. The life of Mr.

Prichard has some of these elements in it, and is certainly worthy of a place in a history of Tacoma.

His grandfather and father were born at Granville, Licking county, Ohio. His father's name was Anthony P., who was during a part of his life a druggist, but later learned the old-time system of telegraphy. He was an operator on the first line that went through Ohio, and in 1873 he went to the state of New York, where he became manager for the Western Union. He filled that responsible place for about ten years, and then in 1884 came to Tacoma, where he lived up to the time of his death, which occurred February 21, 1903. He was not actively engaged in business at the time. He married Miss Louisa A. Leas, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and is still living.

Arthur G. Prichard was the son of the above parents and was the third generation of the family to be born in Granville, Ohio, his birth occurring there on May 28, 1871. He was thirteen years old when he came to Tacoma, and obtained his high school education in this city. At the age of fifteen he began work for the Pacific National Bank as office boy, and for the next fifteen years was as much a part of the bank as he had been before of the home. Officers and other employes came and went, but he was a "sticker," and through his ability and persistence he gradually worked himself up to the position of assistant cashier. On March 1, 1902, he resigned that place to accept the office of cashier with the Fidelity Trust Company, which is the position he now holds. He has learned banking from the ground up, and his thorough qualifications as a banker, added to the valuable experience which he gained from the financial stringency of '93, have placed him in very close and confidential relations with the business community.

In June, 1901, Mr. Prichard was married to Miss Mattie D. Baker, who is the sister of John S. Baker, the president of the Fidelity Trust Company. One son has come into their home, whom they have named John Gilman Prichard. Mr. Prichard is a member of the Union Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and by his enterprise and business ability has made for himself a splendid reputation in the city.

FRANK VORHIES HOGAN.

Frank V. Hogan is a typical American citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the republic, making the most of his own opportunities and steadily working his way upward to success and to all that is desirable and ennobling in life. He was born at Bastrop, Texas, February 9, 1838, and is a son of John D. and Hortense (Vorhies) Hogan, the former a native of Tennessee and of Scotch-Irish descent, while the latter was born in Kentucky. The father was a medical practitioner, and his death occurred in Waco, Texas, in 1890, at the age of ninety-four years, having for sixty years followed the practice of his chosen calling. In the family of Dr. and Mrs. Hogan were five children, three sons and two daughters, as follows: Virginia, the deceased wife of A. P. Swisher, of Austin, Texas; Frank V., the subject of this review; Shields A., a resident of Waco, Texas; Kate, the wife of William Baker, of Texas; and John M., who also makes his home in the Lone Star state.

Frank Vorhies Hogan received his education in the Texas Military School

at Bastrop, and after completing his studies, at the age of twenty years, joined the Texas Rangers, in which he served for two years. In March, 1861, he enlisted in the state service at San Antonio, Texas, and in the following April was mustered into the Confederate army under Colonel J. R. Baylor, entering I. C. Stafford's Company E, his services continuing throughout the entire struggle. He entered the ranks as a private, but was subsequently promoted to the position of lieutenant, thence to captain, and was later made major of Baird's Battalion. After the close of the war he went to Galveston and later to Brenham, Texas, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits under the firm name of Hogan, Franklin & Company, thus continuing until 1869. Disposing of his interest therein in that year he removed to Waco, Texas, where he resumed the mercantile business in company with his brother, operations being conducted under the firm style of F. V. & S. A. Hogan, and they continued as merchants for three years, after which they embarked in the real estate business, thus continuing until 1880, during which time they were very successful in their operations. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Hogan went to California and engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco, and eight years later, in 1888, came to Washington, first locating in Tacoma, where he resumed his real estate labors under the firm name of Hogan, Catron & Company. In the fall of 1889 he arrived in Anacortes, where he purchased an interest in the townsite, and operated at this point for the firm until the year of the terrible financial panic, when he returned to Tacoma. In December, 1890, he was elected the first mayor of Anacortes, and after returning to Tacoma he resumed his real estate and insurance business, which he continued until 1896, and during the year of 1897 and 1898 he served as deputy county clerk. In 1899 he went to British Columbia and was there engaged in the wholesale grain, flour and feed business until 1900, when he came again to Anacortes and resumed his real estate and insurance operations. Wherever known Mr. Hogan is held in high regard, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

THOMAS B. WALLACE.

Among the business men of Tacoma, Washington, none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the Evergreen state than Thomas B. Wallace. He was born in Lexington, Missouri, on the 25th of November, 1858, and is of Scotch descent, his parents having been among the early settlers of Kentucky. They removed to Missouri in the early forties, and to them three children were born, one daughter and two sons, Nettie B., Thomas B. and Hugh C.

Thomas B. Wallace, the immediate subject of this biography, received his education in the public schools of Lexington, Missouri, and when he was eighteen years of age joined the United States Engineering Corps, and served three years in surveying the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In the spring of 1882 he resigned his position with the government and came to Tacoma in July of that year, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1886 he was one of the organizers of the Pacific National Bank of Tacoma, serving for three years as its cashier. He was also one of the incorporators of the Fidelity

Trust Company of Tacoma in 1889, of which he served as president until 1898, and is still connected as a director.

During the Klondike excitement Mr. Wallace was one of the promoters and builders of the aerial tramway across the Chilkoot Pass in Alaska, and was its manager for eighteen months. He has been connected with many of the most important enterprises of the city of Tacoma, notable among which were the projecting and building of the electric street railroads of the city, begun as early as 1888, and with which he is still connected. Recently he has taken an active interest in the Interurban railroad between Tacoma and Seattle, an enterprise just completed, and which is meeting with marked success. He has also been one of the trustees of the Annie Wright Seminary since its foundation, the leading institution of learning in the city.

In the year 1896 Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Darnall, of Lexington, Kentucky, the daughter of George W. Darnall, Esq., of that state. They have three children, all born in Tacoma: Hugh C., Darnall and Margaret. In politics Mr. Wallace has been a life-long Democrat.

ALBERT H. WRIGHT.

Albert H. Wright, junior member of the firm of Tyler & Wright, locators of timber claims and homesteads, and dealers in timber, mines and mining stock, with offices in the Sunset block at Whatcom, Washington, was born January 5, 1846, at Hudson, Ohio. He is a son of Orris Curtis and Elizabeth (Reese) Wright, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Pennsylvania.

Orris Curtis Wright was born in Onondaga county, New York, and came of Revolutionary stock. The family is one of prominence in that state, and produced Governor Galusha Wright. Orris Curtis was a miller by trade and followed the milling business until his death in 1869. The mother of our subject was of Holland-Dutch descent. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Wright died in November, 1891. The children of these parents were: Major Myron T., who received his death wound at Savannah, in 1865, when in command of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry; Albert H. served in Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry; Dr. Norman E., a physician at Berea, Ohio, died in 1895; Orris Curtis, a locomotive engineer on what is now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, died in January, 1857, at the age of twenty-one years; David B. was for many years construction foreman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, now resides retired at East Cleveland, Ohio; Mary A. Clark died in 1894, at Medina, Ohio; Sarah Bishop died in 1857, at Little Rock, Arkansas; Lydia Sabin died in 1865, at Olmstead Falls, Ohio; Helen J. died in 1861, at Johnson's Corners, Ohio; and Mrs. Chloe S. Holmes, who is the widow of Henry M. Holmes, resides at Berea, Ohio; the other member of the family being our subject.

Albert H. Wright received his early education in the public schools at Johnson's Corners, Ohio, and after one term and a half at a select school at Doylestown, Ohio, ran away to enlist for service in the Civil war. This was in 1863 and he entered Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio, as a private. He had



A. H. Wright

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many experiences, and belonged to the detachment which pursued and captured Morgan the raider. His was the first regiment to lead the advance on Cumberland Gap in Tennessee, and also took some part in the battle at Strawberry Plains. After completing this term of service, Mr. Wright returned to the army as a substitute for his eldest brother, the latter being a man of family. This enlistment was in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio National Guards, and he took part in the engagement of Fort Stevens in 1864. He was discharged in August, 1864, and returned home and began the business of chair-maker, in which he accidentally cut off the end of his thumb. This prevented a re-enlistment in the army, and he worked for several years at the carpenter trade in the neighborhood of Berea, Ohio. Later he went to Michigan, and there taught school for several years. Upon his return to Ohio he became traveling salesman for the Cleveland Oil Company, during his term of eighteen months with them seeing much of the northwest country. In 1885 he went to Kansas and taught school there for four years, and then came to Washington. He crossed the state line on April 1, 1886.

The first year in Washington was spent by Mr. Wright in clearing land and teaching school, and then he took up a ranch in Columbia Valley. On November 10, 1889, the day prior to the admission of Washington as a state, in a little log house near Sumas, he was united in marriage to Mary G. Ambrose, a daughter of a Mason county, Illinois, farmer. At this time she was teaching school near Marion Center, Kansas. One son, Myron A., was born August 27, 1890, who is now a student at school.

Mr. Wright was in charge of a sawmill property near Sumas for one year, and in 1890 he assisted in taking the United States census. As one of the best informed and most intelligent and responsible men of his locality, he was made school director and justice of the peace in Columbia Valley, and in 1896 was made county assessor of Whatcom county. In 1897 he removed from the ranch to the city of Whatcom. He served two years as county assessor and worked hard in the purchasing of the right of way for the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railway; the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railway; and purchasing timber for the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company.

In 1902 he formed a partnership with Thomas Tyler under the firm name of Tyler & Wright, an organization covering many lines of activity and one of the leading business concerns of the city. Mr. Wright is president of the American Eagle Mining Company, which is incorporated for one million, seven hundred thousand dollars, owning property on Ruth Mountain, Whatcom county. He is also connected to a degree with the Copper King Mining Company, owning property near Sumas, incorporated for one million, five hundred thousand dollars. At the organization of the Whatcom-Skagit Interurban Railway Company, Mr. Wright was elected secretary. He is also secretary of the Silver Lake Mining and Development Company.

In politics Mr. Wright is an independent, but takes an active interest in local affairs, as becomes a good citizen. Both he and wife belong to the United Presbyterian church. He is a leading member of the Commercial Club, and one of Whatcom's most progressive and enterprising citizens.

HON. GEORGE DYSART.

The great new west, with all its vast opportunities and openings in every line, had been an ideal place for young men, and among other professions it has proved an attractive place for the bright and ambitious lawyer; one of the leading young attorneys of the city of Centralia is Hon. George Dysart, who cast in his fortunes with the state when it was first admitted to the Union and has made an enviable reputation in his chosen calling. The blood of Scotch-Irish ancestors runs in this gentleman's veins. His grandfather, James Dysart, was an emigrant from Londonderry, Ireland, who located in Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, and became one of the early farmers of that section; he was a Scotch Presbyterian and a man who was well known for his sturdy character. His son, Joseph Dysart, was born in Newton Hamilton in 1823, married Maria Martin, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and when a young man moved to the vicinity of Princeton, Illinois, where he was one of the successful farmers of that region. In 1868 he moved with his family to Nemaha county, Nebraska, purchased land and in time had a fine farm. His death occurred October 2, 1876, when he was fifty-three years of age; he had been a staunch Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church and an excellent man. His wife survived until 1892 and died in her sixtieth year. The five children born to these estimable parents are all living.

George Dysart was the youngest of the family and is the only one in the state of Washington; his birth occurred at Princeton, Illinois, June 26, 1865. As he was only a child when he was taken to Nebraska, most of his training was received in that state; after completing his course in the common schools he took a course of study in the Nebraska State Normal School and was then prepared for the profession of law in the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1887. He at once returned to Nebraska, located in Lincoln and was connected for a time with the law firm of Billingsley and Woodward. But soon after, acting upon the little aphorism of Horace Greeley, he went west in 1889 and became a citizen of the newly admitted state of Washington. He hung out his shingle as a practicing attorney in Centralia in the month of August of that year, and he has ever since been in the front rank of the legal fraternity of the city. He has been active in politics, and on the Republican ticket was elected in 1890 to the state legislature. During the following session he was a prominent member of the lower house, and instituted many bills for the improvement of public affairs in the state; he was the author of the Committing bill, which provided for the committing of boys to the state reform school; he was also appointed a committee of one to re-district the state for judicial purposes. In 1896 Mr. Dysart was elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, and served the county very ably in that capacity for his term of two years. His private practice is large; he is attorney for a number of the lumber companies in the vicinity of Centralia, among them the Centralia Shingle Mills, the McCormick Lumber Company, the H. J. Miller Lumber Company, the Salzer Valley Lumber Company and the H. H. Martin Lumber Company. He also represents sixteen large fire insurance companies. At the first city election in Centralia he was chosen police judge, in 1890 was appointed justice of the peace for

the county, has served as deputy county assessor, and in all matters affecting the public interest of city or county he has been a leading spirit.

On the 1st of January, 1891, Mr. Dysart celebrated his marriage to Miss Cora Butler, who was born in Kansas and is the daughter of Leslie Butler, now of Hood river, Oregon. They now have three children, Avis, Lloyd Butler and Lorna. The family reside in one of Centralia's pleasant homes and are very popular in society circles. Mr. Dysart is a stockholder in many financial concerns, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

FRANK D. HILL.

When one considers the throngs of youth who are constantly pouring into the centers of trade, industry and arts of all kinds, it is a source of surprise that the supply of available men is not superabundant for the demand, but when the call is always coming forth for men to fill good positions, we stop to find the cause of this discrepancy. It is not far to seek. While there are thousands who can go the round of the treadmill of common duties which require little or no thought, there are few who can really act and carry into execution matters of some moment. And it is a pleasure to find one in the person of the subject of this biography who has filled satisfactorily various places in the world's activity and is privileged to be classed among the men who can do.

He is the son of George and Sarah (Wood) Hill, who were both natives of the old Buckeye state and are now living in Tacoma, having come here about six years ago. Mr. Hill has followed the occupation of a brick contractor all his life. Frank D. Hill was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after the usual period of mental training began the contracting business with his brother, which they carried on together in Cincinnati for some time. The year 1889 was a favorite year for the advent of new settlers to Tacoma and Washington in general, and Mr. Hill came to Tacoma at that time and first went into the postoffice, where he was employed for four years as general superintendent. He then went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad in the capacity of draughtsman in the land department at Tacoma. After remaining in this position for a little over two years, he was the choice of the Republican party of Pierce county for assessor and was elected in the fall of 1900. He was re-elected in 1902 by acclamation.

By profession Mr. Hill is an architect, and follows that pursuit as far as his official duties permit. To sum up his character in a few words, we would say that Mr. Hill is a quiet, unassuming man who goes about his work with a determination that brooks no obstacles and is always ready to act. In 1890 Mr. Hill went back to Cincinnati and married the lady of his choice, Miss Ella May Lane. They now have two bright children in their home, Helen Sarah and Curtis Lane.

PHIL BRAUTIGAM.

The firm of Brautigam Brothers, lumber manufacturers, does an extensive business and has a mill three miles southeast of Napavine, where they run a saw and planing mill and manufacture the finest kinds of lumber entering into the construction of residences, such as scrolls and mouldings. These gentlemen have been engaged in the business for the past fifteen years, having had a plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, previous to their coming to this state, and they understand the business from the bottom up, including the construction of their own mill. They make up mostly fir timber, but they also have some cedar. They have a strip of timber tributary to the mill which is two miles wide and five miles long, thus affording a supply of material for ten years.

As the name implies, Mr. Brautigam is of German ancestry; his father and mother, Jacob and Magtalia (Teisen) Brautigam, were born in the fatherland, and the former came to the United States when a single young man and took up his residence in Avon, Ohio. In 1843 he removed to Michigan, where he followed his occupation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1893, after his span of life had covered seventy years. His devoted wife followed him in 1896, when she, too, was in her seventieth year. Nine children were born to the parents, and all but one are living.

The brothers Phil and Joseph are the only members in this state; the former was born in Salem, Michigan, April 1, 1866, and the latter was born January 16, 1861. They were educated in their native state and there learned the lumber business. Seeking broader opportunities in the west, Phil came to Seattle, Washington, on November 29, 1895, and followed milling in that vicinity until he came to his present location in 1898. Joseph came March 2, 1901. In 1902 Phil was married to Miss Rachel Crowley, and they have one child. Joseph is also married, and has three children. The brothers live together and have an excellent reputation for business reliability in the county.

ROBERT YOUNG.

America, with its splendid opportunities and undeveloped natural resources, is continually attracting from other countries men of enterprise, education and energy, who, taking advantage of conditions in the new world, develop important business interests, contributing to the wealth of the country as well as to individual gain. Of this class Robert Young, mining engineer, Tacoma, Washington, is a representative. He is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. His father, John Young, was a practical mining man, interested in mining in Scotland throughout his entire life. The son, born at a mine, obtained a good education in the schools of Glasgow, and after graduating in the high school of that city and later pursuing a full course in Andersonian University, with a view to following the profession of a mining engineer, he sought practical experience in that line. Mr. Young supplemented his university course by a five years' engagement with a practical mining engineer, not only doing office work but also gaining actual field and underground

mining experience in the mines of his native country, afterwards obtaining a government certificate as a competent mine manager under the Mines Regulation Act.

When that period had elapsed Mr. Young was thoroughly qualified to practice his profession, which he has since followed with excellent success, because of his thorough knowledge of the work in principle and detail. He continued to live in Scotland until 1890, and for sixteen years previous had supervision of important mining and engineering enterprises, which gave to him broad, practical experience. In the year mentioned he came from the land of the heather to the United States, making his way to Tacoma in order to supervise and open up gold, copper, coal and iron mines in King and other counties for a syndicate of capitalists. He established his home in Tacoma, where he has since resided, although his duties take him to various points in Montana, the Northwest Territory and Alaska. He has large financial interests in a number of mining enterprises and has become noted as a thoroughly competent and experienced man in his profession, so that his services are constantly in demand. He is never at a loss for an engagement, and the important nature of his work brings to him gratifying returns.

Mr. Young was married in Scotland in 1879 to Miss Mary Findley, and to them have been born four children: Margaret Scott, John Barrie, Ethel Mary and William Chrystal. The family home is at 804 South L street, where the hospitality and cheer of the household is greatly enjoyed by the many friends that the family have made since becoming residents of Tacoma.

RICHARD P. CAMPBELL.

The efficient and popular postmaster of Aberdeen, Washington, is the son of J. P. and Caroline (Hargrave) Campbell. His father, who is of Scotch descent, is a native of Fountain county, Indiana, and has been a successful and prominent farmer of that county for many years. His wife was also born in that vicinity and is still living. The family is well known in that part of the Hoosier state.

Richard P. Campbell was born on a farm at Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, in 1864, his birthplace being practically the same as his father's. He enjoyed a good education, finishing at the Attica high school. He began life as a teacher, and his occupation lay mainly in that direction, in his own and surrounding counties, until 1886, when he came to Aberdeen to take the principalship of the high school here, and during his term of office he also graded the schools. He was principal of the high school for two years but then gave up the teaching profession and embarked in the real estate business. He also served as city clerk for a year. While dealing in real estate he was in partnership with S. W. Pearson, and this firm continued until the summer of 1902, and in addition to their large realty transactions they conducted a mercantile establishment.

In the summer of 1902 Mr. Campbell was appointed postmaster of Aberdeen, the Republican party urging him for this place. He took charge of the office on August 1, 1902, and at the same time discontinued his connection with the real estate business. Aberdeen is a second-class office, with a busi-

ness of over ten thousand dollars a year, and four clerks and two city carriers are employed.

On March 30, 1899, Mr. Campbell was married in Aberdeen to Miss Myrtle Barrett, and they have two children, Richard and Isolene. Since coming to Aberdeen Mr. Campbell has taken a foremost place among the citizens, and has taken a citizen's part in all matters affecting the public welfare, besides being faithful in the performance of the other duties which fall to his lot.

ROBERT L. KLINE.

This gentleman is one of the prominent citizens of Whatcom county, Washington, and besides excellent success in business affairs has gained a remarkable record as a public servant in different capacities. His ancestry goes back to Germany, where his father Jacob was a native of Alsace, but came to America in 1832 and settled in St. Augustine, Pennsylvania. He followed the occupation of contractor and builder, and the last years of his life were spent in Whatcom, Washington, where he died at the age of eighty-four. After he had come to this country he married Miss Mary Cox, who was a native of Pennsylvania and was of an old American family; she died in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1881, at the age of sixty-four. One of their sons, Daniel J., is fifty-four years old and is a farmer at Welcome, Washington; James, who is forty-seven years old, is superintendent of a coal mine in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lucy M. Gorman, one of the three daughters of these parents, died in Blair county, Pennsylvania, at the age of thirty-six; Mrs. Elizabeth Marrow died at the age of twenty-two in Blair county; and the surviving daughter, Mrs. Anna Kinney, is a widow living at Fairhaven, Washington.

Robert L. Kline was born to the above parents at St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1858, and he remained in the place of his birth for the first sixteen years, attending the public schools. It was natural that he would turn to mining, that being the principal industry of that region, and at this time, when many boys are still in school, he became a miner and driver, and before he left the business was superintendent of the Blaine Run colliery at Coalport, Pennsylvania. But he had conceived and cherished the idea of coming to the newer country of the west, and in the fall of 1885 he put his thought into action, and with his wife and child settled in Whatcom county, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on the Nooksack river, twenty miles from the town of Whatcom. The country was pretty much developed then, and Mr. Kline may be considered one of the pioneers in agriculture in that part of the state. He was a successful farmer there for fifteen years, but on the first of the year 1901 leased his estate to his brother Daniel and moved to Whatcom, where he has since resided. In partnership with Hugh Eldridge, he is in the real estate business, with offices on the ground floor of the Pike building, and in this latest venture as well as in his previous career he has ever been very prosperous.

Mr. Kline's career as public official began in 1889, when he was elected supervisor of district No. 41 of the state, and beginning with 1891 he served



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two terms as assessor of Whatcom county; in 1895 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office for four years. In 1898 he was elected county commissioner, and two years later was re-elected; while an incumbent of this office he was largely instrumental in improving the condition of public roads in the county, and this great interest in public improvement was highly complimented in 1902, when the superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the United States public roads inspection expressed himself in saying the condition of the public roads in Whatcom county had no equal on the Pacific coast. In 1895 Mr. Kline was appointed by Judge Hanford of the United States circuit court to the office of United States commissioner, and since then has been twice re-appointed, his term expiring in 1905. He has been secretary of the Whatcom County Agricultural Association since 1900; in politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In September, 1881, Mr. Kline was married in St. Augustine, Pennsylvania, to Miss Etta M. Gates, born in Pennsylvania; a daughter of H. A. and Mary Gates. James Harry is the oldest of their children, being eighteen years old and a student in the high school; Mary, aged thirteen, is also in school; and Glenwood is six years old.

EDWARD T. MATHES.

Edward T. Mathes, principal of the State Normal School at Whatcom, Washington, was born August 9, 1866, in Fulton, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, of German parents. After attending common schools in his childhood, he later entered Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1889 with double honors, receiving special science honor and senior oratorical prize.

After graduation he began the work of teaching, commencing as principal of the public schools at Wathena, Kansas, where he remained two years, when he was elected professor of mathematics and history in Wichita University at Wichita, Kansas; he was also elected associate president of the same institution, but in 1892 was elected superintendent of the city schools of Lyons, Kansas, which position he held two years. He was re-elected a third term, but resigned to take charge of Dr. Martin's Seminary for young ladies in St. Joseph, Missouri. In December, 1895, he was called to the chair of history and civics in the State Normal School at Lewiston, Idaho. In May, 1899, he was elected principal of the State Normal School at Whatcom, Washington, which position he still fills with much ability. In 1897 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *in cursu*, from the literary department of Omaha University, Bellevue College. The work *in cursu* was upon the subjects of history and economics, and his graduating thesis was upon the pregnant subject, "National Revenues."

In addition to his scholastic duties Dr. Mathes has lectured extensively, his work in that direction including three hundred public discourses before general audiences, in addition to a large amount of institute efforts. His institute work covers more than fifty engagements in several different states. Dr. Mathes has also written several small booklets upon educational topics, and is now preparing a book upon the history of training schools which will be a very exhaustive work upon this subject.

In 1892 Dr. Mathes was united in marriage with Helen L. Jones, of Wichita, Kansas. Under the able management of Dr. Mathes the State Normal School has had a phenomenal growth, enrolling four hundred students in the normal department in the fourth year. Through his energy and on account of his ability as an instructor and executive head, this school has attained national reputation, and, justly so, for it is one of the most thorough institutions of its kind in the United States.

HENRY A. WHITE.

Henry A. White, a leading druggist of Whatcom, Washington, as well as a prominent citizen of that city, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1853. He is a son of Anson and Mary (Kidder) White. Anson White was a farmer and native of New York, and was killed at the siege of Atlanta, Georgia, August 22, 1864. His wife is a daughter of Captain Kidder, who owned a number of sailing vessels plying along the Atlantic coast between New York and Boston. Both the White and Kidder families came of English ancestry, but were located in America many generations ago. Mrs. White is still living, and makes her home in Whatcom. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anson White, namely: Henry A., Alson C., who is a farmer of Nebraska; Rose, who was a teacher in the schools of Wisconsin.

Henry A. White was educated in the grammar and high schools of Portage City, Wisconsin, later attending the Whitewater State Normal School, and the Monroe high school at Monroe, Wisconsin, completing his literary studies in 1871. For the following ten terms he taught school at different places in Wisconsin, Montana, South Dakota, Kansas and Texas, and during all this time he was adding to his store of information and making up his mind as to his choice of a profession. In 1875 he embarked in a drug business at Riverside, Minnesota, in partnership with his uncle Libbeus White, with whom he continued one year, and then worked for Dr. Cannon for one year more. Between the years 1876 and 1883 he divided his attention between teaching school and conducting drug store, and in the latter year he removed to Whatcom, where he established himself as a druggist, and has continued to occupy the same location ever since. During his long residence in Whatcom he has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people, and enjoys a fine trade gathered from the best residents of the city.

In politics Mr. White is a staunch, intelligent and active Democrat. He was the one to introduce the cultivation of eastern oysters in the state. After talking to the fish commissioner he finally succeeded in having experiments made with them, and proved that the eastern oyster could be successfully cultivated, writing many papers upon the subject. So widely did his papers circulate that many became interested, and he easily secured capital to carry on the enterprise. Mr. White organized the Bellingham Oyster Company, with a capital stock of twenty-one thousand shares of a par value of one dollar, which has increased to three dollars. This enterprise, organized in the spring of 1902, has seven hundred acres of deeded oyster land, the finest in the state for that purpose, and it is located on Samish flats in Skagit county.

They grow the transplanted eastern oyster very successfully, and they will place their product in all markets west of Chicago, and expect to successfully compete with companies organized in San Francisco twenty-two years ago. The conditions existing in this locality conduce toward the rapid growth of the oyster in Puget Sound, and they gain a size in six months not reached in three years in eastern waters. Mr. White is president of the company; William Spiers is vice president; Fred P. Offerman, treasurer; J. W. Román, secretary. As all the conditions are particularly favorable, there being no pests, a natural ground, fine climate, the future of this company is assured, and there is no doubt but that it is destined to be a leader not only in the west but throughout the country.

On June 1, 1902, Mr. White was married to Miss Winona Lewis, of Fairhaven, and a daughter of William Lewis, of Fairhaven, an old American family which originated in Scotland. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, and a member of the Order of Ben Hur. A large portion of the present prosperity of Whatcom is due to the efforts of Mr. White, who is one of its most energetic and successful business men and public-spirited citizens.

HON. GEORGE MCCOY.

Hon. George McCoy is one of the highly regarded citizens of the state of Washington, is not only prominent in the business circles, being one of the leading lumber manufacturers, but has also left his impress on the public affairs of the community, having been chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the legislative body of the state, where he was influential in securing needful laws in the interests of different classes.

His parents were James and Margaret (Galligan) McCoy, and were both natives of Ireland, from where they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1848. Here the elder McCoy became a prominent citizen, held various town offices and devoted his active career to the work of the farm. He died in 1890, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife had preceded him by a year, passing away at the age of seventy-five. They had ten children, eight of whom are living.

The birth of George McCoy occurred in Green county, Wisconsin, January 13, 1865, and the good Scotch-Irish blood flowing in his veins has probably been an inheritance having something to do with his subsequent success. He was reared in his native state, was graduated in the high school at Evansville, and got his first experience in lumbering by working three years in that industry in the northern part of the state. He came to his present place in October, 1890, and at once set to work to erect a mill one mile south of Napavine. This was destroyed by fire in 1895, and as he had no insurance it was a severe loss to the young lumberman; but, nothing daunted, he at once rebuilt and now has a splendid plant with a daily capacity of thirty-five or forty thousand feet of lumber, and the product finds a ready sale. He has eight hundred acres of land, six hundred of it covered with fir timber, with some cedar. Thirty-five men are in his employ, and his profitable business is being constantly extended; he maintains a market for some of his products in the eastern part of the state across the mountains. The Lewis River Boom and

Logging Company was incorporated in November, 1902, with Mr. McCoy as president and E. A. Frost secretary and treasurer. The company has built, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, an immense boom—the largest in the state—at the mouth of Lewis river, which will prove of inestimable value to loggers, who hitherto have had no way of getting their logs cared for.

Aside from his business interests Mr. McCoy has found time to devote to politics, and has been twice elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket and is now serving in his second term. He has been prominent in the passage of many of the bills during this time; he introduced a bill to secure the right of way for logging roads; was foremost in procuring the passage of that important bill to prevent the state lands from going into the hands of speculators; and it may be said that he was ever willing to put forth his utmost efforts to advance the welfare of the state.

In 1893 Mr. McCoy celebrated his marriage to Miss Eleanor Burdick, who was a native of his own state and the daughter of Austin Burdick, of Edgerton, Wisconsin. He now has two sons, both born in Lewis county, Austin B. and Allan. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy belong to the Congregational church, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. McCoy enjoys a high reputation for his business integrity and his excellent principles of public citizenship.

HARRY E. LUTZ.

The Lutz family of to-day is descended from a people of that name who were originally citizens of Germany, but early in the eighteenth century, because of religious persecution, were compelled to leave the fatherland, and, joining the thousands of others of similar belief, not only in Germany but in England, emigrated to America, where the sect flourished under the tolerant rule of William Penn and his successors, and became one of the great Protestant churches, whose ramifications are now in every part of the United States.

Michael Lutz was the founder of the American branch of the family, and he came over from Germany in 1725, and settled near the Moravians of eastern Pennsylvania. His home was first in Chester county, but he later moved to what is now Northampton county and settled on a farm five miles northeast of Hellertown, among the foothills of the Lehigh range. In this region some of his descendants are still living, with their quaint, simple, and old-country customs, which have remained unchanged with them for generations, and this family is a fine type of the better and more successful Pennsylvania Germans. Michael Lutz died about 1760. His younger son Ulrich Lutz, born in 1738, died in 1790, married Elizabeth Deis, born in 1743, died in 1818, the daughter of an immigrant from Zweibruecken, Germany. Their son Jacob Lutz, born September 5, 1762, died September 5, 1824; married Elizabeth Demuth, born in 1755, died in 1841, the daughter of a Dunkard preacher of Quakertown, Pennsylvania, who was a brother-in-law of Rev. Christian Sauer, the first German printer and publisher of a newspaper in America. Jacob Lutz was a Revolutionary soldier when seventeen years of age.

The great-grandson of Michael Lutz and son of Jacob Lutz was the Hon. Samuel Lutz, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1789. In 1802 his father and the entire family journeyed in two canvas covered wagons to Ohio and settled on a farm in Saltcreek township, Pickaway county, where Samuel spent the remainder of his long life of one hundred and one and a half years. As a boy he had an inclination for mathematics, and his ambition led him to become a surveyor. In 1812 he enlisted in Colonel James Renick's mounted militia for service in defense of Fort Stevenson, but the company arrived after the repulse of the British. Samuel Lutz engaged in the cattle business on an extensive scale and was the first man from his vicinity to drive cattle over the Alleghany mountains to the eastern markets. He was elected justice of the peace and served for several terms. He was a strong Whig and Republican and was elected to the Ohio legislature four times, in 1830, 1831, 1835 and 1849. Although he was a surveyor and legislator, the occupation of which he was most proud throughout his life was farming. In March, 1889, twelve hundred people assembled at his home in Saltcreek township to celebrate his one hundredth birthday. This was a notable occasion, a temporary auditorium being built near the residence to accommodate the crowd. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were received from President Harrison, Governor Foraker and other prominent men.

John A., the son of Hon. Samuel Lutz, was born on the old homestead in Saltcreek township, December 29, 1824. When a youth he taught school in that neighborhood, and later entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, where he graduated in 1853, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later that of Master of Arts. He studied law and was admitted to practice at Circleville in 1855. He was a man of literary tastes, and for more than thirty years was a frequent contributor to the Circleville *Union Herald*. He was an ardent Republican, and, besides his active career as a lawyer, took a prominent part in public enterprises. For sixteen years he was a trustee of the Institution for Imbecile Youth at Columbus, first appointed by Governor Tod; he was a member of the county board of school examiners; was president of the Pickaway County Bible Society and of the County Sunday-school Association, his church being the Presbyterian. He achieved great prominence at the Pickaway county bar, which lost a valuable member when he died at Circleville, April 16, 1900. In 1855 John A. Lutz was married. Her death occurred August 26, 1894.

Of this marriage Harry E. Lutz was born, at Circleville, Ohio, September 18, 1860. His educational advantages were of the very best. In 1879 he graduated at his father's alma mater, Wittenberg College, and then spent two years traveling in Europe and the Holy Land, acquiring a knowledge of the modern languages. He has gained considerable distinction as a traveler, student and writer. After his return from his foreign travels, there was published from his pen a book of travels entitled "A Student's Views Abroad," the preface of which contains the following: "This volume consists of extracts from my journals and published letters concerning a two years' tour through Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, England, Scotland and Ireland. The entire book was writ-

ten amid the scenes described. I was fresh from college when the trip was begun, and was not yet twenty-one years of age when I returned home. The book records the impressions of a student, and I have made no changes in it to correspond with subsequent opinions which I may have formed." The style of this work is succinct, the descriptions are vivid and entertaining, and the volume contains much of value.

On his return to Circleville Mr. Lutz took up the study of law with his father, and eventually became associated with him. He took a prominent part in Republican politics, and was twice postmaster of his home town, first by appointment by President Arthur in 1884, and again in 1889 by President Harrison. At the same time he was engaged in the newspaper business as editor of the *Circleville Herald*. In 1890 Mr. Lutz came to Port Angeles and with his brother, Samuel J. Lutz, established what is now the oldest mercantile house in Clallam county; that is, no other firm then in existence survived the panic and is doing business to-day. The boot, shoe and clothing firm of S. J. Lutz & Company is the largest of the kind in the town, and for some time they maintained a branch at Port Crescent. In 1895 Mr. Lutz organized the Bank of Clallam county at Port Angeles, which is the oldest and leading bank of the town. He is the president, Hon. C. F. Clapp is vice president, and S. J. Lutz is also an officer.

Mr. Lutz was married January 1, 1895, at Circleville, to Miss Florence Haswell, whose family were neighbors to Mr. Lutz's. There were four children born of this union, all boys: Ralph, a student at Stanford University; Donald, Harold and Hugh.

ALONZO S. TAYLOR.

There is in the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and in the career of the business or professional men fighting the everyday battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter, but for a man thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble lessons in the life of a man who with a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart conquers adversity, and, toiling on through the workaday years of a life career, finds that he has won not only success but also something far greater and higher—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom years of active life have brought him in contact.

Such a career has been that of Alonzo S. Taylor, who is yet a young man but is prominent and respected in the business world. He resides in Everett, where since 1895 he has been president of the Union Trust Company. Mr. Taylor was born September 22, 1867, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a son of William G. and Catherine E. (Seaman) Taylor. The father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was of Irish lineage. The family was established in America in 1804 by the grandfather of our subject, who left the Emerald Isle in order to gain a home in the new world. He took up his abode in Ohio, and it was in that state that William G. Taylor was reared. He became a broker and died in 1898, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine E. Seaman, was a native of New York and



W. Taylor

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was of English lineage. She is still living at the age of sixty years, and makes her home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. By her marriage she became the mother of four sons and two daughters, of whom Alonzo S. is the eldest. The others are L. Henry, William T., Stuart A., Katherine E. and Mary R. Katherine is the wife of Beverly L. Worden, and Mary R. is the wife of Alexander M. Candee.

At the age of seventeen years Alonzo S. Taylor put aside his text books, having at that time been a student in the schools of Milwaukee. He then entered upon his career in the banking business, accepting a clerkship in the Commercial Bank of his native city, where he remained until July, 1800. At that time he went to West Superior, Wisconsin, where he was connected with the Keystone National Bank until March, 1802. At the latter date he came to Everett and accepted the position of cashier with the Puget Sound National Bank. He was thus engaged until July, 1805, when he became president and treasurer of the Union Trust Company, and through the intervening years has managed the affairs of this company in a way to add to its success and to the growth of its business. He is a young man of keen discernment and marked enterprise, and is a valuable addition to the business circles of Everett. His political support has always been given to the Republican party.

WILLIAM C. BARDSLEY.

One is often prone to look upon only one side of the world at a time, and he accordingly sees either the dark or the bright side, either those who have been ignominious failures or those who have reaped reasonable rewards of success. And on account of this singleness of view-point we are liable to fail to appreciate sufficiently the worth of those who make something of themselves in life, who, while leaving their companions of the morning here and there by the roadside to nameless oblivion, have pressed on and now enjoy the fruits of industry and perseverance. This should be kept in mind by the reader of this volume, for while here he finds the names of many who have succeeded, he must not forget that countless numbers have failed. But the career of Mr. Bardsley, of Tacoma, does not require this correct centering of the judgment to be appreciated, for it is a record of more than ordinary success, and he is to-day one of the most important real estate men in the city.

He is the son of William Cheatham and Sarah A. (Wilson) Bardsley. The former was English born, but came to this country in infancy. His family settled in Ohio, later in Kentucky. He became a wholesale grocer, having his business center at Memphis, Tennessee. He retired in 1880 and came to Tacoma, where he died in 1892. His wife was also a native of England, and came to this country when a child. She died in Newport, Kentucky, in 1874.

William C. Bardsley was born in Newport, Kentucky, in 1856. He went to the public schools and later attended the Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1876. He learned a great deal about business under his father's eye, but after finishing school he worked for two years as shipping clerk for James Wild, Jr., and Company, wholesale clothing mer-

chants in Cincinnati. He then came west, and from 1879 to 1888 was engaged in the lumber and furniture business at Walla Walla, Washington, where he built up a flourishing trade. In 1888 he located in Tacoma and then began his real estate, loan and investment business. He has not only made his own enterprises profitable, but he is a loyal citizen of Tacoma and works hard for the advancement of its interests. He has his office at 109 South Tenth street.

Mr. Bardsley was married in the beautiful city of Oakland, California, in 1883, to Miss Kate M. Dement; her family has long been prominent in the affairs of Oregon. They have two children, and the names they bear are John D. C. and Ruth.

EVER EVERSON.

Ever Everson, farmer and founder of the town of Everson, Washington, was born on a farm in Norway, May 7, 1842, and came to the United States in the spring of 1866. Going straight to Chicago, he worked there for a few months in the works of the McCormick Harvester Machine Company. From there he went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he lived for three years, working in the logging camps and in the lumber mills. From Stillwater he went to California in 1869, over the then just completed Union & Central Pacific Railroad. Arriving in San Francisco, he did not remain, but went to the redwood forests at Big River in northern California, where he worked four months. Returning to San Francisco, he journeyed from there by lumber schooner to Port Madison, Washington, on Puget Sound, arriving there in 1870, and then he worked in the logging camps for eight or nine months.

In 1871 he came to Whatcom county and took up as a homestead one hundred and sixty-three acres of virgin forest, upon part of which the town of Everson has been built in recent years. However, at that time the future founder of a town built for himself a log cabin, which stood until 1902, when it was burned down. He worked very hard for several years, clearing up his land to make a ranch. The work is hard, almost impossible, but once a ranch is made the rewards are approximately great, as the land is very rich, and when improved now sells for one hundred dollars and more per acre. Since he retired from his logging business Mr. Everson has devoted all of his time to ranching and stock-raising, and still owns about one hundred and thirty acres of his original claim.

Fraternally Mr. Everson belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. He was the first road inspector and supervisor in the township before there were any roads, and he still has many interesting relics of the early pioneer days. Being a very entertaining conversationalist, he has a fund of historical information, and is one of the most genial and best liked men in the entire county, possessing a host of friends. He is unmarried and has no immediate relatives living in Everson, although he has some in Minnesota and other states.

WILLIAM PARKS.

If the reader of this volume knew that the roof that sheltered him from the violence and storms of the open heavens was made largely from the

products which Mr. William Parks has during the last twelve years manufactured in his large shingle mill, he would be doubly interested in this biography; and this supposition would not be altogether an idle imagining, for the shingles from this mill are sent into every state of the Union and cover many a dwelling far from the place of their origin. The mill of Mr. Parks is situated at the mouth of Lincoln creek, about five miles from the Centralia depot. Its daily capacity is seventy-five thousand, and all shapes are made, Star, Standard and Clear. Mr. Parks has been established long enough to have an extensive business acquaintance, and his trade has accordingly grown.

If ancestry has aught to do with success, Mr. Parks certainly has an advantage in the good German and Irish commingling of stock from which he has sprung. Robert Parks, the father, was born in the state of New York, while his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Weaver, was a native of Germany. Their lives were spent in different parts of this country and Canada, and the former died in 1873, aged forty-four years; but Mrs. Parks is still (1902) a bright old lady of sixty-five and lives with one of her daughters in Lapeer, Michigan. Only four of the nine children are living, and three of these are in Washington, Joseph, Mrs. Emma Coulter and William.

William Parks claims Canada as the place of his birth, although there is no better native-born citizen of the United States than he; and he was born on the day which he was to celebrate as the anniversary of the independence of his future home, the Fourth of July, 1858. Most of his youth was spent in Lapeer county, Michigan, where he gained such education as was there to be obtained. His later success is probably accounted for in part by the fact that he has always stuck to one thing, for when only a boy he began the manufacture of shingles and has made it his life work. Mr. Parks came to his present location in 1892. He has branched out and is continually seeking to improve his interests. He is a member of the Lincoln Creek Lumber Company, and with his partner, E. B. Foote, has just erected a sawmill with a capacity of thirty thousand feet of lumber per day.

This sketch would not be complete without some mention of Mr. Parks' domestic life. He has a very happy family and has been married since 1884, when he became the husband of Hattie L. Moore, who was born in the state of New York. Four children have come to brighten their home, and the names of these are Maud L., Sylvia Bell, Lawrence Allen, and Homer Dixon Parks, born October 11, 1902. He takes some interest in the political affairs of the country and votes the Democratic ticket. And he is a well known member of the orders of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES B. SCOTT.

James B. Scott, secretary and treasurer of the Fairhaven Truck and Transfer Company of Fairhaven, Washington, was born September 9, 1856, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and is a son of Robert Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, who comes of old Revolutionary stock, originating in England and Ireland. During life he was a farmer, and died in 1882, aged seventy-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy McKeever, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and she died in 1902, aged ninety-two years, and on her side

our subject can trace back to Revolutionary heroes. The following children were born to Robert Scott and wife: Thomas, William, Andrew, Robert, Martin, Martha, Nancy, Anne Eliza, Sarah, Adeline Florence.

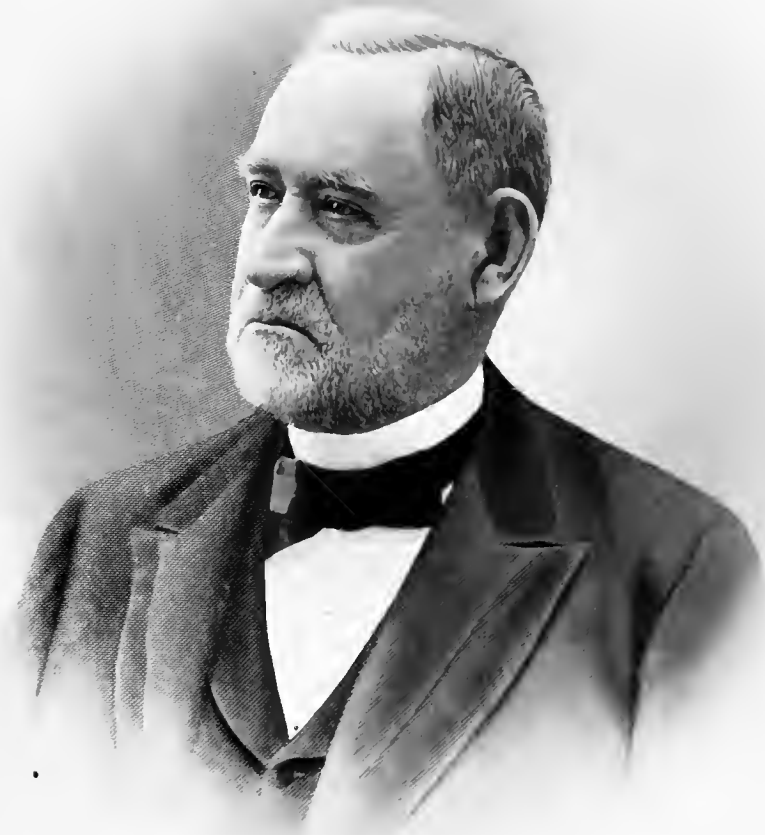
James B. Scott was educated at the public schools at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, but left school at the age of seventeen years, and worked upon a farm for two years. His next occupation was with several railroad companies, and for twelve years he filled the various positions of brakeman, fireman and passenger conductor, and in 1888 he was made baggage master for the U. C. & B. T. Co. of Portland, Oregon, and held that position until 1890, when he removed to Fairhaven and helped incorporate the Fairhaven Truck and Transfer Company, he being secretary and treasurer, and Mr. M. S. Coady president. The company operate a general truck and transfer business, and also own and operate a livery, and it is the oldest concern of its kind in this locality.

In politics Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican, and served as the successful nominee of that ticket in the city council from 1896 to 1900 inclusive. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Elks, and is very popular in that organization. Through steady industry, uprightness of purpose and good management Mr. Scott has worked his way to the top, and enjoys the full confidence and esteem of all who know him.

FRANCIS A. WHITE.

The great commercial and industrial activity of the new world in the last century has awakened the attention and admiration of all civilized nations, and business conditions have given rise to new expressions which have become common in the parlance of the day as indicative of the character of the men who control extensive interests. Two of these—"a promoter" and "captain of industry"—are certainly applicable to Francis A. White, for his labors have been a factor in the development of many sections of the country and of many interests proving of great good to the United States, while at the same time they have advanced the prosperity of individual stockholders. Mr. White has made his home in Everett since 1892 and has done much for the development of this city, where he is now practically living a retired life, giving his attention only to the supervision of his investments.

Mr. White is a representative of his family in the eighth generation in this country. The first of the name here was Thomas White, who came from England to Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1624. He was a young man and a lawyer, a son of Thomas White, a very eminent man of England, who served as a member of the Long Parliament, which convened in 1640. There flourished in 1530 a Thomas White who was a great favorite with the king, and was given a coat of arms upon which was the motto "Loyal Until Death." He is the first of the name in the direct line of descent to our subject, of whom there is definite record. The White family of Massachusetts intermarried with the family of Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in New England, so that our subject is also in direct line of that family. Paul White was the father of Elijah White, and he in turn of Elijah White, Jr., the father of our subject.



F. A. White

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

In 1832 the last named spent the winter in Albany, New York. Francis A. White was then nine years of age and while living there he rode on the first passenger train that was built in the United States, little realizing then that he would one day be actively connected with railroad building. The old line was a strap road, and the coaches were of the most primitive character. Entering upon his business career, Francis A. White first engaged in merchandising, which pursuit he followed for ten years and then turned his attention to railroad work. In 1856 he went to Nebraska and was engaged in transporting goods from the Missouri river to Salt Lake, having two trains which were thus utilized. Thus entering a Mormon district, he did considerable business with that people and also for them. He spent two years in Colorado, where he located in 1860, engaged in mining on Clear Creek, near Leadville. On the 4th day of July he crossed the mountains into what was called the California Gulch, but did not remain there long, for mining there was not a very prosperous venture. After two years he resumed freighting, and in 1866 he organized a railroad company under the laws of Nebraska and became president of the company. He secured bonds to the sum of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Otoe county and the same from Lancaster county, and one hundred thousand acres of state land from the legislature. He let a contract for the construction of the road to B. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, who formed a syndicate of capitalists to do the work. Mr. White remained upon the ground until the road was completed from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of the state, and then resigned the presidency of the company.

Mr. White then returned to New York, but was largely interested in the buying of real estate along the road. The panic of 1873 caused a cessation of nearly all business, and he was not again actively engaged in business until 1876, when he became one of the promoters and members of the Mining Exchange of New York city. He was an active member of the Exchange until 1884 and served on a number of its important committees. His experience in Colorado now proved of great value to him and was an active element in the success of the Exchange. In 1884 he became connected with the American Finance Company, as its vice president. This company was organized for the purpose of securing capital to rebuild and reorganize broken-down railroads. The first road purchased was the Toledo & Indianapolis, which had been constructed for a distance of forty miles, and then the company had failed and the road was bid in at public sale. The company which Mr. White had organized now formed a new company called the Toledo, Columbus & Southern Railroad Company, and they extended the road to Findlay, Ohio. Preliminary work had also been done for the further extension of the road when the company sold out to other parties. Mr. White resigned his position as vice president of the American Finance Company and opened an office in Wall street, New York, in connection with his son. They were fairly successful, but his son desired to go west and after the death of his first wife Mr. White disposed of his interests in the east and came to Washington.

In 1891 he arrived on the Pacific coast and went on to Alaska. Upon his return in the fall of the same year he learned of the plan to build a manufacturing city at Everett, where men were then engaged in clearing the native

timber from the townsite. There were but two houses here, one belonging to Mr. Rucker, the other to a white man who had married a squaw. Mr. White decided to locate here, and returned to New York to clear up his business affairs in the east, and in the spring of 1892 he located permanently in Everett. He erected the first building on Hewitt avenue, a two-story brick, which is now occupied by the Bank saloon. He also built five cottages on California street, at the corner of Hoyt avenue, in the same year, and in the fall of 1892 he established the Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank, located in the two-story brick building which he first erected. Of the new enterprise he became the president. There were four other banks started, and when the financial panic of 1893 swept over the country he paid off the depositors and closed the institutions as there was not enough business to support so many banking establishments. Since that time he has been engaged principally in real estate operations and in building. He has erected in Everett about fifteen houses, which he rents, and to some extent he has dealt in timber lands. His own commodious residence, at the corner of Hoyt avenue and Wall street, was erected in 1893, and is an ornament to the city.

Mr. White has been twice married. He was born in Franklin, New York, July 19, 1823, and was therefore about twenty-two years of age when, in 1845, in his native city, he wedded Miss Eunice A. Green. They had one son, Creda E. White, who is now manufacturing gasoline lamps in Omaha, Nebraska. The first wife died in 1885, and in 1893 Mr. White married Mrs. Frances (Conkey) Follett, a daughter of Walter Conkey, who was the president of the Chenango Bank, New York, for a period of forty years.

In his political affiliations Mr. White was always a Democrat until his party endorsed the issue of "free silver," but on this issue he differs from the party leaders. He has never sought or desired office and refused to make the race for the state legislature when nominated for that office in New York. He was the president of the Commercial Club during the first two years of its existence, and his efforts in behalf of Everett and her upbuilding have been far-reaching and beneficial. He is a financier, far-sighted and capable, and his systematic and correct business methods have been of great assistance in the material development of various sections of the country, while at the same time they have placed him among the capitalists of the northwest.

JOHN M. BELL.

The Bell family have for many generations been residents of Pennsylvania. Great-great-grandfather Henry Bell resided at Amityville, Pennsylvania, and was buried at the Swatzwald church. Great-grandfather Johnathan Bell was a soldier in the Revolution, and performed a worthy part in that great struggle. The son of this Revolutionary patriot was also named Johnathan, and he spent his entire life in the vicinity of Amityville, Pennsylvania, where his son Albert was born. He was a school teacher by profession and died on the old paternal homestead in 1878. He married Mary Spanagle, who died in 1899.

John M. Bell was born to the last mentioned parents at Reading, Penn-

sylvania, August 29, 1849. His youth was passed on the farm, and he remained there assisting in its cultivation for five years after his father's death. When he left the farm in 1882 he was thirty-three years of age. He then went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a year. He resided with an uncle in Pottsville for some time, but in 1885 came to the Puget Sound country, which he has made his permanent abode. On March 12 of that year he took up his residence in Port Angeles, state of Washington, and is thus one of the oldest citizens there, the new growth of the city having, at that time, not yet begun. His first enterprise was the operation of a ranch in that vicinity, and he engaged in that and other branches of activity until 1890, at which time he embarked in the real estate business, which forms his principal occupation at the present time.

Port Angeles is one of the coming important cities of Puget Sound. It is now enjoying unusual prosperity by reason of the construction of railroads to Seattle and Gray's Harbor. It is only seventeen miles distant from Victoria, British Columbia, by ferry, and a glance at the map will indicate the great importance of its location.

Mr. Bell has never married, and, like the majority of those who have been proof against the darts of "Cupid," he is cheerful, optimistic, and ready to take life as it comes, and he has manifested himself a worthy citizen of the city of which he has so long been a resident. In 1892 he was elected a member of the city council from the second ward. Three of Mr. Bell's brothers, Nelson, Franklin and Marion, were soldiers throughout the Civil war.

JOHN T. REDMAN.

John T. Redman is the vice president of the West Coast Grocery Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the northwest. He is a native son of Oregon, born in Albany, Linn county, on the 3d of January, 1856, and on the paternal side is of English ancestry, while maternally he is descended from Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Benjamin Washington Redman, was born in Clark county, Indiana, November 10, 1816, and as early as 1852 crossed the plains with ox teams to Oregon, locating on a farm near Albany. He began life in that state as a school teacher, but later made farming and stock-raising his principal occupation, and was deeply interested in the affairs of the territory, having served for many years as assessor of the county and was elected to the state legislature, but his life's labors were ended in death ere the session began. For many years he was a deacon in the Baptist church, and his life was ever an exemplary and upright one. He died on the 16th of April, 1876. His wife bore the maiden name of Amanda E. Craven, and was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, April 4, 1822, and her death occurred on August 24, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Redman became the parents of eight children, six daughters and two sons, and all are still living, three being residents of Oregon and the remainder residing in Washington.

John T. Redman received his elementary education in the public schools of his native county, while later he pursued his studies in the Whitman University of Walla Walla. He began the active duties of life as an instructor, spending two terms, of three months each, in that capacity, and he then en-

tered upon his commercial career in Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, in 1877, entering the employ of Saling & Reese as a clerk. In 1883 he entered into partnership with I. T. Reese, the firm being known as Reese & Redman, and they were engaged in business at Adams, Oregon, until 1889, in which year Mr. Redman came to Tacoma and became one of the incorporators of the Reese, Crandall & Redman Grocery Company. In 1894 this corporation was merged into the West Coast Grocery Company, and the firm has since enjoyed a rapidly increasing business. Fifty-four competent men are given constant employment by this mammoth concern, and their trade extends through Washington, eastern Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia, the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. Mr. Redman is one of the leading business men of Tacoma, and is also an active worker in the Republican party, attending its conventions and taking the part that all good citizens should in behalf of what he deems to be for the best interests of his city and county. He is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was president of that body of enterprising business men in 1900. They have been constantly engaged in promoting the upbuilding of Tacoma, and their efforts have met with eminent success.

In 1880 Mr. Redman was united in marriage to Miss Fannie M. Reese, the daughter of I. T. Reese, his former partner but now a resident of San Francisco, California. They have two children, a daughter, Grace, and a son, Herbert R. Mr. Redman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Scio, Oregon, in the summer of 1877, and is now connected with Lebanon Lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M. Personally Mr. Redman is the most genial of men, and, though his time is fully occupied with the details of his large business interests, he always finds time to devote to those of his friends whose calls are purely of a social character. He is a thorough exemplification of the typical American business man and gentleman.

GEORGE W. FRANCE.

George W. France, the postmaster of the busy town of Hoquiam on the shore of Gray's harbor, is the son of William and Melinda (Davenport) France. The former was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States about 1833. The next year he sent for his wife and children; he took up his residence in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and for a number of years was engaged in woolen manufacturing and farming, but in 1853 he came to Guthrie county, Iowa, and continued his active operations as a farmer until his death in 1865. Mrs. France was also a native of England, the county of Lancaster, and died in Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1872; her father had been a British soldier, a member of the King's Guard, and was killed at the siege of Sebastopol.

George W. France was one of the children who were born after their parents settled in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and the date of his birth was 1841. He was twelve years old when the family went to Guthrie county, Iowa, and located on a farm on Racoon river near the town of Dale. In this place, so favorable to boyhood's pleasures, George spent his time at work and in the

schoolroom until he was twenty years of age. In 1861 he made a trip to the west, to Denver and other points, but came home the following year to enter the army. In September, 1862, he enlisted at Panora, the county seat of Guthrie county, in Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He was sent from St. Louis to Arkansas and campaigned all through the southwest; he was engaged at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, was at the capture of Little Rock, in the expedition under Steele sent to assist General Banks in the Red river country, but Steele's forces were driven back and experienced great hardships; he was in the battles of Little Missouri, Camden, Jenkins Ferry, and at the capture of Spanish Fort in Alabama; was at the taking of Fort Blakely (Mobile), and was in that vicinity for some time; he was then sent with the expedition to the Texas border and to Mexico to check the Maximilian invasion at the close of the war; he then returned to New Orleans and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in the fall of 1865.

Mr. France returned to his home county, and for the next seven years was engaged in the cattle business, making a specialty of shipping to Chicago. In 1877 his old interest in the west was revived by the discoveries of silver at Leadville, and he took up his residence in that typical western mining town, and the following twelve years were full of excitement as he delved for the precious metal. He was one of the owners of the Great Dunkin mine. In 1889 he came on further west to Spokane, Washington, where he lived for a year, and in 1890 came to Hoquiam. Here he first engaged in the real estate business, and for eight years was agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company. During this time he was twice elected to the responsible office of city treasurer of Hoquiam, and he was recognized as such an efficient public servant that he was appointed postmaster of the town in the fall of 1899, taking charge of the office on November 1st. The business of the office is constantly growing, and in 1904 Hoquiam will be made a second-class office.

In 1871 Mr. France was married at Guthrie Center, Iowa, to Miss Eva S. Harlan. William H., the first born of this union, is one of the owners and cashier of the Montesano State Bank at Montesano; the two daughters are Minnie E. and Olive E., Olive being her father's assistant in the post-office; Earl L. is bookkeeper in the Montesano State Bank; and the youngest of the family is Georgia M. Mr. France is commander of Hoquiam Post No. 52, G. A. R.; is a prominent Mason, being past master of Hoquiam Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and are held in high regard in all social circles of the city.

FREDERICK MEYER.

Frederick Meyer, farmer, capitalist and old settler of Lakeview, Washington, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1825, and is a son of Henry and Mena (Passe) Meyer, who were natives of the same place and died there. The father was a miller and millwright, and the son learned that trade.

In 1845 Mr. Meyer came to the United States, locating in New Jersey, where he obtained a position in a mill at Uniontown. He could not speak

English when he arrived, but soon picked it up. Very soon after his arrival in Uniontown he started out on a very stormy morning to take his washing to a laundress, and lost his way. He finally reached the railroad track and started in a direction he thought would lead him back to Uniontown, but instead it took him to Jersey City. He then decided to cross to New York, and having heard a good deal about the Mexican war he enlisted in a volunteer regiment in that city under Major Raines and was sent to Mexico. There he was a soldier for eighteen months under General Scott. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to New York, and, having conceived a liking for army life, he enlisted as a soldier in the United States regular army, First Artillery. With his battalion he was ordered to Washington territory under Captain Hill, and they made the long trip around South America in the steamer Massachusetts, passing through the strait and on up the western coast. San Francisco was not then in existence, nor had Portland dawned upon the horizon of commercial life. They entered the Columbia river after a trying delay of seven days, working their way over the bar at the mouth of that river, and landed at Vancouver, Washington territory, in the latter part of 1848, and, as far as known, that early landing renders our subject the oldest living settler of Washington.

After a few weeks at Vancouver, Mr. Meyer, with a detachment of soldiers, came up to the bay where Steilacoom, one of the oldest towns in Washington, has since been built. Here he helped to build Fort Steilacoom and raised the United States flag over it. This fort occupied the present site of the state insane asylum. He also, with Mr. Balch, another noted old-timer, built the first house in the town of Steilacoom. During the Indian wars in this vicinity the fort became well known, and General Grant spent several weeks there.

After three or four years in the army stations at Fort Steilacoom, Mr. Meyer decided to resign and engage in farming. He accordingly took up a donation claim at Clover creek, several miles east, and which now lies about the center of Pierce county as since organized. This farm he now owns, although he has left the vicinity, not having lived there since 1878. He moved from there to his present fine farm at the head of Lake Steilacoom, two miles west of the town of Lakeview, which is his postoffice. After moving to this locality he became interested in a flour mill at Steilacoom owned by Thomas M. Chambers, and he operated the mill for Mr. Chambers, and then rented it and conducted it for himself. He also laid out the town of Custer at his place at the head of Lake Steilacoom. Then came the hard times, which prevented the development of the town at that time, and he has never taken the matter up since. In fact he has been practically retired for several years, and lives quietly and pleasantly at his beautiful home. This has been the family residence for twenty-five years. He has large real estate interests in Pierce county, including city lots in Tacoma, and has always been a successful, prosperous man since he became fairly started in life. He recalls many interesting adventures and tales of those early days which are of great value, and should be collected by some historical society. For several years he served as justice of the peace, and is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Meyer was happily married to Agnette Chambers, widow of Thomas

M. Chambers, referred to as connected with our subject in milling operations. Mr. Chambers was one of the old settlers of Steilacoom and very highly esteemed. He had located originally, however, in Thurston county, arriving there in 1845, but moved to Steilacoom later when the fort was built, and erected a sawmill, one of the first in the Puget Sound country. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers came here from Oregon.

JUDGE WILLIAM WHITFIELD LANGHORNE.

Had not the genealogical records of this Langhorne family been destroyed in the dark days of the Civil war, we should be able to write the history of a family which reached far back into the early centuries of English annals, for the Langhorne family are of old English stock, who settled in Virginia in the early colonial period. But without these authentic records this sketch must begin with the grandfather of our subject, who was William Langhorne and was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, occupying a prominent place in the affairs of his native place. His son, Maurice J. Langhorne, was the youngest of a family of thirteen children, and was also born in the Old Dominion state. He was educated for the law and began the practice of that profession, but having been converted to the Methodist faith he became one of the prominent ministers of that church; for several years he was president of the Virginia Protestant Methodist conference. He married Louisa Drew, a native of his own county, and a daughter of Benjamin Drew. The Drews were of old English ancestry, and members of the family participated in the Revolution and the war of 1812; Benjamin Drew attained the ripe old age of ninety-nine years. Nine children were the fruit of this marriage, and five of them are living. Rev. Maurice J. Langhorne passed away in 1880, aged sixty-three years, and his good wife soon followed.

William Whitfield Langhorne is the only member of the above family in the state of Washington. His birthplace is Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia, and he was born January 22, 1841. After being educated in the academy at Smithfield and Lynchburg College, Virginia, he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Robert Whitfield, a relative of the family, and afterward a member of the Confederate congress. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Mahone's old regiment. He served in Mahone's brigade until his health gave way, and after regaining his strength in the hospital at Lynchburg, he served as clerk in the office of General Raleigh Colston for a few months; he was then assigned to the ironclad ram, Palmetto State, in the harbor of Charleston, and he remained on this ironclad until it was blown up at the evacuation of Charleston, in January, 1865. His last service in the war was around Richmond. He was captured near Sailor's Creek, when General Grant captured Richmond; was in Point Lookout (Maryland) prison, and was released by the United States authorities in June, 1865. He was discharged on the 5th of June, 1865, on taking the oath of allegiance.

After being released from Point Lookout, Mr. Langhorne returned to his law studies and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1866. In the next year he removed to east Tennessee, and in 1868 began his practice in Ten-

nessee, which he carried on most successfully until the fall of 1890. He then came to the new state of Washington and began the practice of law. In 1892, without solicitation on his part, he was elected judge of the superior court of Lewis, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties, Washington. His term ended on January 12, 1897, during which time he discharged his duties faithfully and conscientiously.

In 1868 the Judge married Miss Julia R. Smith, the daughter of General Alexander E. Smith, of Tennessee, and there were born to them five children: Maurice Alexander, who is a successful attorney in Chehalis, and prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, Washington; William Drew, who lived to manhood, and was clerk of the superior court of Lewis county when his death occurred; Lulie, who died in infancy; Elma, who is now Mrs. Robert Bassett, of Aberdeen, Washington; Lillian, the wife of Lynn H. Miller, of Chehalis, Washington. Judge Langhorne is now practicing law in Chehalis, Washington.

ADELBERT B. CLARK.

Adelbert B. Clark, a successful and enterprising merchant of Whatcom, Washington, and one of the city's influential men, was born at Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, February 7, 1856, and is a son of Luke and Georgia (Keith) Clark, natives of Onondaga county, both families having lived in central New York for several generations. The father was of English descent, was an ax-maker by trade; his wife came of Scotch ancestors. They were among the pioneers of Wisconsin, having made the trip with an ox team, and they died at advanced ages some years ago.

Adelbert B. Clark spent his summers working upon the farm, and his winters attending the district schools in Onondaga county, until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Chicago, in 1874, and was there employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad eleven years, at the end of this period, being foreman of the transfer service of the road. In 1885 he went to Idaho, and embarked in a live-stock business at Mountain Home, seventy-five miles from Boise, and during this time he was identified with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Fruitvale Improvement Company of Chicago, in a land improvement enterprise, and continued in that line until 1896. About 1897 he engaged in a mercantile business at Olympia, but two years later disposed of his interests there and removed to Whatcom. Upon locating in that city he purchased the mercantile establishment known as "The Fair," and is now conducting it upon methods which win him an enviable patronage from the best people of the city. The store is the largest in Whatcom.

On December 24, 1888, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Mollie De Luce, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. De Luce, of Chicago, and this family is one of the old established ones of America. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, namely: Ermine, Adelbert, Jr., who are at school, and baby Eva. Mr. Clark has long been a prominent Mason, and in 1894 was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Idaho, F. & A. M. His efficient work in that position met with universal commend-



A B Clark

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ation. It was largely through his personal efforts that the Commercial Club of Whatcom was organized. Its organization has molded a good feeling among the business men who are most active and interested in all that tends to the upbuilding of the business interests of the city.

While a new resident of Whatcom, Mr. Clark is one of its most popular citizens, and is one in whom implicit confidence can be placed. Mr. Clark has been active in addressing the different commercial bodies, and possesses a natural oratorical ability. He has been repeatedly solicited to enter the field of politics, and it is not saying too much to state that should he conclude to enter the field, he could have any office in the gift of the people of his district and county. He has, however, preferred to concentrate his energies to the upbuilding of his big business interests.

FRANK D. HARM.

Centralia, Washington, is peculiarly well situated in the matter of its proximity to the great timber belt of the state, and many industries which depend upon lumber as their stock-in-trade are especially favored here. One of these is the Centralia Sash and Door Factory, which under the sure control of its proprietor, Mr. Harm, has become one of the city's leading enterprises, affording good returns to its owner and also furnishing employment to many families of the town. The factory is a large one and turns out everything in the line of building material; from five to twenty hands find constant work here. The product is shipped, mainly to the east of the mountains, although there is considerable demand at home.

The story of Mr. Harm's life is an interesting one, and is a good example of the steady progress of the man of thrift and industry toward a higher goal. That old and famous north German duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was the scene of his birth, on the 13th of November, 1860. The fact that he was reared in his native land bespeaks for him one of the thorough trainings with which German lads are favored; and when still a boy he, with three of his brothers, served three years in the army, he being in the cavalry arm of the service. But the spirit of this youth of twenty was not satisfied within the bounds of his fatherland, and he longed to try his luck in the new world. So, like the young man of the old fairy tale, he went out into the world and in 1880 arrived in New York. The first scene which greeted him on his landing in this country was the characteristic celebration at the election of James A. Garfield to the presidency, thus affording him a taste of the democracy in which he had cast his lot. Wisconsin was his first destination, and he was there engaged in whatever he could find to do for the period of two years. Removing to Dakota he took a pre-emption claim, and for five years was employed in the arduous toil of farming a new land. But Westward Ho! has been the motto of the past century, and Washington was the next field of endeavor for Mr. Harm; he took a homestead at Kent, built a log house, and during his two years of residence there improved and cleared the dense timber from five acres. Mr. Harm first came to Centralia in 1890. He prospected for coal and made some good discoveries, but, being attracted by the boom at Hoquiam, he went there and ran a hardware store for about

a year and a half, and, this being a time of prosperity for all, he had a good business. But with good foresight he recognized in Centralia a place for a business, and in 1891 he returned and established his present successful factory.

Mr. Harm has also been interested in the public welfare of his adopted city, and as a candidate of the Democratic party was elected in 1900 to the city council, of which he is a member at the present, being re-elected since. He has been doing some effective work in securing the improvement of the streets. Mr. Harm's marriage took place in 1896, Miss Myrtle Blanchard becoming his wife; she is a native of the state of Illinois and is the daughter of the Rev. W. S. Blanchard, of Napavine, Washington. The one son who has come into their home they have named Frank Donald. They have one of the nice residences of the city and are known for charming hospitality. Mrs. Harm is a member of the Baptist denomination, and he was reared in the faith of the Lutherans; his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America.

EUGENE SEMPLE.

Eugene Semple was born June 12, 1840, at Bogota, New Granada, South America. His father, James Semple, of Illinois, who had been attorney-general, speaker of the house of representatives, chief justice of the supreme court, senator in Congress, colonel of a regiment in the Black Hawk war, and brigadier-general of the militia of that state, was at that time the minister of the United States to New Granada. General Semple served two terms as minister, first under Van Buren and second under Tyler, who was a relative. The wife of General Semple was Mary Stevenson Cairns, of Randolph county, Illinois, whose family came from the state of Maryland. Her mother first married a Bond, nephew of Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, and after his death she married Dr. Caldwell Cairns, of Randolph county, Illinois.

Eugene was the only son of General Semple. He was five years old when his parents returned to Illinois, and spoke the Spanish language only. He spent his life in Madison and Jersey counties until about sixteen years old, attending the country schools in winter and working on the farm in summer. Afterward he went to the St. Louis University, studied law with Krum & Harding in St. Louis, and finished his education by graduating from the law school of the Cincinnati College. As soon as he received his diploma he carried out his long cherished intention of going to the then far-off state of Oregon, and arrived at Portland in the fall of 1863 via New York, Panama and San Francisco. He practiced law in Portland continuously, except two summers spent in the mines of Idaho and Washington, until 1868, when he engaged in newspaper work, first as a reporter and afterward as the editor of the *Daily Oregon Herald*, the leading organ of the Democratic party in the northwest. He was preceded as editor of the *Herald* by Sylvester Pennoyer, afterward governor of Oregon, and succeeded by Hon. C. B. Bellinger, now United States district judge of Oregon. Mr. Semple kept at the head of the *Herald*, the motto formulated by him: "In all discussions of Amer-



Eugene Sempfle

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ican policy with us, liberty goes first." The *Herald* was a strenuous opponent of Chinese immigration, and an advocate of railways, claiming, however, always that their aggressive tendencies should be held in check by proper laws, so that they would be the servants of the people and not the masters of the people. It was under the leadership of the *Herald* that the great victory of Democracy in 1870 was gained. The result of the victory was to make Mr. Semple state printer, which position he held until 1874. The years from 1870-74 comprised what was known as the Holladay regime. It was the first period of railway construction in Oregon, and a furore was worked up which disturbed all the political, social and commercial relations of the state. Mr. Semple maintained a very aggressive attitude in the *Herald*, demanding that the railways should be the servants of the people, but they were the masters of the people, for the time being at least, and the *Herald* went down before their opposition, ruining its owner financially. The war was waged with especial fierceness around the legislature of the session of 1872, resulting in several personal encounters and finally in a pitched battle in which the chief of police of Portland, the president of the senate, and one of the senators were engaged on one side, and the state printer on the other; weapons were used, and the parties engaged were severely injured. At that time Ben Holladay published the *Daily Bulletin* in Portland, and the paper was devoted almost exclusively to the abuse of Mr. Semple. Any unfavorable comment on that gentleman that appeared in any outside paper was reprinted in the *Bulletin* with complimentary allusions to the writer. As a result nearly every paper in Washington and Oregon took up the cry, and the atmosphere became very sultry. In self-defense Mr. Semple started a small daily at Salem called the *Mercury*. This paper was mainly devoted to attacks upon Ben Holladay and his adherents, and finally began publishing a "Life of Ben Holladay." The first chapter contained so many disclosures that Mr. Holladay, who was not proud of several incidents in his life, was constrained to ask for a truce. Upon his agreeing to thereafter suppress all allusions whatever to the state printer in the *Bulletin* the *Daily Mercury* was suspended, its mission having been accomplished. These two episodes illustrate the condition of politics in Oregon at that time.

While state printer, Mr. Semple printed the Code of 1874; Judge Deady was chairman of the code commission, and furnished "copy" in which the name of the principal river of Oregon was spelled "Wallamet." The two gentlemen had previously had a newspaper controversy over the matter, and now the issue was reduced to the "personal equation." As neither would yield, and neither cared to push his opinion to the extreme, the word was left in the text "Wallamet," and the word "Willamette" placed in brackets, Mr. Semple claiming that a printer had the right to make correction where a word was obviously misspelled.

In 1874 Mr. Semple leased a farm in Lane county, Oregon, and afterward purchased one in Columbia county, following the occupation of his youth until 1883, when he engaged in the manufacture of cedar shingles, being the first to practically inaugurate in the northwest the great industry that is now making the state of Washington famous throughout the Union.

In 1884 Mr. Semple built the Lucia Mills at Vancouver, Washington,

and became a citizen of that city. He was appointed governor of Washington territory by President Cleveland, and was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of governor at the first state election, running nearly six hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He removed to Seattle in 1890 and has resided in that city since.

While in Oregon, Mr. Semple held the office of police commissioner of Portland, and was once the Democratic candidate for mayor of that city. He also held the office of clerk of the circuit court in Columbia county, and was appointed brigadier-general of the National Guard by Governor Grover, but was compelled to decline the honor on account of severe financial reverses.

While a member of the Vancouver board of trade Mr. Semple was the prime mover in forming the Columbia Waterway Association, designed to secure the opening of the Columbia river to free navigation, a project which he began to agitate in 1869 and has constantly agitated since.

In 1878 he offered in the Democratic state convention of Oregon a resolution in favor of forfeiting the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and using a portion of it to build locks at the Cascade and The Dalles of the Columbia. The resolution, however, was not entertained, the furore over railways not having sufficiently subsided, and the importance of an open river not then being fully appreciated. At the second session of the Columbia Waterway Association Mr. Semple read a carefully prepared paper on river improvements, in which he outlined a comprehensive scheme for economically navigating the Columbia river and its tributaries. He was appointed by Governor Ferry a member of the state board of harbor line commissioners, and while acting in that capacity had charge of the harbors of Seattle, Ballard, Blaine, Vancouver, Sidney and Shelton.

While a member of the state harbor line commission Mr. Semple was deputed by the attorney-general, Hon. W. C. Jones, to conduct the defenses in a number of suits that had been brought against the commission at Seattle. The results of these suits being to firmly establish the title of the state of Washington to the beds and shores of its navigable waters. Mr. Semple saw an opportunity to carry out his previously conceived project of improving the harbor at Seattle by excavating the official waterways and filling in the adjacent tide lands. Accordingly he drew a bill, which afterward became the law of March 9, 1893, entitled "An act prescribing the ways in which waterways for the uses of navigation may be excavated by private contract, etc." Under this act he obtained a contract for excavating waterways through the tide lands and a canal through the hills to Lake Washington, at Seattle. This project is now being executed by the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company, of which Mr. Semple is president, and up to this date something over one million dollars have been spent on the work.

Mr. Semple was married in 1870 to Ruth A. Lownsdale, daughter of Hon. Daniel H. Lownsdale, one of the founders of the city of Portland, Oregon. The issue of this marriage was Adria Maude Semple, now the wife of Lieutenant Edward Moale, United States navy; Zoe Agnes Semple; Mary Ethel Semple, now the wife of F. E. Swanstrom, Esq., assistant general manager of the Seattle & Renton Railway Company; and Eugene Lownsdale Semple, the only son. Mr. Semple has been a widower since

1883, and has devoted himself to the education and training of his children.

Mr. Semple's family has been connected very prominently with the affairs of the Pacific coast. His father took a leading part in the "Fifty-four-forty or fight" campaign, making speeches in the Mississippi valley as early as 1842 in that behalf, and on January 8, 1844, he introduced in the United States senate a resolution requesting the president to give notice to her Britannic majesty of the desire of the government of the United States to abrogate the treaty of joint occupation of the Oregon country. His uncle, Robert Semple, was editor of the first American newspaper printed in California, was president of the constitutional convention of that state, and founded the city of Benicia. His half-brother, Lansing B. Mizner, was a pioneer of California in 1849, held many official positions, including collector of the port of San Francisco, president of the state senate, presidential elector and minister to Central America. His cousin, Will Semple Green, was one of the founders of the city of Colusa, California, and has been for forty-two years editor of the *Colusa Sun*, in which capacity he has wielded a potent influence in public affairs.

ANTON HYLAK, SR. AND JR.

These two highly esteemed citizens and men of large business capacity have been residents of Lewis county, Washington, since 1875. They have not contented themselves with one branch of the agricultural industry, but have engaged successfully in various enterprises. They are at present located eight miles east of the city of Chehalis, and there have a water power saw and grist mill, and are extensive producers of lumber and flour. They also have a nice farm and make a specialty of raising fine Hereford cattle and Norman Percheron horses. They own fifty head of cattle and a number of horses. Their especial prize is a splendid Norman Percheron stallion, four years old and weighing over eighteen hundred pounds; it is a beautiful dark-gray animal, with a most equable temper, and its form is such as an artist might have modeled who wished to portray the highest conceivable ideal of a horse; the owners are justly proud of this magnificent creature.

Anton Hylak, Sr., is a native of Bohemia, and passed his youth and was educated in his native land. He married a young lady of his own town, Miss Frances Dubervaw, and two children were born to them while they resided in their fatherland, Annie and Anton. Annie is now the wife of Mr. Degglar, the sheriff of Lewis county, and they reside in Chehalis. On his arrival in Washington Mr. Hylak first bought two hundred acres of land on his present location, and on this built his mills and at once set to work with the industry and business management which have since insured his success and made him one of the most reliable citizens of the county. He votes for the Republican party, and he and his good wife, now well advanced in age, reside on their farm near the mill.

Anton Hylak, Jr., who was born in Bohemia about 1867, was but six weeks old when his parents came across the ocean and made their first settlement in Iowa, and was only eight years old when he came to this state, where he grew up and received most of his early training. As soon as he was old

enough he took an active part in all the enterprises of his father, and by their combined efforts they were soon able to purchase two hundred and fifty-five acres, so that they are now the owners of four hundred and fifty-five acres of excellent land and are accounted among the well-to-do people of the county. Anton, Jr., took for his wife Miss Rena McFadden, the granddaughter of Judge McFadden, one of the pioneer judges of the state. When Mr. Hylak became of age he was made a Master Mason in the Chelalis lodge No. 28, F. & A. M., and he has served in the office of senior warden. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He makes his home with his father, and it is a pleasure to see the amicable relationship existing between father and son, who by this harmonious agreement have met with such excellent success in all their undertakings.

FRANK M. McCULLY.

Frank M. McCully, the deputy superintendent of public instruction of the state of Washington, is a gentleman who has devoted the best years of his life to educational work and has acquired a high reputation in the different departments of school management. His ancestors were Scotch, and emigrated to this country at an early day, settling in New Brunswick and later becoming the pioneers of Ohio. And in this latter place William H. McCully, the father of our subject, was born on December 2, 1829. Afterward his family moved to Iowa, locating near Burlington. Like many others he took his oxen in 1852 and crossed the plains, undergoing many hardships on the way, and located at Harrisburg, Linn county, Oregon. He there engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, and in 1856 married Margaret Cannon, a native of Illinois and of Irish-Scotch ancestry, the daughter of Thomas and Jane (McCoy) Cannon. They continued to reside in Linn county until 1866, when they removed to Salem, Oregon, but the husband now resides with his children, retired from active life, in his seventy-third year. His has been a representative life of the brave men who first made the great west open to civilization. Five children were born to these parents, but only two now survive, Mrs. Emma Coshaw, of Brownsville, Oregon, and Professor McCully.

The latter was born in Harrisburg, Oregon, on the 2nd of October, 1857, and received his education in the Willamette University of Salem, Oregon, graduating in 1877 with the degree of B. S. He at once engaged in teaching and newspaper work. He was connected with the *Columbia Chronicle* at Dayton, Washington, with the *Pomeroy Republican* at Pomeroy, Washington, and for six and a half years controlled the *Wallowa Chieftain* at Joseph, Oregon, a Republican newspaper. For five years he was publisher of the *School Journal* at Ellensburg, and of the *Washington School Journal* for teachers at Olympia. Mr. McCully was principal of the Dayton schools for six years, of the Ellensburg schools for eight years, was county superintendent of instruction of Columbia county 1879-81, and county superintendent of instruction of Wallowa county, Oregon, 1889-91, and has practically been engaged in educational work all his life. In 1901 Hon. R. B. Bryan, state superintendent of instruction, appointed him his deputy superintendent, at

the time of his appointment being principal of the Ellensburg schools; he then resigned to accept his new place, which he is now filling with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

Professor McCully was married in 1880 to Emma Carson, born in the state of California, but reared and educated in Washington, the daughter of Isaac Carson, of Tacoma. Of this union three children were born, but only one, a son, survives,—Merritt L., who is attending college at Tacoma. Mrs. McCully is a valued member of the Congregational church, and Mr. McCully is a Woodman of the World, and was commander of the Ellensburg Camp of that order for three years. In their home in Olympia they meet their large number of friends, and they enjoy the esteem and respect of an ever-widening circle of acquaintances among the best people of the state. Mr. McCully has ever been a friend of culture, and the cause of education finds in him a true representative of all that is high and good.

MICHAEL EARLES.

Michael Earles, one of the leading citizens of Fairhaven, who has been prominently identified with the development of the great west and of various sections of Washington in particular, was born September 20, 1855, at Janesville, Wisconsin. He is a son of Thomas and Johanna (McMahon) Earles, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and by occupation was a farmer and was also interested in the lumber and shingle business. He died in October, 1902. The mother of our subject was also born in Ireland and now resides at Kaukauna, Wisconsin. Mr. Earles is one of six children, the others being: Dr. W. H. Earles, a dean and professor of surgery in the Milwaukee Medical College; Miles, engaged in mining at Ferney, British Columbia; John, engaged in a lumber business at Fairhaven and a member of the Washington state senate; T. R., an electrician of Kaukauna, Wisconsin; and Margaret, wife of Michael Hussy, in the lumber business at Waukegan, Illinois.

Michael Earles was educated in the country schools of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. After leaving school in 1872 he worked in the lumber regions in Wisconsin during the winters and on his father's farm in the summers until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Texas and spent two years there working as a carpenter. The next four years were spent in railroad construction in Kansas and Colorado, and in 1881 he went to Butte, Montana. Here he remained five years engaged in mining. In 1886 he assisted in the construction of the Montana Central Railroad from Butte to Helena. From there he moved to Thompson Falls, and there engaged in lumbering for two years.

In the spring of 1890 he moved to Puget Sound and engaged in railroad construction. In the following year he went to Clallam Bay and built a saw-mill which he operated for two years, and then engaged in logging in King county, Washington, for two more years. Then he moved to Port Crescent and there continued in the logging business under the firm name of the Seattle Logging Company.

In 1897 Mr. Earles went to Fairhaven and purchased the old mill of the

Pacific Coast Trading Company, which he renovated, and added to the plant a shingle and planing mill. Two years later he still further expanded, buying the property of the Export Mill, and he now owns and operates the largest combined shingle and sawmill on Bellingham Bay. Mr. Earles has been connected with many leading and successful enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the American Savings Bank of Seattle, and is a director and stockholder; is president and owns a controlling interest in the Hughes-McIntosh Lumber Company of Minneapolis; and owns the two steam tugs, the Angusta and the Wallowa. In politics Mr. Earles is a prominent member of the Republican party.

ROBBINS BROTHERS.

This name is well known in connection with the business interests of Everett. The members of the firm are Herbert E. and William L. Robbins and since organizing their company in 1894 they have built up an extensive transfer business under the name of the Robbins Transfer Company, the extent of their operations and the volume of their patronage now returning to them a good income, and both brothers occupy an enviable position in the public regard as representatives of the business interests of this section of Snohomish county.

Edwin F. Robbins, their father, was a native of England. When only six years of age, however, he was taken to Ontario, Canada, where he was reared and has always since carried on agricultural pursuits, now having reached the ripe old age of seventy-four, while his wife is sixty-four years of age. She was Miss Henrietta Whitley, a sister to the Hon. H. J. Whitley, of Los Angeles, California.

In the family are the following sons and daughters: Wesley O., who is engaged in the furniture business in Fernie, British Columbia; H. E. and W. L. of Everett; Alfred W. and Fred H., who are engaged in the stock-raising business in Alberta; M. Eleanor, the wife of N. T. McNecley, one of the leading grocery men of Everett; Grace, Etta and David, the youngest of the family, are still at home. Herbert E. Robbins was born in Strathroy, Middlesex county, Ontario, Canada, on the 24th of October, 1870, and William L. Robbins on the 1st day of May, 1872. The former was educated in the public schools of Strathroy and Collegiate Institute at Strathroy, and at the age of sixteen he left school, coming then to the northwest. He remained for about one year in Oregon, after which he went to Ellensburg, Washington, when he accepted a position as a clerk and bookkeeper in a store, serving in that capacity for about one year. In 1888 he removed to Fairhaven, Washington, and went into the transfer business with his brothers. They built up an extensive business which they conducted during Fairhaven's boom days. In 1891, when Everett started to boom, they were the first to be upon the ground, and their business prospered there until the financial panic of 1893 enveloped the entire country, after which Herbert E. went to Alberta to his brother's ranch. He spent about four months there and then returned to Everett, and with his brother William L. continued in the transfer business. In the summer of 1894 he went back to Ellensburg, returning in the fall



H. E. ROBBINS.



W. L. ROBBINS.

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with a few horses, and has ever since made Everett his permanent home.

From that small beginning the brothers have built up an excellent business, which has grown in volume and importance until its financial side is represented by the sum of fifty thousand dollars. They have excellent equipments, including over seventy head of fine horses, five carriages and good transfer wagons. H. E. Robbins acts as general manager, while W. L. Robbins superintends other departments of the business. They operate the most complete transfer business in the United States. Their ambulances are the finest equipped in the United States, and their hotel busses, hacks, carriages, machinery trucks, furniture vans, baggage wagons, scenery trucks are up-to-date in every particular. They own a block in the central part of the city, fitted up with twelve fine sample rooms for the accommodation of the commercial men. They own large storage rooms and their barn is 58x120 feet, and they use four floors, their employes numbering over thirty men. They also buy and sell horses and the magnitude of their business at the present time has made their enterprise very profitable.

On the 9th of June, 1896, H. E. Robbins was united in marriage to Miss Irene Sumner, a native of Minnesota, a daughter of Fred W. Sumner, of the Sumner Iron Works of Everett, and one of the leading and influential business men here. To Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have been born a daughter, Agnes J., who is now past four years of age. H. E. Robbins is very prominent in a number of fraternal orders, having been honored with a number of offices and is now a Past Sachem of the Order of Red Men, and a prominent member of the Great Council of Washington. He is a charter member of the Elks lodge in Everett, and also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and with the uniform rank. He is a member of the Rathbone sisters, the auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias; has taken the Pocahontas degree, the auxiliary of the Red Men; is a past chief ranger of the Foresters of America and belongs to the Royal Arcanum. In all of these organizations he is prominent, and his fellow-members entertain for him a high regard. W. L. Robbins, who attends strictly to business, is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge. There is no firm better known in the business circles of Everett than the Robbins Transfer Company, and the partners, H. E. and W. L. Robbins, are both men of excellent business ability, of marked enterprise and creditable determination. Although they have suffered hardships and met obstacles they have persevered in their work, and to-day they are at the head of a prosperous business. Their methods, too, have been of a commendable character, winning them the confidence and good will of the general public, and in the history of Everett and north Washington they well deserve representation.

LINDLEY H. HADLEY.

Lindley H. Hadley, a leading member of the Whatcom county bar and one of the prominent and representative citizens of Whatcom, was born June 19, 1861, at Sylvania, Indiana, and is a son of Jonathan and Martha (McCoy) Hadley, of mixed English, Scotch and Irish extraction.

Jonathan Hadley was also born in Indiana and there pursued an agricultural life until his death in 1892. His widow resides at Bloomingdale, Indiana. Our subject has two brothers, Hiram E. and Alonzo. The first of these is judge on the supreme court bench of the state of Washington. From being a superior court judge, beginning in January, 1897, he was elected again in the fall of 1900, and, after assuming the duties of the office, was appointed to the supreme bench by Governor Rogers, under the act increasing the number of judges from five to seven. He took his place on the bench in April, 1901, for a term ending by limitation in October, 1902, when he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican party in convention, and in the fall of this same year was elected for the full term of six years, beginning his duties in January, 1903. Alonzo M. Hadley is associated with our subject in a law practice in Whatcom, the firm name being Dorr & Hadley, C. W. Dorr being the senior member.

Lindley H. Hadley obtained his education in the common schools of his native locality and later took a course at Bloomingdale Academy, at Bloomingdale, Indiana, which he completed in 1878. After two terms of teaching he took a course in the department of liberal arts in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, entering the institution in 1880 and completing his studies in 1882. He then taught in the common schools of Indiana for one year and served as principal of the graded schools at Staunton, Indiana, later being elected superintendent of schools at Rockville, Indiana. After serving in this capacity for six consecutive years, he resigned in order to begin the practice of law, which he had been studying under the direction of the firm of Puett & Hadley at Rockville. In that place he was admitted to the bar in 1889.

In 1890 Mr. Hadley moved to Whatcom, Washington, forming a law partnership with his brother and Thomas Slade, the style being Slade, Hadley & Hadley. In May, 1891, this partnership was dissolved, but he continued in practice with his brother until October, 1891, when the firm was reorganized with the admission of C. W. Dorr, and as Dorr, Hadley & Hadley, continued to do business until November, 1896, when H. E. Hadley withdrew, by reason of his election to the superior court bench, and the firm was continued in its present shape. In December, 1900, Mr. Dorr removed to San Francisco, but there has been no change made in the firm name, although our subject has associated his brother, A. M. Hadley, with him. They are known as safe legal advisers and have a large corporation practice.

In politics Mr. Hadley is a Republican and is usually sent as a delegate of his party to the various conventions. He has taken an active interest in its deliberations, and advocates its principles with pen and on the platform. From 1893 to 1899 he served on the school board, but his business claims the greater part of his time and attention. In the position of legal adviser he has done much in assisting the establishing of many important companies doing business in this section.

On June 1, 1887, he married Lavalette Cross, who was born and brought up in Indiana, although her father, Dr. J. F. Cross, was a native of Virginia, as was her mother also. The family resided in Virginia until after the close of the Civil war. Dr. Cross was a practicing physician at Rockville, Indiana,

but is now located in Whatcom. He was captain in the Confederate army. Two daughters have been born to this union, viz.: Virginia Fleming, born in 1892, and Helen, born in 1899. Mrs. Hadley is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Hadley has a birthright membership with the Friends. Fraternally he belongs to the different branches of Masonry, has filled all offices, and served three years as commander of Hesperus commandery No. 8, and also belongs to the Elks.

JOHN PAYNE HOVEY.

John Payne Hovey, a prominent real estate dealer of Tacoma, and one of the successful business men of the city, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, and is a son of John Dustin and Susan Payne Hovey. His father was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Payne, was born in the historic town of Marietta, Ohio. His father came west to Marietta with his parents early in the nineteenth century. At that time Marietta and Cincinnati were among the few large settlements west of the Alleghanies. His father attended school at Marietta College, and after completion of his course, studied law and was admitted to practice in Cincinnati in 1845. Both the father and mother have been dead for several years.

The grandmother of our subject, Abigail Dustin Hovey, was directly descended from Hannah Dustin, famous in the early history of Massachusetts for her remarkable encounter with the Indians. With a baby one week old, she was captured and taken by them from her home in Haverhill, being held captive for several weeks, during which time they killed the baby. She took a tomahawk one night while her captors were asleep and killed ten, sparing one squaw and child. She then escaped in a canoe down the Merrimac river, taking home, as trophies, ten scalps and the gun and tomahawk of the Indian who killed her child. A monument has been erected to her memory on Dustin island near Concord, New Hampshire, on the spot where she killed the Indians, and she is remembered as one of the illustrious women of those days.

The paternal ancestry of the family goes back to the early Puritan days, about 1635, when they came over from England and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where some of their descendants are still living. The ancestry on the maternal side is equally distinguished, as Mr. Hovey's mother was related to John Howard Payne, the celebrated author of "Home Sweet Home."

The primary education of Mr. Hovey was obtained at Batavia, a few miles from Cincinnati, and later he spent several years in the high school at Russellville, Ohio. During this period while he was laying the foundation for a substantial education, he was employed at various times in the mercantile business. At the age of sixteen he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and was appointed a messenger in the quartermaster's department of the Union army, under General George H. Thomas, and was in the service until the close of the war, when he returned to Russellville, finished his education, then went to Frankfort, Kentucky, and taught school for about two years. Returning again to Ohio, he accepted a position in the store of W. F. Curtis & Company at Marietta, but two years later went back to Russellville and formed a part-

nership with John D. Seip, in the general mercantile business, remaining there until 1871, when he married Miss Rebecca Melharry Miller, daughter of John A. and Margaret Miller, of that place. After his marriage he settled at Lafayette, Indiana, and was engaged in the dry-goods business until 1877, when he decided to move to Kansas. Upon locating at Wichita, he engaged in the loan business, being appointed agent for the Kansas Loan & Trust Company of Boston, and later was connected with the mercantile establishment of George Y. Smith & Company.

In 1881 he came to Tacoma with his family, accompanied from Wichita by Thomas L. Nixon and his family, and was employed by the Tacoma Mill Company as manager of its store, which was operated as an adjunct to its extensive lumber mills. He arrived by steamer from San Francisco about the first of May. Taking charge of the business, Mr. Hovey built it up to large proportions, not only locally, among the retail trade, but he also did an extensive jobbing business throughout the Puget Sound country. Having always had confidence in the future of this locality, he, in 1887, withdrew from a mercantile life and embarked in the real estate and loan business, in which he has since continued. For some time he was in partnership in this line with Thomas L. Nixon and A. C. Brokaw. Buying Nixon's interest, Hovey & Brokaw carried on a very successful business together until 1898, since which time Mr. Hovey has conducted it alone. Having made large purchases of city property, farms and timber lands throughout the state, his operations of late years have been mostly in his own property. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, and has at various times filled the office of director. His office is centrally located at 424 California building.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovey are the parents of three children, namely: Arthur M., born at Russellville, Ohio, is a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, class of 1898; Ivy S., born at Wichita, Kansas, is a graduate of the University School of Music at Ann Arbor, Michigan, class of 1902; John M., born at Tacoma, is now a student in the Tacoma high school. Great care has been taken with the education of these children. Their parents have always encouraged them in their studies, and they are but following in the footsteps of their ancestors in displaying a fondness for education. The family worship at the First Presbyterian church of Tacoma, of which the parents are members, and socially they have always been important factors in the city of their adoption.

LEWIS S. ROWE.

Lewis Solomon Rowe is a pioneer settler of the Pacific coast, having established his home in California in 1854; he is now the treasurer of the Pioneer Society of Washington. A wealthy and respected citizen of Seattle, there is much in his life history of interest to his many friends in this part of the country. He was born in Madison, Maine, on the 31st of August, 1834, and is of English and Scotch ancestry, the family having been founded in New Hampshire at an early period in its history.

Solomon Rowe, the father of Lewis S. Rowe, was born in the old

Granite state, and married Miss Betsey Richardson, of Maine, a lady of Revolutionary ancestry. Their union was blessed with ten children, but only four are now living. The father was an industrious farmer, and had large tracts of land, which were largely operated by his sons, while he devoted his time to the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Baptist denomination, leaving home in order to pronounce a wedding ceremony or perform the last sad rites over the departed. His life was an honorable and helpful one and he made many friends, who deeply mourned his loss, when at the age of sixty years he was called to his final home. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven years.

Lewis S. Rowe was the youngest of the family. He attended the public schools and when about fourteen years of age left home to make his own way in the world, walking fifty miles alone to Bangor, Maine, where he bound himself for three years to John Wingate to learn the carriage-maker's trade, being paid thirty dollars for the first year, and sixty for the second, but during the third year he concluded that his employer was not treating him fairly and left him. He then went to work in a locomotive factory, in which he was paid a dollar and a half per day. After remaining there for two years he took passage on a sailing vessel for San Francisco. The ship was the *Orizaba*. He had gone aboard as a stowaway, intending to work his passage. When he arrived in San Francisco he blacked boots, for which he was sometimes paid a dollar, but soon he got employment which offered better opportunities.

In 1856 Mr. Rowe returned to New Hampshire and entered the employ of Abbott and Downing, carriage manufacturers, and remained there five years, and in April, 1861, again went to California, sailing on the steamer *North Star* from New York. The vessel encountered a severe storm, in which it lost a mast and was obliged to put into port for repairs. Upon his return to San Francisco Mr. Rowe secured employment with Kilbourne and Bent, carriage manufacturers, at the corner of Third and Market streets. At first he was paid five dollars per day and was then put in charge of the shop, working by the piece. In this way he made from sixty to seventy dollars per week. In 1862 he went to Honolulu to take charge of a carriage shop there, but did not like the place, and after three months returned to San Francisco. Afterwards he went east to Topeka, Kansas, and remained there one year, then going to Newton, Kansas, and started the first store in that town, hauling the lumber for thirty miles with which to build his store. There he secured an extensive business and when the Santa Fe Railroad was built he shipped his goods by the carload, but Newton became a very hard town. Drunken Texas cowboys and railroad men engaged in building the Santa Fe, were continually fighting, and while Mr. Rowe was in Newton thirty-seven men and one woman were killed. When the first man was killed the ball crashed through his store window, passed over his head and lodged on the shelves behind him. Soon afterwards he closed out his business there and went to Pueblo, Colorado, and was in business there for two years, after which he returned to California, where he was ill for some time.

In 1875 Mr. Rowe came to Seattle and started a small store on Front avenue, at the foot of Cherry street, having a small stock of groceries worth

two hundred and thirty dollars. He had lost almost everything he had made and on account of his illness had been reduced in weight to one hundred and fifteen pounds. He sold his goods at a small profit and soon built up a fine trade. Mr. Yesler built a store for him and he continued the business with success for nine years. In the meantime he had invested in city property when realty was very cheap and it was considered very foolish to put one's money in property here. Mr. Rowe sold out his business and was very ill for two years, but his health improved and he turned his attention to his property interests. Where his residence now stands he has five acres which he purchased in 1878 for four hundred dollars. This now stands near the business district and is very valuable. On First avenue he built six stores which bring him good rental. From 1887-91 he was engaged in the carriage business, having a large repository in North Seattle. In this enterprise he was associated with Hon. C. P. Stone. They had control of the goods of the Cortland, New York, factory, also other factories and did a large business. Mr. Rowe bought his partner's interest in the business and gradually closed out the stock, retiring from active business except for the supervision of his city property. He has lately built fifteen flats on Union street, at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars. Some of his property purchased for six hundred dollars is now worth forty thousand. He has at Port Orchard a townsite of forty acres, which he is selling, having named it Veneta in honor of his daughter. The place joins Bremerton, the government navy yard, and is selling rapidly at good figures. In 1893 he went to the Colville reservation and located the Veneta gold mine. It is capitalized for seven hundred thousand dollars, and is a fine property. Mr. Rowe is the president and treasurer of the company and has a controlling interest in the stock.

Mr. Rowe has been twice married. In 1856 he wedded Miss Cynthia Clifford, and they had one daughter, Elizabeth Ella, the wife of C. F. Dean. In 1875 Mr. Rowe married Miss Miranda F. Hummell, and they have a daughter, Vena, who is now the wife of Edwin Maxwell.

Mr. Rowe has always had firm faith in Seattle, believing that it would become a great city, and time has proved the wisdom of his opinions. He has made the golden rule the leading principle of his life and has risen from a lowly position to one of influence in financial and social circles.

J. HOWARD WATSON.

J. Howard Watson, secretary to Governor McBride, has been for a number of years prominently engaged in newspaper work in Washington. He is a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, his birth having occurred on the 15th of August, 1858. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Sproule) Watson, being natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, locating first in Newark, Ohio, and, subsequently, they became residents of Mount Vernon, that state, where the father engaged in merchandising and, at the same time, took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He spent his remaining days in Mount Vernon, where he died at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife, surviving him for a few years, departed this life at the age of seventy-

six years. True to the teachings and principles of the Methodist Episcopal church they lived earnest, consistent, Christian lives. Mr. Joseph Watson was a stalwart Democrat in his political faith, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. Notwithstanding his strong Democratic views, however, all of his sons, upon reaching majority, joined the ranks of the Republican party. In the family were eight children, of whom three are living, but J. Howard Watson is the only one upon the Pacific coast.

In the public schools the subject of this review pursued his education and at the age of sixteen years entered upon the occupation of a printer, and at the age of eighteen became the manager of the *Knox County Advocate*. He published this paper in the interests of the Republican party, and, notwithstanding Knox county had previously been a Democratic stronghold, at the election of 1879, the first Republican was chosen to represent the district in the legislature. This was the campaign that resulted in James A. Garfield being elected to the United States senate by a majority of one vote. Mr. Watson was offered a position in the United States treasury department and went to Washington to accept it, but Secretary Sherman advised him not to enter department life and he decided that the advice was good. For over a year he was connected with the *Washington Post*, and then established a paper called *The Pen* at Newark, Ohio, a weekly journal which he published until 1882. In that year he sold out and went to Chicago, where he became connected with the *Daily News*, being a writer and editor on that well known journal until 1890, when he sought a home in the northwest, locating first in Spokane. There in connection with Joseph French Johnson, of Chicago, he established *The Spokesman*, a daily paper, continuing with the same until it was consolidated with *The Review*, three years later. He has attended every session of the state legislature up to 1901 with the exception of the first session and he made his journal a very strong and powerful advocate of the Republican house here. Mr. Watson's health became seriously impaired, he sold his interest and, acting upon the advice of his physician, went to Lake Chelan, where he located. He took up the arduous task of clearing and developing a fruit farm, and by his indomitable energy and creditable management has made excellent success. He is also interested in a stock ranch near by. He has built an attractive home in the midst of scenery of a most beautiful and often most sublime character. He is an enthusiast in regard to the production of fruit, and keeps thoroughly informed concerning the best methods for the raising of fruit in this portion of the country. He not only raises all kinds of small fruits, but is making a specialty of the choicest of winter apples, this being his leading industry. His fruit farm is a delightful place, and to it he has given the name of Haverene Lodge.

Upon regaining his health Mr. Watson resumed his newspaper work, and for some time was special correspondent of *The Spokesman Review*. In 1897 he became the manager of the circulation department and the political editor of *The Post Intelligencer*. In 1896 the state had gone thoroughly fusion, and in 1898, when Republicans were discouraged, Mr. Watson wrote a number of articles which were widely circulated throughout the state, showing the fallacy of the fusion movement and the opportunity for Republican

success. He attended the fusion state convention, where every speaker heaped upon him abuse. At the close of the convention he was invited to go before the joint convention and defend himself, and his views were stated in such a strong and effective manner that he was cheered by his enemies. The result was every prominent state officer was elected by the Republican party and the state was won back to the Republican ranks. He remained with *The Post Intelligencer* for some time, but resigned to take the management of the *Walla Walla Union*, which was then a small obscure daily. Owing to his efforts it was advanced to a prominent position. In a year it became the best small daily published in the entire state. When Mr. Watson was political manager of *The Post Intelligencer* that paper engaged in a fight against the railroad lobby, and when Governor McBride became the chief executive of Washington he chose Mr. Watson for the position of secretary to the governor, a place to which he is most eminently fitted and to the discharge of his important duties he is now devoting his energies.

Mr. Watson was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss Katherine Verene Irish, of Michigan, and a daughter of George D. Irish, a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their union is blessed with one son, Harold Matthew, who was born on the 22nd of January, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Watson attend the Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic lodge at Chelan, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Woodmen of the World. Few men in Washington have the natural talents of J. Howard Watson, and his political opinions have weight. He is thoroughly versed on everything pertaining to political work and measures, and his efforts have resulted to the benefit of Washington along lines of substantial growth and material progress.

JAMES L. JOHNSON.

James L. Johnson, one of the prosperous residents of Marysville, Washington, was born January 7, 1830, at Falmouth, Virginia, and is a son of Elisha Johnson, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and who was a machinist and died in California at the age of eighty-two years, having moved to that state in 1860. The maiden name of the mother was Nancy Coen, and she was born in Pennsylvania and came of Dutch descent, and her death occurred when she was sixty years of age.

When James L. Johnson was fourteen years of age his parents moved to Jackson county, Virginia, and he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at which he served four years, and during the winter months attended district schools. At the expiration of the four years he returned to his father, and in 1852, in company with his brother William, went to California, via the Isthmus, arriving in October of that year. The young men went to Nevada county and engaged in mining for six years, and met with marked success. In 1858 they went to Yolo county and took up land and engaged in stock and cattle raising, and in 1861 started to raise wheat. In 1857 our subject returned to Virginia and was married, and returned to California the same year; he brought with him a wife for his brother, who had remained in Yolo county looking after their interests. Mr. Johnson remained in Yolo county

until 1882, when he came to Oregon, and after a year settled, in the fall of 1883, at Marysville, being one of its earliest settlers. He engaged in contracting and building, and has so continued to the present day.

On April 12, 1857, he was married in Virginia to Delinda Meighen, a daughter of Peter Meighen, a gentleman of Irish descent. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, namely: Miram D., living at Woodland, California; Elizabeth, who married George Iselstein, living on the old homestead in Yolo county, California. He is a prominent Mason and has always taken an active interest in politics, serving on the city council for a number of years since being elected to that body on the Republican ticket in 1890, the year the first council was organized.

GEORGE ALBERT SPENCER.

"The schoolhouse on every hill" is no longer a dream of the Utopian educator, for there is not a considerable portion of the area of our country anywhere from east to west which is not provided with some educational facilities. This grand result is not due merely to the almost implanted determination of the American people to afford their children the best opportunities in the way of mental training, but also to the constant agitation and progressive ideas of the teaching fraternity, for their intelligence, co-operation and inspiration are largely responsible for the advance made in the last century. Enthusiasm and ability in educational matters are the distinguishing characteristics of the well known Lewis county superintendent of schools, George Albert Spencer, who has just finished his second term in that position, and will ever be held in high regard for the splendid results which have been achieved and the improvement in methods accomplished during the last four years.

Professor Spencer comes of an excellent family in the east. On the paternal side he comes of English stock, and his grandfather Horace Spencer was born in Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, in 1810. Grandfather Spencer was a typical Yankee farmer, six and a half feet tall, substantial and prosperous, and with a character as sturdy as his build. He served for many years as justice of the peace, and no doubt made a record for his characteristic awards of justice. His wife was a Miss Hannah Denton, and her family had settled on the Hudson when the country was almost in its primeval state. She often related stories to her grandchildren how the "painters," as the wildcat or American panther was called by the early inhabitants, made the lives of people and stock insecure and how their terrifying cry would be heard at night from the roof of the shanty or near by in the forest.

One son of these worthy parents was also given the name of Horace, and his birth occurred September 1, 1841. In his ninth year his father moved the family in an ox cart to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where Horace was reared to manhood. When the Civil war broke out he was among the first to offer his services, enlisting in August, 1862, with the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the many engagements of the Army of the Potomac and served until the close of the war.

Upon his return from the army Horace Spencer was married to Miss Elvira Johnson, the only daughter of George Albert Johnson, who was, thirty years ago, the largest lumber dealer in northern Pennsylvania. Grandfather Johnson was born in Tomkins county, New York, in 1820. Grandmother Johnson was born in 1821 at Burlington, where she has resided all her life. Her maiden name was Lemira Johnson. She is still living and is enjoying good health. The Johnsons were of English and Scotch descent, but their ancestors resided in America since the time of the Revolution.

When the parents of George A. Spencer were married they purchased the old homestead in Burlington, Pennsylvania, where they have resided ever since, and where they have lived so long that no other place would seem like home. They are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, have done much church work and have taken much interest in music. The three sons and one daughter born of this marriage are all living.

The only member of this family in the state of Washington is George Albert, who was born at the old home in Burlington, Pennsylvania, on May 12, 1869. He owes his early training in books to the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and Cazenovia Seminary, and he certainly improved his opportunities, for when he was seventeen he began teaching. He held positions in his native state, in Minnesota, in Dakota, and then returned to Minnesota and taught in Mendota and West St. Paul. He then made up his mind that the Pacific coast would be the best field for his endeavors, and accordingly came to Tacoma, Washington. He was induced to take up a homestead in the Big Bottom, and while attending to the management of this place also taught in Newaukum, Lewis county. He was then principal of the Napavine schools for two years, held a similar position in Little Falls four years, and was principal of the Toledo school in 1898, when he received the nomination and the subsequent election to the county superintendency, being elected on the Republican ticket. He was chosen by a majority of one hundred and eighty-one votes over his opponent, who had been the incumbent of the office the preceding term. At the close of the first term Professor Spencer was re-elected for another two years by a majority of over five hundred, and, did not the law preclude the possibility of serving longer than four years in this capacity, he would undoubtedly be placed in the office again. He has done much to elevate the general standard and efficiency of the schools of the county; among other things he has adopted a system of reports which tend to secure more regular attendance, has organized eight new districts, which means a great deal in a comparatively new country, and has established five union high schools, the most effective means of spreading higher education among those who cannot attend college. One of the improvements which he introduced in the superintendent's office in Chehalis was the fitting up of a reading room for the use of teachers in the county; it is provided with pictures of literary men, books and maps and works on educational matters, and is very much appreciated by the teachers of the vicinity. Altogether, under Mr. Spencer's administration, the schools of Lewis county may be said to have flourished and kept abreast of the progress which is almost phenomenal during these early years of the twentieth century.

Professor Spencer was first married in 1893, to Miss Hattie Berry, a

daughter of John Berry, of Newaukum; she was a native of Kansas and had been a successful teacher. She was very popular and was a devoted wife to Mr. Spencer, and her death after a year and a half of married life was a sad blow to him. His present wife, whom he married on June 18, 1901, was Miss Gertrude Longworth Winsor, a highly esteemed teacher of the county, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Philip Winsor, now of Seattle. Mr. Spencer and his wife have hosts of friends in the county; he has social connection with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Workmen. He has several good tracts of land in Washington.

S. EDWIN GRIMM.

The state of Pennsylvania was the central point for the settlement of German immigrants to this country, especially during the eighteenth century, and one of these sturdy settlers of the Teutonic stock was the great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name appears above. He settled in Montgomery county, and it was there that grandfather Jonathan Grimm was born, who was a prominent farmer there. The son of the last named, Jonathan, Jr., was born in 1825 in Montgomery county and followed farming for many years, but is now retired from active duties. His services have often been sought as a guardian of minor children and administrator of estates. He married Marie Herrold, a native of his own county, and they were esteemed members of the Lutheran church. Of the four sons and four daughters born of this union, the four sons and two of the daughters are living.

S. Edwin Grimm, who is the only member of the above family living in Washington, was born in Freeburg, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, on March 3, 1859. He acquired his education in his native town and then took an academic course, after which he taught for several years. He next engaged in merchandising, but, as he had learned civil engineering and gained much skill in this line, he came to Washington in October, 1889, and for the following nine years was employed as a government surveyor, making his home in Lewis county. In 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county assessor, and in 1900 his party again chose him for this position. He showed much ability in the management of this public office, and in 1902 he was placed in nomination as the Republican candidate for county treasurer and in the November elections was elected. Besides his official duties he spends considerable time in making improvements on a fine four hundred and forty acre farm, in which he owns an interest.

In December, 1884, Mr. Grimm married Frances G. Ort, who was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Henry K. Ort, of that state. The children of this marriage in order of birth are: Hubert E., Warren O., May B., Frances G. and William H. The family home is in Centralia, and Mr. and Mrs. Grimm are active members of the Presbyterian church of that place, and he is trustee of the church and secretary of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has served as foreman of the lodge, while in all respects he is considered a worthy and representative citizen of the county.

GEORGE LAWLER.

The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed. Perhaps a history of no people so forcibly impresses us with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of the country to persistent, honorable and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as George Lawler. His early business career was passed under very unfavorable circumstances, and difficulties and obstacles beset his path, but resolution, faithfulness and capability triumphed over these, and to-day Mr. Lawler stands facing the future undaunted and is rapidly building up a business, being the president of the Tacoma Lumber Company, and is also the owner of much valuable property in the Sound country.

A native of Illinois, he was born in Carlinville, Macoupin county, in the year 1861, a son of Peter and Ellen Harriet (Gregory) Lawler. Peter Lawler was born in Ireland, and when a young man came to the United States, settling in Carlinville, where he remained until 1862, when he went to Pontiac, Illinois. There he enlisted for service in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was a gallant soldier throughout the fiercest part of that long sanguinary struggle. A member of General Joseph Hooker's division, he took part in the operations of the army as it advanced from Chattanooga to Atlanta, preparatory to the march to the sea, and was killed by a bullet at the battle of New Hope Church, in 1864, just before the division reached Atlanta. His wife was born in England, where her parents died during her early girlhood. She afterward came to America, and here married Mr. Lawler. Her death occurred in Pontiac several years ago.

George Lawler was only about a year old when his parents went to Pontiac, and there he was reared and educated, graduating from the high school after completing each grade from the primary. Afterward he took a course in bookkeeping in the Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial College, in Onarga, Illinois, and in his home town he accepted a position as salesman in a dry-goods store, while later he was employed in a similar capacity in a grocery store. At the age of nineteen he left home to go to Burlington, Iowa, with but two dollars in his pocket. It was his intention to secure a position as a bookkeeper, but in this he was disappointed, and as it was necessary that he have immediate employment he began work as a roustabout on a Mississippi river steamboat, making the round trip to Dubuque. He then returned to Burlington, and after much searching found a place, being engaged to do manual labor in a wholesale hardware store, and later he went to the Burlington Railroad freight sheds, where he was employed at trucking freight. Mr. Lawler has never been too proud to remember or mention those days of early struggle, and that he was willing to take any work that would yield him an honest living until he could do something better showed that he was a man of strong character worthy of better things. Eventually he left the freight sheds for the telegraph office, and, learning telegraphy, he finally secured a position as operator and station agent at Montrose, Iowa, thus taking an advance step on the road to success. Leaving



George Lawler

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railroading at Montrose from there he went to Bedford, Iowa, where he secured a position as a bookkeeper in a large lumber yard, and the firm later promoted and transferred him to Hopkins, Missouri, where he was given charge of the yard. At the end of five years he was serving as the manager of a system of five yards.

The firm then selling out, Mr. Lawler determined to go west, and in 1888 made his way to California, where he was engaged in the redwood lumber business until December, 1888, when he came to Tacoma. Here he accepted a position in the office of the Pacific Mill Company, remaining there for fifteen months, when he became the treasurer of the Satsop Railway Company, then operating a logging road, with headquarters at Shelton. For three years he acted in that capacity, handling all the company funds without being required to give bonds. From Shelton, he went to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for a year with the Oregon & California Lumber Company, wholesale dealers in lumber and shingles. He then returned to Tacoma, where he began business on his own account as a jobber and wholesale dealer in lumber and shingles, under the style of Sunset Lumber Company, and developed a large business with the trade in the east. As the lumber business of the northwest was developing with rapid strides, Mr. Lawler found he could not fill the demands for that product without increased facilities and accordingly built a sawmill at McIntosh, but that proved his downfall. Not having sufficient capital of his own, he soon found himself heavily involved and his creditors forced him into bankruptcy. He begged them to allow him to continue and offered to work during the remainder of his life to pay every obligation, but without avail. His creditors asked him to go into voluntary bankruptcy, but he still had his honor in keeping, and in no uncertain words refused, saying, "You can force me into bankruptcy, but I will never go voluntarily!" After turning everything over to his creditors, he resolutely began his business life anew, organizing the Tacoma Lumber Company, of which he is owner and manager. Its office is in Room 210 California building. Mr. Lawler now has an extensive trade, and is known as one of the most competent and experienced lumbermen in the Sound country, this line of business having long claimed his attention and efforts.

About five years ago Mr. Lawler decided that there was a fortune to be made in investing in what are known as the tide-flat lands in Tacoma, at the head of the bay, adapted especially for manufacturing purposes. He accordingly organized the Bonded Investment Company, who purchased about one hundred and sixty acres of these lands, and their present valuation indicates that the investment was wisely made, and the indications point to a continuous rise in the value of the property. Mr. Lawler has for years made a close and practical study of the Puget Sound country, especially with reference to the cities situated thereon, and few men are so well posted on the subject. The deductions he draws as a foundation for his firm belief in the coming greatness of this region are optimistic but highly rational, and are based upon a thorough knowledge of the facts. He is very enthusiastic in his belief that Tacoma is destined to be a great and wealthy city, and therefore he does not hesitate to advise his friends to invest in acreage property as he has done.

In 1883, in Montrose, Iowa, Mr. Lawler married Miss Hannah Ward, who died in Tacoma, July 13, 1892, leaving two children, Ellen Essa and George Ward. Mr. Lawler is popular in various organizations of the city, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Whist and Chess Club, the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Veterans and the Hoo Hoos, the last named an organization of lumbermen. His home is at 3313 North Twenty-ninth street, and Tacoma classes him with her leading men.

WASHINGTON HARTMAN.

One of the prominent farmers and respected citizens of Thurston county, Washington, and a man who through many varied experiences has come to the declining days of life with a good competence and well deserves the comforts which he now enjoys, is Washington Hartman, who lives on what is called the Wells donation claim on McAllister creek. His grandfather was David Hartman, who served his country in the war of 1812; his ancestors were German. William Hartman, the father of our subject, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, July 22, 1807. In 1853 he visited California, being at the gold diggings at Angels camp and also taking part in the Frazer river excitement. He later settled in Seattle, and owned some very valuable property in what is now the best part of the city. He died in 1887 at the age of eighty years. His wife's maiden name was Martha Parker, and she passed away in Iowa in her fifty-fifth year. They were the parents of eight children, of whom David A. and our subject are in Thurston county, one is in Iowa, two are in California. These worthy people were strict Methodists of the early sect, and the subject of this sketch relates that he was not permitted even to whistle on the Lord's day.

Washington Hartman records his birth as occurring near the town of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, May 18, 1831. In Ross county of the same state he was reared to manhood and gained his education in the public schools. He then removed to Iowa, where he owned a farm of three hundred and forty acres, eight miles distant from Des Moines on the left bank of the river, and on it were three good houses, two large barns, and two hundred and forty acres were under cultivation. Mr. Hartman disposed of this property in 1866 for twenty-five dollars an acre, and this he considers the mistake of his life, as the land is now in the most valuable section of the great agricultural state of Iowa. In Morgan county, Missouri, he bought a farm, but sold it after six weeks and went on a prospecting trip through Kansas. Returning to Iowa and purchasing a farm, he raised one crop on it and sold it; his next purchase was five hundred and seventy acres in Crawford county, Missouri, which he also farmed one season and sold; he then bought a large number of mules and cattle and disposed of them at a profit; on a farm in Reynolds county he produced two crops, and, selling out in 1872, came by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, where he engaged in farming for two years; he then returned east and brought out his family, having decided to make the west his permanent home. He acquired his present farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres in 1879, and here he has built a commodious

residence and all necessary outbuildings and is employed in general farming, raising large crops of hay, oats and potatoes.

In 1861 Mr. Hartman married Miss Annie Baker, a native of Henry county, Indiana, and a daughter of Isaac Baker, of that state. To this marriage one son was born, William Franklin, October 26, 1862; he is now married and lives in a nice residence on the home farm. Mrs. Hartman is a member of the Christian church, and he has been identified with the Odd Fellows, but of late years has been so distant from the lodge that he has given up his membership. He has voted with the Republican party since its organization, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. In all things he is an enterprising and industrious citizen and worthy of representation in a history of the Puget Sound country.

HON. HIRAM E. HADLEY.

History is the record of individual achievement and character, and it can do no better than to write of those who have been prominent in advancing the prosperity and welfare of their fellow citizens. In the Hon. Hiram E. Hadley, judge of the supreme court of the state of Washington, we have a noteworthy example of a man who has risen to eminence as a lawyer and jurist. The English and Scotch ancestors of Judge Hadley were Quakers, who emigrated to America in the early history of the country, settling first in Pennsylvania, later in North Carolina, and then moving west to Indiana. The great-grandfather of Judge Hadley was Joshua Hadley, born in North Carolina, and who became a prominent settler of Indiana before it became a state. His occupation was farming, and he was a faithful Quaker and lived to a ripe old age. Grandfather Noah Hadley was born in North Carolina, removed to Indiana with his father's family and married a Miss Lindley. He carried on the farm and was a devoted follower of the Quaker faith. He died of an acute attack of the measles when only thirty years of age.

His son, Jonathan Hadley, the father of the Judge, was born in Indiana in 1830. At the time of his father's death he was a mere child, and he lived with his grandfather Lindley, by whom he was carefully educated and reared to manhood. His wife was Martha McCoy, a lady of Scotch ancestry, whose members have resided in America for several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley continued to reside in Indiana on the part of the estate left by the grandfather. He died at his old home in Indiana in 1893, at the age of sixty-two years, but his wife still survives him and is now in her sixty-eighth year, living on the old homestead and loved and respected by her wide circle of acquaintances. The Judge's father was a man of excellent character, and his influence was always on the side of right, and although he did not attain to a great age there were several members of the family who passed the ninetyeth year mark. Of the three sons born to this union all reside in the state of Washington, and are creditable members of the legal profession. Lindley H. and Alonzo M. are law partners in Whatcom, Washington.

Hiram E. Hadley first saw the light of day in Parke county, Indiana, January 16, 1854, and was the eldest of the family. His early training was received in the public schools and in the Bloomingdale Academy and Earl-

ham College, of Richmond, Indiana. He later took a course in law in Union College of Law at Chicago, at which he graduated in 1877. He then practiced his profession in Bloomington, Illinois, for four years. Removing then to Rockville, Indiana, the county seat of his native county, he practiced until 1889, and then removed to Washington, locating at Whatcom. There he was engaged in his law practice, and in 1891 was elected city attorney. In 1896 he was elected superior judge of that county, in which position he served for four years, and was then nominated by all the parties of the district for a second term. He had entered upon the duties of this office for a second term when he received the appointment as a member of the supreme court of the state by Governor Rogers. The legislature had provided for the increase of the number of supreme judges and with the provision that the governor should appoint them from the two dominating parties of the state. Judge Hadley being the Republican appointee. In November, 1902, he was elected for a six-year term on the supreme bench. During his residence in Washington Mr. Hadley has invested in considerable property and has identified himself with all the best interests of the state.

His marriage occurred in 1879, to Mattie Musgrave, of the state of Illinois. Their five children are: Roy O., who is at present a student in Stanford University; Clyde M., attending the Washington State University; Earl J.; Inez L.; and Martha Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a trustee and elder for many years. He is a firm believer in the tenets of Christianity and gives to it his able support. He was received into Bloomington Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M., in 1881, and has received the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and has since been advanced in the order until he is now a Sir Knight Templar. Throughout his long career as judge and through such a long and valuable service to his city, county and state by his invaluable and honorable deportment of activity, by his Christian character and unimpeachable integrity, Judge Hadley has gained the esteem and confidence of all and his example may well be emulated by others.

AMMI H. KNEELAND.

The subject of this brief memoir is extensively engaged in the logging business in Mason county, and for twenty years he has been one of the leading and representative citizens of Shelton. His residence in Washington dates from 1882, when he arrived in Olympia, and in the following year he cast in his lot with the early residents of Shelton. During his long residence in this section of the state he has borne an important part in the substantial development of the county. The birth of our subject occurred in the far-off state of Maine, the place of his nativity being Bangor, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day in September, 1851. He is of Scotch ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from the land of hills and heather and took up his abode in Maine, but his son, Samuel Alfonzo Kneeland, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Massachusetts. The father of Ammi H. Kneeland was also named Samuel Alfonzo, and he is still living, being now

in his eighty-eighth year, and is a resident of Newport, Maine. He married Miss Hannah Hutchison, also a native of the Pine Tree state, and they became the parents of three children, two daughters and a son, the latter being Ammi Herbert Kneeland. After the death of his wife the father was a second time married, and by that union became the father of another son.

Ammi Herbert Kneeland, the only representative of his father's family in Washington, was reared to years of maturity in the place of his nativity, and when the time came for him to inaugurate independent action he engaged in logging in the woods of Maine. After his arrival in the Puget Sound country he resumed his former occupation of logging, for which he received sixty-five dollars a month. Subsequently he became the owner of a farm in Mason county, which he placed under a fine state of cultivation, but a few years later disposed of that property and turned his attention to the sawmilling business. After a time, however, Mr. Kneeland again resumed his old occupation of logging, this time on his own account, and he first carried on operations with horses and oxen, but the latest improved machinery is now used in the conduct of his business. It requires the labors of thirty-five men to carry on the work of this extensive concern, where forty thousand feet of logs are turned out daily, and for this purpose Mr. Kneeland owns a tract of four hundred acres of timber land. In addition he owns one of the finest homes in the city of Shelton, also other residence property, and through his enterprising efforts the large Webb Hotel was erected. He also assisted in the construction of other buildings, and thus it will be seen that he has contributed his full share toward the improvement and upbuilding of this thriving little city.

In the year 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Kneeland and Miss Laura M. McLaine, she being a native daughter of the state of Oregon, of which her father, Rufus McLaine, was one of the early pioneers, but his birth occurred in Maine. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland: Florence, Chester, Fonzo, Gordon and Bennett. The Republican party receives Mr. Kneeland's active support and co-operation, but he has never sought or desired public preferment for his time has been fully occupied with his extensive business interests. He is indeed an honored pioneer of Mason county, and in the active walks of business life has ever been honorable and upright, commanding the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

GEORGE R. LONGDEN.

George R. Longden, one of the leading and enterprising men of Whatcom, Washington, was born July 26, 1857, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William Longden, a merchant of Pittsburg, and a native of Derbyshire, England; he died in 1893 in San Francisco. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Dale Jackson, and she was a native of Nottingham, England, now living at Deming, Washington. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Longden, namely: William, Jr., deceased; Vivian G., aged thirty-six, an electrician for the Western Sugar Refining Company, San Francisco; Mirian, wife of James T. Hoag, of Deming, Washington; our subject.

George R. Longden was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg and in Smart's Academy at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he left school and worked for a short time for the *Pittsburg Gazette*, then clerked for his father, who was a merchant tailor. His next employment was secured with Ridall and Ingold in 1880, they being a branch of the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and he commenced to learn the electrical business. In 1881 the Ridall & Ingold Company incorporated as the Allegheny County Light Company, and made G. R. Longden assistant superintendent, which position he held until 1884, when he came to San Francisco and was electrician for two years for the California Electric Light Company. One of his large contracts was the installation of the electric light plant in Alameda, California, for the city. In the fall of the same year he went to San Bernardino, California, and put in the electric plant for furnishing light for that city, also Colton and Riverside, remaining there for three years. During the year 1890 he was in Portland, Oregon, for the Westinghouse Electric Company, as electrical engineer, and in 1891 he came to Whatcom for the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, as electrical engineer and superintendent of the electric light department. In 1898 the mill and plant was destroyed by fire, and the electric light plant was removed to the corner of York street and Railroad avenue.

On October 11, 1886, Mr. Longden was married at Oakland, California, to Mary Francis, a native of Santa Cruz, California, and a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Francis, pioneers of the state, who located in it in 1848, making the trip via the Nicaragua route. Mr. Longden is a Republican, but has never desired public office. In addition to his other interests he is connected with various mining prospects in the Mount Baker district, and has the utmost confidence in the future of that district, believing that it is destined to become one of the foremost mining centers on the coast.

SHERMAN L. JONES.

Sherman L. Jones has found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing western portion of our country. His career of recent years has been closely identified with the history of Whatcom, where he has acquired a competence and where he is now an honored and respected citizen. He was born December 17, 1867, in Richwood, Dodge county, Wisconsin, a son of Lyman C. and Olive (Mathews) Jones. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1837, and the mother's birth occurred in Woodcock county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, her parents being Lyman and Lydia Mathews. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are now residents of Whatcom, and their children are all likewise living in this city. These are Sherman L.; Ralph D.; Alice, the wife of M. J. Klock; Josephine, the widow of R. B. Banks; and Florence, the wife of E. R. McKean.

The family removed from Wisconsin to Minnesota, and Sherman L. Jones pursued his preliminary education in the public schools near his home in the southwestern part of that state. He afterward attended the high school of Minneapolis and later was graduated in the Archibald Business College of that city in May, 1887. The same year he accepted a position as book-

keeper for the firm of Thurston Brothers of Windom, Minnesota, and later became cashier for the Bank of Royalton, of Royalton, Minnesota, a branch of the Standard Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Pacific country, however, attracted him, and in 1889 he made his way to Seattle, where for a year he was employed as an expert bookkeeper by various mercantile concerns, including the Seattle Hardware Company and the Chester Cleary Dry-goods Company. In 1890 he came to Whatcom as bookkeeper for R. I. Morse, a hardware dealer, and was soon promoted to the position of assistant business manager. In 1897 he became one of the incorporators of the Morse Hardware Company and acted as secretary and business manager until the spring of 1899, when he resigned that position in order to give his entire time to his individual interests, which had assumed such proportions as to require his undivided attention. He had invested largely in lumber and shingle mills, and is now actively identified with the development of the lumber and kindred interests of this section of the country. He is president and manager of the Northwood Cedar Company, which is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. In fact, Mr. Jones is the practical owner of its stock, and in this interest he maintains an office in the Pike block, where he superintends this and his other companies affairs. He is a stockholder and secretary of the United Shingle Company; and a stockholder and the secretary of the Whatcom Timber Company, which is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars. When Mr. Jones came to Whatcom he was practically without capital, and as the result of thirteen years of constant application he has laid the foundation for a moderate fortune. He has been exceedingly careful in making investments, and his business judgment has been without error in any of the enterprises with which he has become associated.

On the 10th of December, 1891, occurred the marriage of Sherman L. Jones and Miss Elsie Morgan, a daughter of Harley and Ruth Morgan, a native of Hesper, Iowa. They attend the services of the Methodist church, to which they belong, and Mr. Jones gives his political support to the Republican party. Their home is a beautiful residence which was erected by our subject in the year of his marriage at a cost of five thousand dollars, its location being at 820 High street. Although frequently tendered the nomination for the highest offices in the gift of his fellow citizens, he has always declined public service of this character, content to do his duty as a private citizen. He is, however, thoroughly and deeply interested in whatever pertains to the general good, and his co-operation has been an important factor in promoting public progress. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his fairness, probity and honorable methods. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of Whatcom county.

FRANK C. WILLEY.

Towns spring up so rapidly in the rushing northwest as to recall the story of Jonah's gourd, which, in the course of a night, had grown to be a vine higher than the tallest trees. When Mr. Willey, now the popular cor-

oner of Mason county, came along, there was not much town of Shelton, but he had confidence something would happen, and with a "seek no further" remark decided to stop right there. Though Shelton, as remarked, was as yet hardly more than visible, still there was a village germ there, a small beginning which gave promise of better things. It was the fortune of Mr. Willey to become one of the "city fathers" in fact as well as name, and he certainly occupied a paternal relation to the infant settlement during the period of adolescence. He has been city councilman, mayor, marshal, street commissioner, superintendent of water works, and, in fine, a general factotum for the place. And as no other did more for Shelton than he, so none takes more pride now in looking upon the smart little city which has risen to county seat dignities and gives promise of becoming one of the important business centers of the state.

Perhaps it is a kind of opportunity that induces people in the Maine pineries to seek homes in Washington, where the lumber interest, somewhat run down in our most eastern state, has of late years been in its fullest vigor and holding out most flattering prospects to enterprising investors. However this may be, it is observed that the new state occupying the extreme northwestern corner of the Union, has recruited largely from the opposite corner in the extreme northeast. It seems that the Willeys, who settled in Vermont at an early period in its history, subsequently, found their way to the region around Lincoln, in Maine, and there Samuel M. Willey was born in the first half of the nineteenth century. At a later period he resided in Patten and followed farming for a livelihood until the time of his death, which occurred in the forty-eighth year of his age. He married Betsey Crommett, and of their five children who grew to maturity two are now residents of Washington. The mother is still living at Hersey, Maine, aged about sixty-two years, and the other five children are located at different points in the east.

Frank C. Willey, one of the seven children above alluded to, was born in Maine, September 13, 1863, went through the usual educational routine and began his business career at the age of eighteen as a day laborer in the lumber woods. Subsequently he took charge of a hotel and conducted it for two years with such profit as to accumulate enough money to realize his desire to locate in the northwest. Accordingly, in 1888, he bade farewell to the "old folks at home," stepped upon a railway train, and after a weary journey of more than a week's duration found himself on the shores of the famous Puget Sound. He made directly for Shelton, which at that time was a straggling village, and as a temporary means of livelihood secured a clerkship in one of the stores of the place. Later he opened a hardware establishment on his own account, and continued it until 1897, when he established the undertaking business that has since chiefly occupied his attention.

Several years after his arrival in Shelton Mr. Willey was elected to the city council and later as mayor, and while holding these offices did much for the improvement of the town. He was largely instrumental in securing the present fine system of water works, and in the building of many of the plank sidewalks which have proved of such utility to all classes. For some time he acted as city marshal, whose duties included care of streets, and also had charge of the water works. An evidence of his popularity is shown by the

fact that when he made the race for coroner a few years ago he was the only Democrat elected that had an opponent, and he was one hundred and twenty-five votes ahead of his ticket in a total of one thousand votes. At the last election he was chosen assessor of Mason county, and at the present writing is serving acceptably in that position. Mr. Willey has accumulated some property in the city, in addition to which he owns twenty-one acres of oyster lands on Mud Bay and forty acres on Hood's Canal, which promises to become valuable, as oyster-growing in this section has developed into an important and profitable industry.

Mr. Willey's domestic circle consists of himself and wife, formerly Miss Carrie L. Littlefield, of Winterport, Maine, to whom he was married in 1888, before coming west. They are regarded at Shelton as a whole-souled, hospitable couple, and it would probably not be at all beyond the truth to say that they have no enemies whatever, but a host of sincere and appreciative friends. Mr. Willey has passed through all the chairs of Odd Fellowship, and as a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been sent three times as representative to the grand lodge of the state.

JAMES W. CHAMBERS.

James W. Chambers, a native of Washington, and a son of one of the early pioneers who endured all the hardships of frontier life, comes from Irish ancestors. Thomas M. Chambers, the grandfather, came to Kentucky about 1819, and there their first son was born. Returning to Ireland, they were there when David J., the father of our subject, was born, on June 10, 1820. When two years old David returned to Kentucky with his parents, and after residing there for some time the family removed to Missouri, where they farmed and raised stock until 1845. In that year the grandparents and father of James W., taking an ox team, left their old Missouri home in April and crossed the wide prairies with their families, arriving in Oregon City in September, after a safe and, for those times, rapid journey. The family consisted of the grandfather and wife, their six sons and two daughters. Soon after their arrival in Oregon City they crossed the Columbia river and settled near Steilacoom, where the grandfather built the first grist mill in that part of the country and passed the remainder of his days grinding wheat for the pioneers of that vicinity, and there he died in 1876, at the age of eighty-five years.

His son was a farmer and stock-raiser, also trading in cattle. A prominent Democrat, county commissioner of Thurston county in 1875 and a member of the territorial legislature, he took part in all the affairs of the county and served in the Indian war of 1855-6. In those dangerous times they had a stockade on their farm, in which several families were gathered. On one occasion twenty-five Indians in war paint came to Mr. Chambers' home to hold council and persuade him to leave the country. Here that courage and fearlessness of the sturdy man was shown, for he gave the reds to understand that he would stay where he was. While Mr. Chambers was engaged in talking one of the Indians went into the kitchen and spit in the food which Mrs.

Chambers was preparing. It is hard for the descendants of those frontiersmen to realize the dangers of that period, when life and property were constantly threatened, often when least expected. Mr. Chambers lived in the county from the time when it was a wilderness until now the institutions of civilization hold sway everywhere and the old hardships and dread have passed away. He well remembers when the wife of Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, came west in search of her husband. Before removing from Missouri David Chambers married Elizabeth Harrison, a native of Kentucky, and they had the following children: Thomas M., now a farmer on Yelm prairie, Thurston county; J. W., the subject of this sketch; A. H., who has a meat market in Olympia; Mary, the wife of A. C. McClelland, of Baker City, Oregon; David, Jr., a farmer in Thurston county; George, in the butchering business in North Yakima; and Walter, who is in the same line of business in Olympia. Mrs. David Chambers is an Episcopalian and her husband belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They have adopted Elsie, the child of Harry Chambers, their nephew, whose wife died when Elsie was six months old.

James W. Chambers was born in Thurston county, in March, 1849, enjoyed a common school education, then conducted a meat market for five years in Olympia, after which he settled on his farm and remained there until 1902. He then sold his farm and now resides in Olympia. His marriage took place in 1896, to Annie Lister, daughter of David Lister, who was a prominent citizen and early settler of Tacoma, coming of English ancestors. They have four children: Harvey J., Anmeta, Fred L. and Jennie.

JACOB STAMPFLER.

After a life of industrious activity, rewarded with a handsome competence and freed from care, surrounded with all the comforts of a beautiful home and a happy family, and with the natural and justifiable pride of the soldier who has performed gallant service in a long and bloody war for the defence of his fatherland,—in these few words may we sum up the worthy and honorable career of the son of beautiful France who now on the after-slope of life, passes his restful years in the city of Olympia. Jacob Stampfler was born in sunny southern France on the 20th of July, 1843, one of the children of Mast and Marie (Bolach) Stampfler, and there he was reared to manhood.

At the age of nineteen Jacob enlisted in the French army for a period of seven years, and he served as bugler for General McMahon during the war in Africa, and was with his regiment throughout the Franco-Prussian war; his term of service being completed before the end of the war, he remained until the close, making eight years of valiant service for his native land. Throughout he was closely related by the duties of his position with his beloved general, and he is the proud possessor of fourteen certificates of engagements signed by the great general. At his discharge he also received a cross of honor, the highest testimonial a French soldier can covet as a reward of faithful service. At the battle of Sedan, early on the morning of September

1, 1870, McMahon was severely wounded in the thigh, necessitating his leaving the place of command; young Stampfer was at his side and had a left rib shot away and was made prisoner. In the parlor of the pleasant residence at Olympia there stands a full length portrait of the young French soldier with his sword by his side and his bugle raised to his lips, a valued memorial of former days, which will be prized as long as the descendants of this worthy man survive.

At the close of the war Mr. Stampfer and his young wife emigrated from the land of their nativity to the United States, stopping first in Ohio and then coming on to Santa Clara county, California, where he worked on a farm for wages. He made his advent into the Puget Sound country in 1873 and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres twenty-four miles south of Olympia; he at once set to work making improvements, and after a residence there of two years sold the property at a profit. Then near Yelm, Thurston county, he bought eighty-four acres, which he also improved and sold after two years. His next purchase was a farm of one hundred and forty-four acres, where he made his home for nine years, raising stock and all kinds of farm products, including hops. He labored hard and gained its reward, a good competence. He owned property in Olympia and there built a commodious house, where he now lives in retirement; he still retains a farm of eighty acres, and there are four acres in his home place, on which he has a variety of fruit trees, being surrounded with all the comforts of life.

The maiden name of Mr. Stampfer's wife was Mary Bather, a native of Alsace; she became the mother of four children, all born in Thurston county, and all now doing for themselves. Joseph owns and operates a mine near Mount Rainier; Flora is married and lives in France; Jule is with his brother in the mine; and Francis is in Seattle. In politics Mr. Stampfer is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

MITCHELL HARRIS.

One of the most prominent and successful business men of Olympia is Mitchell Harris, and he is honored and respected by all because of the business methods he has ever followed, methods which neither seek nor demand disguise. It is true that he became connected with a business already established, but many a man of less resolute spirit and foresight would have failed in enlarging it and carrying it forward to still greater success, and his life record proves that success is not a matter of genius, but the outcome of experience, perseverance and enterprise.

Mr. Harris is a native of the northwest. He was born in Salem, Oregon, September 18, 1862, a son of Isaac Harris, a native of Russia, who emigrated to California in 1854. There he engaged in business until about 1858, in which year he removed to Oregon City, Oregon, where he followed merchandising until he took up his abode in Walla Walla, Washington. There he also engaged in trade, and later resided for a time in Helena, Montana, coming in 1869 to Olympia, where he established the large mercantile house of which his sons, Mitchell and Gus, are now the proprietors. He had been well

educated along business lines in his native land, but came to the United States a poor man, and entered upon his business career in this country as a peddler. By persistent energy and superior business qualifications and integrity, he rose to high rank in mercantile circles and became the head of one of the leading mercantile establishments of the northwest. His death occurred in 1894, at the age of sixty years. He was married in New York city to Miss Ammie Marcus, who was born in New York and was of German ancestry. Their union was blessed with three sons, all of whom are living and are an honor to their parents. Dr. Henry Harris is now practicing his profession in San Francisco, while Gus is his brother's partner in the extensive mercantile business of Olympia.

The store building, which was erected during the father's time, is the finest mercantile house of the city, ninety by one hundred feet, containing eight rooms, twenty-five by one hundred feet, a splendidly designed department store, with an elegant and artistic front, which makes the structure an ornament to the city. In this establishment the Harris Brothers keep a complete assortment of all classes of merchandise with the exception of groceries. They were both trained from boyhood to the mercantile business by the father, who was an excellent buyer and displayed marked judgment in the care and arrangement of his stock. There is no better kept stock in the country, every department showing the good taste and ability of the proprietors, and the store is one which would be a credit to any city, either of the east or the west.

Mr. Harris is one of the stockholders and directors of the Capital National Bank of Olympia, one of the leading financial institutions of the state, and he holds high rank in financial circles. He is also prominent in social organizations and has been the grand treasurer of the Knights of Pythias of the state.

In 1892 Mr. Harris was happily married to Miss Toba Lichenstein, of San Francisco, and they have a son and daughter, Selwyn and Irene, both in school. Mr. Gus Harris is also married and has a son, Louis. They continue their fidelity to the Hebrew faith and have many friends in the city.

DEXTER HORTON.

Dexter Horton, one of the honored and prominent pioneer business men of Seattle, was born in what is now Schuyler county, New York, near the head of Seneca Lake, on the 15th of November, 1825, and is of English lineage.

He had but limited school privileges. For about three months in a year he was a student in a little school house in a small district in New York, but during the remainder of the year his time was occupied with the work of the farm. When a youth of fifteen he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and as he was then as large and strong as a man he did a man's work in the fields, attending school only two months of the year, the remainder of the time being devoted to the arduous task of reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization. While residing in Illinois he took up a claim of eighty



Dexter Horton

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acres near his father's home, and when he could obtain any leisure from assisting in the improvement of his father's farm he devoted his time to the cultivation of his own land. In 1847, when about nineteen years of age, Mr. Horton was married to Miss Hannah E. Shondy, and unto them were born three children while they were residents of Illinois, but they lost two in infancy. In 1852 Mr. Horton, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, Rebecca, started across the plains to the Pacific coast. Five families traveled together, taking with them sixty horses. There were in the company eight men, six women and six children, and a little one was born on the plains. They arrived at The Dalles in safety on the 6th of September, after encountering many hardships and trials on the way. Mr. Horton and his family spent the winter at Salem, Oregon, and in the spring of 1853, with several others, he walked to Olympia, thence proceeding to Seattle, where he secured work with Mr. Bell, chopping piles at two dollars and fifty cents per day. He also went to Port Townsend, where he cleared two lots for a man and was paid ten dollars a day for his work. On the first of July he returned to Salem, expecting to secure work at harvesting, but the great emigration of that year had brought many unemployed men to this portion of the country and he was only able to get one day's work. On the 1st of September of that year Mr. Mercer and his four daughters and Mr. Horton and his family started with a team for Seattle. They came by the way of Portland, ferried their horses across the river and the family proceeded in a scow to Monticello and then in canoes to the upper landing on the Cowlitz. There Mr. Horton met his family and the ladies of the party with the horses, and putting the wagon together brought them to Olympia, where he left his wife and daughter while he returned after their household effects. They arrived in Seattle on the 15th of September, 1853, when he had not a dollar in his pocket, and, worse than that, was indebted to Mr. Mercer in the sum of fifty dollars for bringing him to this country with his team. Later he became interested in merchandising. A. A. Denny had purchased a small stock of goods on commission and Mr. Horton became his partner in the new enterprise. They were also joined by David Phillips, but at the end of the year Mr. Denny was called to the upper house of the territorial legislature and Mr. Phillips to the lower house, so Mr. Horton purchased his partners' interests, giving them credit for their share of the business and he traded on this. He subsequently paid off his indebtedness, and later Mr. Phillips again formed a partnership with him, the new relation being maintained for five years, during which time they established a store at Olympia.

At the close of the war Mr. Horton had the business sagacity to sell out and become the founder of the Dexter Horton Bank, the first bank established in the territory of Washington. He was made its president, and for eighteen years continued in the banking business, profiting largely by the same honorable business methods which he employed in merchandising and which actuated all his transactions in commercial life. When he had been in active business for thirty-four years, he sold his bank to W. S. Ladd, of Portland, Oregon, but the old name was continued and the institution is still one of the most reliable in this portion of the country. A. A. Denny,

the friend and first partner of Mr. Horton, was also in the banking business with him for sixteen years, and both sold out at the same time, reserving, however, some of their bank stock. All this occurred before the great fire of 1889, which swept over Seattle, almost wiping the city out of existence. At once, however, Mr. Horton began to rebuild and completed the Seattle block in three months, while a year later he erected the New York building. In 1873 he erected a residence at No. 1206 Third avenue, where with his good wife and accomplished daughter he is spending the evening of life. After the family arrived in this city a little son, Alfred, was born, but his death occurred when he had reached the age of twenty months. A daughter, Nettie, is now the wife of Rev. W. G. Jones, of Everett. Mrs. Horton departed this life on the 30th of December, 1871. On the 30th of September, 1873, Mr. Horton married Miss Caroline E. Parsons, and this union was blessed with a daughter, Caroline E., who has just graduated from the state university. Her mother was only spared to Mr. Horton for five years, passing away on the 14th of September, 1878. Four years later he made a trip to the east, and on the 14th of September, 1882, married Miss Arabella C. Agard, a daughter of Eaton Agard, of Mr. Horton's native county. Mr. Horton has long been an active member of the Protestant Methodist church, with which he became identified in 1849. He has served as an officer, has taken special interest in Sunday-school work and for ten years filled the office of Sunday-school superintendent.

HON. STEPHEN A. CALLVERT.

The history of the Callvert family presents many phases which deserve special reference in a work of this kind and are interesting not only to his immediate fellow citizens but to the world at large. This family have been long residents of the south, and originated in England. Members of it have been prominent residents of Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky, and on the maternal side our subject belongs to the well known Hanks and Lincoln family, of Virginian ancestry. His great-grandfather, George Callvert, was a native of North Carolina, and his grandfather, Alexander Callvert, was an early pioneer of the state of Kentucky. Our subject's father, Aaron Callvert, was born in Kentucky in the year 1816, and in 1831, when he was fifteen years of age, removed to southern Illinois, becoming a pioneer of that state. In 1835 he took up his residence in northern Illinois, upon government land, but in 1856, selling his property in Illinois, he went to Iowa, where he resided until his death, in 1873. His wife was Ann Hanks, whom he married in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1839. She survives her husband, and is now (1902) in her seventy-ninth year and resides with the subject of this sketch. The parents were Presbyterians in religious faith, and enjoyed the high respect and esteem of all their fellowmen. They had two children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. The daughter, Scynthia, was the wife of Mr. Robert Coe, was the mother of four children and passed away in 1891, at Denver, Colorado.

Stephen A. Callvert was born in Albany, Illinois, on the 12th of February, 1843, and his education was received in Washington College, Iowa.

One of the most interesting chapters of his life must be put in a single paragraph. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was but in his seventeenth year, he endeavored to enlist in the army, but he was not yet tall enough and his services were not accepted. In the following year he was received into Company H, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Western Department. After returning from the war Mr. Callvert took a law course in the Michigan University, graduating in 1866. He was admitted to practice in Iowa City, and did a very successful general law business there until 1891. From 1878 until 1887 he served on the bench in the Des Moines district, and during that time commanded the respect and esteem of the members of the profession, and seldom were his rulings as judge reversed by higher courts. In 1891 he removed with his family to Whatcom, Washington, and there continued his law practice with his usual excellent success. Having always been a powerful and active Republican, and having always done his utmost to advance the interests of his party, he was nominated for the state legislature and was easily elected. During his services in the legislature he was an efficient worker in the interests of his constituents, was chairman of the fisheries committee, served on the judiciary committee, on the committee of education and the committee on public lands, and, as the result of his service on the latter committee, in 1900, he was elected to his present office of commissioner of public lands, where he is giving the highest satisfaction.

Mr. Callvert's marriage was celebrated in 1868, to Miss Rachel Berger, a native of the state of Pennsylvania and a daughter of William Berger, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry and long a resident in that state. To this marriage have been born four children: William F., Jessie E., Ronald G. and Narcissa L., all of whom have grown up and are now ably assisting their father in his land office as clerks and stenographers, and are capable and intelligent helpers. At the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic Mr. Callvert was elected one of its first members, and has ever since taken an active interest therein. He is a member of the blue lodge and is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Callvert is descended from good ancestry, has served honorably as a citizen, soldier, statesman and jurist. His life has been filled with varied experiences, and he justly deserves to stand high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

HON. CHARLES W. MAYNARD.

This is a country of opportunity, where caste and family position have little to do with man's chances of success. To rise from a position of a farm hand to one of the highest offices in the gift of the state is the brief epitome of the history of our subject, who now occupies the office of treasurer of the state of Washington.

His father, Henry Maynard, was a native of western Massachusetts, born in 1807, and there received his early education. In the year 1837 he went west to Illinois, and was one of the early settlers of that state, and was there married to Miss Lucy Emeline Kilbourn, who was from his own town in Massachusetts. After removing to Illinois he bought a farm and was one

of the successful and early farmers of that state. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious views were those of the Unitarian denomination. His death occurred in 1865, and his good wife survived him until 1899, when she died in her seventy-eighth year. They were people of much influence in their community, and had six children, four of whom are now living.

Charles Warren Maynard, a son of the above, was born in the state of Illinois, in Rockford, Winnebago county, on the 7th of December, 1855, and received his education in the Rockford, Illinois, Academy. In 1872, when but seventeen years of age, he went to Chehalis, Lewis county, Washington territory. His first occupation was working on a farm at twenty-five dollars a month and board, and later he rented a farm and was very successful in his agricultural pursuits. He continued farming until 1880, and at that time embarked in the hardware business in Chehalis, in which he met with very gratifying success, his business increasing under his capable management. He soon became the leading hardware merchant of that part of the country, and built a fine block for his business interests. He also invested in real estate, and was very prominent in all the enterprises concerning the welfare of his town. He was one of the founders of the Chehalis State Bank and also one of its directors. For a number of years his partner in business was, Mr. Frank Everett.

He has been a life-long Republican and early took a great interest in politics, being elected and serving two terms as treasurer of Lewis county, and also was elected mayor of Chehalis, in which position he was active in promoting the best interests of the city. So satisfactory were his services as treasurer of Lewis county and mayor of the city that in 1899 he was chosen by his party as candidate for state treasurer, and although he made only a few campaign speeches he was elected to this high place of trust and honor, which he is now filling.

In 1876 Mr. Maynard took as his wife Miss Mary Alice White, a native of Lewis county, Washington, and a daughter of Mr. Charles F. White, who was one of the early pioneers of the state. They have five children, as follows: Clarence Eugene, who is now efficiently assisting his father as deputy state treasurer; Lucy E.; Alice M.; Bessie; and Everett. Mrs. Maynard is one of the valued members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Maynard holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. The family occupy a very high social position in the city and community. Mr. Maynard's high position in life has been gained through his own industry and perseverance. He is a thoroughly capable business man and has served with honor in all the official duties which his fellow citizens have conferred upon him. His life of varied activity not only reflects honor upon himself but also upon his state.

JACOB FURTH.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in business circles in Washington is Jacob Furth, the president of the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle. He was born in Schwihau, Bohemia, Aus-



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tria, on the 14th of November, 1840, a son of Lazar and Anna (Popper) Furth, both of whom were natives of that land and were of the Hebrew faith. The father was a merchant, successfully following that line of business throughout the years of his manhood. Both he and his wife spent their entire lives in that country and he attained to the very advanced age of ninety-six years. They were the parents of ten sons and two daughters, and eight of the number came to the United States.

In the schools of his native land Jacob Furth pursued his education, and when eighteen years of age bade adieu to home and friends in order to try his fortune in California, where he arrived in 1858. His industry and economy soon enabled him to engage in business on his own account and he established a store at North San Juan, where he conducted a successful business until 1870, at which time he removed to Colusa, California. Here he conducted a general mercantile store for twelve years, but his health becoming impaired and hoping that he might be benefited by a change of climate he came to Seattle in 1882. In this city Mr. Furth established the Puget Sound National Bank and acted as its cashier until 1893, when he was elected its president. The bank has always been managed by him, and its almost unparalleled success is attributable almost entirely to his financial ability. He was also one of the organizers of the extensive street railway system of Seattle, controlling one hundred miles of street railway now in operation here and doing a paying business. He is president of the company which is now building an electric line to Tacoma and is also president of the Vulcan Iron Works. He is likewise president of the California Land & Stock Company, owning thirteen thousand acres of choice farming land in Lincoln county, Washington, is also quite extensively interested in real estate in Seattle, and in the erection of buildings has contributed to the improvement of the city.

In 1865 Mr. Furth was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Dunton, a native of Indiana and a representative of an old American family. Their marriage has been blessed with three daughters: Jane E., now the wife of E. L. Terry, of Seattle; Anna F., who married Frederick K. Sturve, of Seattle; and Sidonia, who is at home with her parents. Mr. Furth arrived in the United States just before the organization of the Republican party, and from its formation has given to it an unwavering support, although he has taken no active part in its work as an office seeker. For several years he rendered effective service to the city as a member of its council, and has also had the honor of serving as president of its Chamber of Commerce for two terms. He still holds to the religious faith of his ancestors, but is broad minded and liberal and has been most generous in his contribution to various church and benevolent enterprises. He was made a Master Mason in Colusa county, California, in 1870, and was elected and served as master of his lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and in his life exemplifies the teaching of the craft.

DR. JOHN T. COLEMAN.

Dr. Coleman can boast that he is the physician and surgeon of longest residence in the city of Chehalis, for while there were several members of

the profession in the town when he took up his residence here, all have since left, but he has remained with the city ever since he came and has prospered not only in the line of his profession but also in various business ventures. He is of English and Irish origin, and his grandfather John Coleman came from Dublin, Ireland, to Troy, New York, in 1827. He became a prominent pork packer, an industry which was then in its infancy, and later, in 1832, removed to Cincinnati, which was one of the centers of the pork trade. He continued his business there, and was a member of the city council and was very active in promoting the welfare of the city. He was a man of much virility and lived to be ninety-nine years old, dying in 1879, while his wife, who was a Miss Farrel and was born in Dublin, was even more remarkable for her longevity, for she was one hundred and four years old at the time of her death. They were both members of the Catholic church, and the two children born to them are now deceased. One of these, Thomas, was born while his father made his home in Troy, New York, but received his education in Cincinnati. He became a brick manufacturer and was well started on a successful career when he was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river, in 1869, when only thirty-seven years old. He had married Mary Hey, who was born in London and was brought to America when an infant. There were two children of this marriage, and the daughter, Ida, is now Mrs. J. Milbourne, of Wichita, Kansas.

John T. Coleman was the only son of his parents and was born in Cincinnati on August 23, 1857, so that he was twelve years of age at the time of his father's death. After completing the preliminary education in the schools of Cincinnati, he prepared himself for a medical career by attending the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in 1884. The young physician with his diploma in his hand always has the "world before him where to choose," but the exact location is not often the first choice. Dr. Coleman first began his active practice in Ada, Ohio, where he remained for two years, then had his office in Hutchinson, Kansas, for two years, and made his final move when he located in Chehalis in October, 1888. He enjoys an extensive general practice and takes special interest in surgery. He is the physician for the state reform school, which is located at Chehalis, and belongs to the National Medical Association and the State Medical Association.

Dr. Coleman has become interested in real estate and owns considerable property in the city, and is a stockholder and the treasurer of the Fir Door Manufacturing Company, which is one of the important enterprises located at Chehalis. In 1882 he married Miss Mida Olmsted, who is a daughter of George Olmsted, of Ohio, and the three children of this union have received the names of John, Mary and Helen, who all reside in the nice home in Chehalis. Dr. Coleman is a staunch Republican, and in the Masonic order is a thrice past master, and is a member of the chapter.

ORANGE JACOBS.

Orange Jacobs is a native of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, born on the 2d of May, 1829, and is of English ancestry. Captain Hiram Jacobs, his father, was born in New Hampshire, and won his title by service



ORANGE JACOBS.

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in the Black Hawk war. He married Miss Phebe Jenkins, a native of Massachusetts. They removed to Sturgis, Michigan, in 1830. In 1849 they crossed the plains to California, and the father died at the ripe old age of ninety years, in 1897, and his wife also lived to an advanced age. They had six sons and three daughters, and with one exception all are living.

Judge Jacobs, the second in order of birth, pursued his education in a primitive log school house on the frontier and in Albion Seminary, while later he was a student in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. When a young man he engaged in teaching school and also took up the study of law. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and believing that he might have better opportunities in the growing west crossed the plains to Oregon, locating first in Marion county, near Salem. In 1857 he removed to Jackson county, where for several years he had a large law practice. He was also an important factor in shaping public sentiment in favor of the Union and against secession, and in order to promote opposition to slavery for a number of years edited and published the *Jacksonville Sentinel*. The good work he did for the Republican party and for the government during the Civil war were recognized by President Grant, and in 1867 he received the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of Washington territory, while in less than a year the legislature of the territory asked the president to give him the appointment of chief justice of Washington. President Grant immediately complied and for six years Judge Jacobs continued on the bench. In 1879 he resigned the office after being nominated as the Republican candidate for the office of delegate to the United States Congress, serving in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth Congresses, after which he declined a renomination and returned to Seattle, where he resumed the practice of his profession. While his efforts in behalf of the state have been recognized and of great value, his labors in Seattle have been of much benefit to the city. In 1880 he was elected mayor, and at the close of his term declined a re-election, but in 1884 was again called to public life, being elected a member of the territorial council, in which he served as chairman of the judiciary committee and of the committee on education. He became very active in securing the appropriations for the penitentiary, the insane asylum and the university, and for many years took a deep interest in promoting the welfare of the university. He served for many years on its board of regents and for ten years acted as treasurer of the board. In 1899 Judge Jacobs was elected a member of the commission to form a new charter for the city of Seattle, and here his knowledge of law proved of great value in securing the charter which gives a legal existence to the city. This charter was adopted by the people in 1890, and under the new charter he had the honor of being elected corporation counsel. In 1896 he was elected one of the supreme judges of King county, in which position he served for four years, having charge of the criminal department most of the time. Judge Jacobs is still in the active practice of law, under the firm name of Jacobs & Jacobs, his sons, Hiram J. and A. L., being his efficient partners.

On the 1st of January, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Jacobs and Miss Lucinda Davenport, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Davenport, of the Buckeye state, who became an Oregon

pioneer of 1850. Seven children have been born unto the Judge and his wife, namely: Hiram J.; Abraham Lincoln; Harry Edwin; Orange; Estella, the wife of A. L. Clark, of Seattle; and Donna and Jessie, with their parents. The Judge has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1848 and has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge. He is one of the oldest representatives of the fraternity in the state and is also identified with the Masons, having reached the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Sturgis, Michigan, in 1852.

HARRY WEST.

Chehalis is destined to be one of the most prosperous cities of southwestern Washington, being situated about equidistant from the Sound and the Columbia, and well supplied with all the conveniences which are so essential in the developing of a business center. Already there are a number of progressive firms established there, and one of these is the Chehalis Furniture and Manufacturing Company. This factory makes a large amount of bedroom and kitchen furniture, tables, and almost everything used in the household, and the energy of the proprietors is continually increasing the sale and enlarging the territory of demand. One of the stockholders and the vice president of this company is Mr. Harry West, a man well known in the business circles of Chehalis, not only because of his connection with this company but also from the fact that he is the proprietor of the Chehalis electric plant.

England is the place of nativity for most of the West family, and it was there that William West was born. He married a native of Lancashire, Elizabeth Dobson, and they came to this country in 1854, settling first in the state of Illinois. But ten years later they had found their way to Washington and settled on a farm. This land is now a part of the city of Chehalis, and Mr. West platted that portion of the city, thus being justified in claiming himself as one of the fathers of the place. He still owns a large amount of valuable real estate here and resides in a commodious home. He has been prominently connected with the growth of Chehalis and the welfare of Lewis county, and has been called upon to serve in several of the public offices, having been county treasurer for two or three terms and city auditor. His wife died in 1875; she was the mother of six children, and the three survivors are all in Chehalis. One of these is Mr. Harry West.

Harry West is proud to claim Chehalis as his native place, the date of his birth being July 4, 1869. He attended the public schools, and in the numerous vacations worked on his father's farm near the city. He was only twenty-three years old when he became a stockholder and the vice president of the furniture company, and he has been of very material assistance in promoting that enterprise, which is now in so flourishing a condition and is of great benefit to the town in furnishing employment to so many workmen. In 1897 Mr. West took charge of the city electric light plant, and it has received many improvements and been made to pay dividends since coming into the hands of the present proprietor. He is the owner of some valuable city lots and also has a nice farm about three and a half miles in the country.

Mr. West is very popular in social and business circles, is a member of

the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, but he takes no active interest in practical politics. He is a thoughtful, capable man of affairs, and a bright future is no doubt before him.

THOMAS O'NEILL.

The firm of McDonald and O'Neill of Shelton, Mason county, Washington, is not only known as being the largest mercantile establishment in the county, but it lays claim to especial distinction in the state and the whole western country as being pioneers in one of the most important enterprises on Puget Sound. Along the sheltered waters of the Atlantic coast the oyster planting industry has been developed and carried on successfully for the past quarter-century, but it is only recently that it has assumed any extensive proportions in the new west; and to McDonald and O'Neill belong the honor of first successfully propagating the eastern oyster in western waters. In the arm of the Sound which extends up to Shelton they have one hundred acres of oyster beds, and twenty-seven acres of this is cultivated by the French parking system. During the past season they shipped about two thousand sacks of the bivalves to the markets in Tacoma, Seattle and Portland, for which they received about \$4.50 per sack. They make use of a gasoline launch, with which they tow their own scows and those of others to the landing at Shelton. The possibilities of oyster culture in the Sound are as yet hardly understood, and in the great development of it which will take place in the near future this firm will be looked upon as its pioneers and in a large measure responsible for its successful outcome.

From these introductory remarks the interest of the reader will be stimulated in the gentleman who has taken the leading part in developing this enterprise, Mr. Thomas O'Neill. He comes of Irish stock, and his father, James, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1818. Emigrating to Canada when a young man, he married there Catherine Hincle, a native of his own country. He had learned the trade of blacksmith, and in addition to this had a good farm, which he cultivated till his death. He and his wife were both devout Catholics, and she still lives at the old home, being in her ninetyeth year. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters, and three sons and two daughters still survive.

The son Thomas was born in Canada, September 3, 1860. He had the advantages of school in his boyhood, but at the age of sixteen he began to earn his own living. He had learned the trade of blacksmith in his father's shop, and in 1876 he went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he followed his trade for awhile. He later had a shop in Bennington, of the same state, for two years, after which he came west and located in Shelton about 1879. That was an early day in the history of this town, there being but two houses on the site of the present county seat. He obtained work in the line of his trade for what is now the Peninsular Railroad, and, as he was industrious and frugal, by 1881 he had saved enough to encourage him to start in business for himself. D. A. McDonald, whose daughter he afterward married, was also willing to invest his small amount of capital, and this was the beginning of the present company. The McDonalds had come to this country in 1869, and Mr. Mc-

Donald died in 1887, after which his wife, who was a woman of much strength of will and character and had already assisted in the management of the firm, retained her husband's interest, and she is now represented by her son, Angus L., an active young business man. The business expanded rapidly from the start, not only because it was the pioneer store in this part of the country, but on account of the sagacity and business ability of the proprietors, and in 1900 the sales had reached the one hundred thousand dollar mark. The store is thirty-four by eighty-four, two stories, and with a gallery around the main building, there is a second room thirty-two by eighty feet, the furniture salesroom is twenty-six by seventy-two, and in a building thirty-six by one hundred and forty they carry a complete line of wagons, carriages and all kinds of farm implements; there is a branch store at Kamilehe.

On February 4, 1889, Mr. O'Neill was married to Miss Jennette McDonald, who was born in Arcadia, Mason county, and whose mother, Margaret McDonald, is Mr. O'Neill's partner in the mercantile business. Three sons and three daughters have been born of this union: Donald James, Margaret C., Angus Lawrence, Jennette Marie, Camahla Elizabeth and Thomas Richard. They reside in a nice home in Shelton, and in the summer go to their cottage at the oyster beds, the launch being a ready means of communication. Mr. O'Neill is a Democrat, and, although his party is in the minority in the county, without any solicitation on his part, he was twice elected to the office of county treasurer, in 1891 and 1893, and in 1898 was placed in the office of county commissioner. He is a member of the Elks, is the president of the Shelton board of trade, and has been identified with many measures for the advancement of the public welfare and prosperity.

REV. GEORGE F. WHITWORTH.

Rev. George F. Whitworth, clergyman and educator, the first Presbyterian minister to come north of the Columbia river, and who has been identified with the history of Puget Sound since 1854, as regards its material, educational and religious interests, was born in Boston, England, March 15, 1816, and at the age of twelve years came to the United States with his parents, in 1828, locating near Mansfield, Ohio.

After serving for a time as an apprentice to the saddlery and harness business in Dayton, Ohio, in the fall of 1833 he commenced a classical course of study at Hanover College, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1838. He married Miss Mary E. Thomson, of Decatur county, Indiana, and moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he taught a high school one year. Removing to Greensburg, Indiana, he taught school and studied law, was there admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of the law until 1843, when he turned his attention to theology, and spent three years at the New Albany Theological Seminary, now known as the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago. His first ministerial charges were Corydon and Cannelton, Indiana, and Hawesville, Kentucky, the last two jointly.

In 1853 he was commissioned by the Presbyterian board of home missions as a missionary to Puget Sound. His attention had been directed to the Pacific northwest while a student in college by the reading of Irving's "Astoria,"



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and later by reading in the *Missionary Herald* the letters of Dr. Whitman, Spalding and other early missionaries to the territory of Oregon, all of which created a desire to visit it whenever an opportunity to do so should present itself.

In 1852 he was invited to take charge of a colony, and in the spring of 1853 started with a company of about fifty souls, with ox teams, to cross the plains, making a journey of nearly six months, which can now, by the improved facilities of travel, be accomplished in a fewer number of days. Reaching Portland, Oregon, too late in the fall to continue the journey to Puget Sound, he remained there during the winter of 1853-54, and while there assisted in organizing the First Presbyterian church of Portland, and ministered to its spiritual welfare for a short period, until the middle of February, 1854, at which time he started for Olympia, leaving his family until it would be more comfortable for them to travel.

Traveling in those days was exceedingly slow and difficult. One day was spent on the river steamer going from Portland to Monticello, near the mouth of the Cowlitz river, two days ascending the river in a canoe to Cowlitz Landing (now Olequa), at that time the head of navigation of that river; then another two days on foot to reach Olympia, the entire distance which is now accomplished by rail in about seven hours.

In the month of May he moved his family to Olympia, near which city he availed himself of the benefit of the donation law, and pitched his tent and built a split-board shanty, which answered for a summer residence until a better house could be erected. In November of that year he organized at Olympia what was then supposed to be the first Presbyterian church which was established in the territory of Washington, which had just been separated from that of Oregon. Later it has been learned that a Presbyterian church was organized by the missionaries Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spalding in 1838, in Oregon territory in that part which is now included in Idaho. This was not only the first Presbyterian church established in the Pacific northwest, but the first on the Pacific slope. Early in 1855 Mr. Whitworth organized his second church in the valley of the Chehalis, where Claquato now stands; and the third at Grand Mound.

During the Indian war of 1855-6 he traveled with his rifle on his shoulder to supply these churches and other missions, a distance of from twenty-five to forty miles, twice a month, through a deserted region nearly all the way, the families having fled from their homes to the forts at Grand Mound and Claquato. Owing to the very limited means of the early settlers, the outbreak of the Indians just referred to, and the slender allowance made by the board of home missions, he found it necessary, in order to support himself and family, to engage temporarily in such business pursuits as did not materially interfere with his ministerial work, but somewhat curtailed his missionary labors.

Besides having taught school he has held the following positions in the territory, now the state of Washington: Superintendent of schools for several terms in both Thurston and King counties, United States deputy surveyor, county surveyor of King, city surveyor of Seattle, deputy collector of customs for Puget Sound district, twice president of the Territorial University, twice

chief clerk of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and secretary of the commission which made the second treaty with the Nez Perces at Lapwai in 1863. When elected president of the university in 1866, he removed to Seattle, which has been his residence ever since, and he has witnessed its marvelous growth from a village of about four hundred inhabitants to a city whose population is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand, including its suburbs.

His attention was early called to the coal deposits of the territory, and he became convinced that the production of coal was bound to be one of its important industries, and that there was good reason to believe that Washington would in this respect become the Pennsylvania of the Pacific coast. Subsequent developments have verified this opinion. He was largely concerned in the opening of the Seattle mines at Newcastle, and later those of the South Prairie Coal Company in Pierce county.

In his home he organized the First Presbyterian church of Seattle on the 12th of December, 1869. Later he organized churches at Whidby Island, Summer, Renton and White River (now Kent). He has been instrumental in organizing a number of churches in the state, has always continued his ministerial duties, which have been of a missionary character, in attending to weak places and preparing them for organization and occupancy. At the present time (1903) he has no special charge, and, though at the age of 87, he holds himself subject to the direction of the presbytery.

The presbytery of Puget Sound was organized on the 27th day of September, 1858, in connection with the synod of the Pacific, and consisted of three ministers, Rev. J. W. Goodell, Rev. George W. Sloan and Rev. George F. Whitworth. Its boundaries were the whole territory of Washington, extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains and from the Columbia river on the south, to British Columbia on the north. The only churches then in existence were the First Presbyterian of Olympia, that of Grand Mound and the First Presbyterian church of Steilacoom. The total membership of these combined churches did not exceed forty. This presbytery has since been divided into five presbyteries, which together with those of Alaska and Yukon, constituted the synod of Washington. These five presbyteries have one hundred and fifty ministers, one hundred and forty-five churches and 9,472 members. Numbered among these are ten Indian churches, with six Indian ministers and six hundred and fifty members. The presbytery of Puget Sound, which now covers only the northern half of western Washington, has forty-four ministers, thirty-five churches and 3,332 members. Its first connection was with the synod of the Pacific, then with the synod of the Columbia, and now with the synod of Washington. From this presbytery the other four have sprung, and it may properly be styled the mother presbytery, even as Dr. Whitworth is sometimes called the "Father of Presbyterianism" in this northwest corner of the Pacific.

He was the first moderator of the presbytery of Puget Sound in 1858; filled the same office in the synod of the Columbia in 1876, and the synod of Washington in 1890; was stated clerk of the synod of the Columbia from 1880 until 1889, and served the presbytery of Puget Sound twenty-one years, from 1878 to 1899 as stated clerk. In 1890 his alma mater—Hanover College—conferred on him the degree of D. D.

In connection with other pioneer work his attention was early given to that of education. Interested and aiding in the formation of the common school system, and later in that of the Territorial University, while recognizing their value and importance, he nevertheless felt that a very essential element was lacking while their work was confined within secular limits.

Impressed with the importance, if not the necessity, of providing schools to supplement this lack, which would be under Christian influences, he advocated their establishment while the state, then a territory, was in its formative condition. It is in a large measure due to his efforts that the synod of Washington now has a synodical college.

In 1855 a school was opened in Sumner under the charge of Rev. George A. McKinley, who was then ministering to the Presbyterian church of that village. This was done by the presbytery of Puget Sound, through a committee previously appointed, of which Mr. Whitworth was the chairman. Its beginnings were small, and though it was assisted by the Presbyterian board of aid, it had to struggle with various reverses. In the financial crisis which swept over the country several persons who were its supporters, and had subscribed toward the erection of a suitable building, became so seriously embarrassed as to be unable to redeem their pledges. This was in 1856-57, and discontinuance of the school, together with the loss of all its property, was threatened and was only averted by Mr. Whitworth furnishing the means necessary to preserve it, which were obtained by mortgaging his home property. As times improved additional aid was obtained, and the building, which cost about ten thousand dollars, was completed.

Up to 1890 it was known as Sumner Academy, when it was thought best to have the sphere of its work enlarged, and by unanimous voice of the trustees, and with the approval of presbytery, it was made a college and incorporated as Whitworth College. Shortly afterward it was adopted by the new synod of Washington as its synodical college.

About this time the Rev. Calvin W. Stewart, D. D., was elected president, and served as such until the fall of 1897, at which time he was elected financial secretary; through his efforts an amount of between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars was obtained. Its location at Sumner did not meet the expectations of the friends of the college in the securing of needed patronage; and by united efforts and the liberality of citizens of Tacoma a very valuable and desirable property was secured in that city which now, with various additions and improvements, is worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The location is a very beautiful and desirable one, and is admirably situated for the convenience of foreign missionaries in the orient to educate their children, and at the same time to meet the slender resources of many of our home missionaries, who cannot afford the expense of sending their children far from home to be educated. The college has done good work in the past, notwithstanding its limited opportunities, having won a reputation of being thorough in all it has undertaken. As now organized there is every reason to feel assured that it will retain that reputation. From its beginning as an academy and until a little more than two years ago Dr. Whitworth has been president of the board.

After forty-eight years of married life, she who had been a strengthening help and comfort during his pioneer days, was called hence to her reward. There were born to them five sons and two daughters. Of these one son died in his infancy, the fourth, John M. Whitworth, a lawyer in San Francisco, died in Berkeley, California, in April, 1901, at fifty-three years of age. There are surviving, James Edwin, the eldest son, living at Columbia; Frederick Harrison, civil engineer at Seattle; George Frederick, Jr., physician, at Berkeley, California; and Mrs. Clara W. York, wife of Hon. Waldo M. York, one of the superior judges of Los Angeles county, California; and Mrs. Etta Belle White, wife of Clarence L. White, civil engineer, Seattle, Washington. With the last named Rev. Whitworth makes his home, and is now engaged in gathering up and arranging the fragments of the early history of the Presbyterian church in the Pacific northwest.

CHARLES I. PRITCHARD.

Charles I. Pritchard, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Shelton, was born in Tekonsha, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 24th of October, 1866, and is of English ancestry. His parents, James and Eliza (Sanderson) Pritchard, were both natives of England, the former born in Bath and the latter in the city of London. In their early married life they crossed the Atlantic to New York and later removed to Michigan, where the father became the owner of a very fine farm. He and his wife still reside there, and both are about seventy-one years of age. They reared a family of six children, of whom four are yet living, but Charles I. is the only one who resides in Washington.

In a private school in Lansing, Michigan, Charles I. Pritchard began his education, which he continued in Rook's Academy. In the year 1890 he sought a home in the northwest, whose business possibilities attracted him, and time has shown the wisdom of his choice of a location, for in this section of the country he has steadily progressed along business lines, and is now prospering as the assistant cashier of the State Bank of Shelton. He first located in Vancouver, Washington, where he was engaged in the abstract business for three years, and later was in the state land office in Olympia, filling the position of chief clerk under the commissioner of public lands. In 1896 he went east of the mountains, and in 1898 was employed by the Simpson Logging Company, for whom he went to Alaska in 1899 in charge of the steamer *Discovery*, visiting St. Michael's, Nome and Golovin Bay. Having disposed of her cargo he then returned with the steamer. In May, 1902, he was made assistant cashier of the State Bank of Shelton, which office he is now acceptably filling.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Mr. Pritchard was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Bowen, of Lansing, Michigan, a daughter of J. A. Bowen, of that city, and this estimable couple are a valued addition to the social circles of Shelton, where already they have won many warm friends.

HON. ALLEN WEIR.

For several generations the Weir family have been in the van of advancing civilization, and they have taken an active part in promoting the growth and prosperity of our great commonwealth. The family, which is of Scotch-Irish origin, had its first American representative in William Weir, who came from Scotland and settled in the Mississippi Valley, one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Grandfather William Weir, Jr., was born in America, and in 1801 removed to Missouri, where he was connected with the Missouri Fur Company as hunter and trapper. During the summer of 1808 he crossed the Rocky Mountains in charge of a company of hunters, and they passed the winter on the Willamette river near the present site of Portland. In going through Dakota they had some trouble with the Indians, and, capturing an Indian chief, they held him as hostage until they returned the following year. He was noted for his skill as a hunter, and during his connection with the company preserved many hundreds of valuable furs and skins.

On his farm in Missouri near Jefferson City was born our subject's father, John Weir, December 9, 1818; there he was educated and in 1845 removed to Texas, and during the Mexican war served in that noble little army which General Taylor said would not know when they were whipped; and this army carried the flag through Mexico and planted it on every important fortress until the struggle was ended by the surrender of that great territory out of which so many western states have since been carved. In 1852 Mr. Weir crossed the plains in company with his wife and three little children, making the journey in a wagon and consuming nearly a year on the long and arduous trip. He first settled in Los Angeles county, California, where he was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Elmonte (then Lexington), but later, discovering that his farm was covered by Mexican land grants, in 1858 he started on a prospecting tour, intending to go to the Frazer river mining district. But upon arriving at Victoria he learned that the venture had proved a failure, and so he engaged in hunting among the San Juan islands, selling his game to the Victoria market. One one of his excursions being blown across the strait to the American side and finding the country to his liking, he took up a homestead in the Dungeness river bottom lands in Clallam county and sent for his family, who arrived at Port Townsend on the 28th of May, 1860. They resided here the rest of their lives, the husband passing away in 1884 and the wife in 1892. He had been a quiet, industrious man, and his wife was a faithful member of the Methodist church. Mr. Weir's wife, whom he married in Texas, was Sarah Jane Buchanan, a second cousin of President Buchanan, and born in Tennessee, January 24, 1821. Three children were born to them before leaving Texas, William, now deceased; Laura B., the widow of Hon. S. Troy, a prominent citizen of Washington territory; and Susan, who became the wife of Thomas L. Evans, now residing in Clallam county, Washington. The other children were: Allen; Martha Jane, the wife of Merriel Whittier, and now deceased; and Julia M., the wife of C. W. Kennard, residing in Clallam county.

Allen Weir was born in California, in Elmonte, Los Angeles county, on the 24th day of April, 1854, and spent the first nineteen years of his life on a

farm, during which time he had very limited opportunities for gaining an education. For two years he worked in mining and logging camps, saving all his earnings, with which in 1875 he entered the Olympia Collegiate Institute. There he cooked his own food, performed janitor service in the building, and before and after school hours worked in a printing office, where he learned the trade of printer. In 1877, instead of remaining to graduate, he accepted a position with C. B. Bagley, territorial printer, as editor of the *Olympia Daily Courier*. Soon after, by the assistance of friends, he acquired the *Puget Sound Argus*, published at Port Townsend; he conducted it as a weekly paper with success for four years, and then changed it to a daily, running it thereafter for eight years. During a part of this time he served as city magistrate of Port Townsend, was appointed by Governor Ferry one of the regents of the Territorial University at Seattle; for six years he was a member of the Puget Sound board of health, for two years being chairman, and was secretary of the Port Townsend board of trade.

His political career has been one long line of successes. He has always been a staunch Republican, and when he was tendered the nomination as member of the territorial legislature by the Democrats in Clallam county, at the age of twenty-one, which was equivalent to election, he preferred to stand by the principles of the party of his choice. In 1879 he was elected chief clerk of the upper house of the legislature; in 1888 he was member of the territorial convention which met at Ellensburg to formulate measures urging Congress to admit Washington to statehood; in the fall of the same year was a delegate to the Republican convention, of which he was secretary, and was nominated to the upper house from the seventh district, embracing Jefferson, Clallam, San Juan, Whatcom, Kitsap and Mason counties, the district being strongly Democratic. He made a vigorous campaign, resulting in his election by a majority of eight hundred and ten, but, as the territory was admitted the following February, there was no legislature. In 1889 Mr. Weir was chosen member of the constitutional convention from the fifteenth district, Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan counties, which met at Olympia July 4, 1889, and was in session sixty days; Mr. Weir was elected secretary pro tem and served on several important committees, and as chairman of the executive department drafted article 3 of the state constitution. He took a leading part in the debate on the famous tide land question, which was strongly contested. Mr. Weir's plan was finally made the substance of an act of the legislature.

In the fall of 1889, at the Republican convention held at Walla Walla, his name was proposed from western Washington as the candidate for member of Congress, but as the governor had been chosen from that part of the state, the nomination for Congress went to an eastern Washington man. He was then nominated for secretary of state and was elected. With the organization of the new state the duties of the office were exceedingly taxing, and several ex-officio duties were also placed upon him. He was superintendent of public printing, a member of the board of equalization and appeal, secretary of the state land commission, secretary of special school land indemnity commission, member of the state board of equalization of taxes, normal school commission, superintendent of weights and measures, insurance commissioner, custodian of the state capital buildings and grounds, and member of state library

commission, and he may be said to have organized every one of these departments.

At the expiration of his term of office he was the first candidate admitted to the bar by the state supreme court upon examinations. During that winter he was elected, without solicitation on his part, secretary of the state senate, since holding which position he has been actively engaged in his law practice. For three years he was chairman of the Olympia Republican central committee; for four years president of the Olympia Chamber of Commerce; in June, 1902, was elected president of the Pioneer Society of the state, is a member of the State Historical Society, is also a member of the Oregon Pioneer Society, and a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California. He served as court commissioner while Judge Green was on the bench; and for the past twenty years he has taken an active part in every campaign, frequently being invited to make speeches in other towns, and in the campaign of 1900 stumping the states of Montana, Idaho and eastern Oregon under the auspices of Senator Hanna. Such a busy political career has done much to build up the interests of his party in the state, and the different elements of success have been so mixed in him that his life has everywhere brought good to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Weir celebrated his marriage on the 12th of November, 1877, in Dungeness, Ellen Davis, a native of Ontario, Canada, becoming his wife; she was a daughter of Hon. Hall Davis, of Clallam county. Mr. and Mrs. Weir have a daughter and two sons. Eva M. is now Mrs. W. R. White, of Seattle. Frank A. and Royal M. are both attending school. They are members of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Weir has been a trustee and officer for many years. He is a member of the American Order of United Woodmen and of the Elks. Such is a brief summing up of the main points in the life of this worthy man, and his history may be studied with profit by those of succeeding generations.





