

BIOGRAPHY



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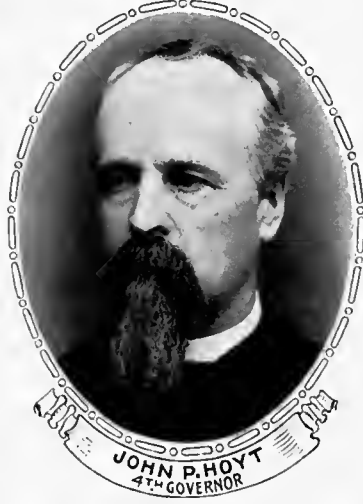
J.N. GODWIN
1ST GOVERNOR



A.P.K. SAFFORD
3RD GOVERNOR



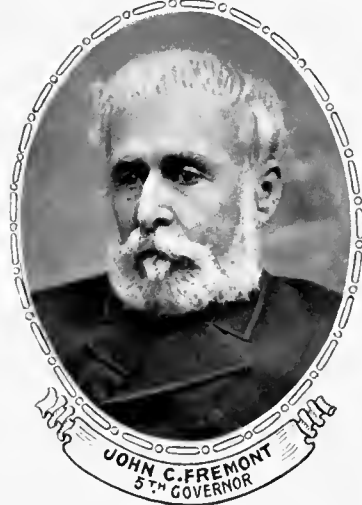
R.C. MCCORMICK
2ND GOVERNOR



JOHN PHOYT
4TH GOVERNOR



F.A. TRITLE
6TH GOVERNOR



JOHN C. FREMONT
5TH GOVERNOR



C. MEYER ZULICK
7TH GOVERNOR

GOVERNORS OF ARIZONA



LEWIS WOLFLEY
8TH GOVERNOR



N.O. MURPHY
10TH & 11TH GOVERNOR



L.C. HUGHES
11TH GOVERNOR



JOHN N. IRWIN
9TH GOVERNOR



M.H. MCCORD
13TH GOVERNOR



B.J. FRANKLIN
12TH GOVERNOR

GOVERNORS OF ARIZONA

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PORTRAIT
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
ARIZONA.

COMMEMORATING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CITIZENS WHO
HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROGRESS OF ARIZONA
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RESOURCES.

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
CHICAGO,
1901.





"LET THE RECORD BE MADE OF THE MEN AND THINGS OF TODAY, LEST THEY PASS OUT OF MEMORY TOMORROW AND ARE LOST. THEN PERPETUATE THEM NOT UPON WOOD OR STONE THAT CRUMBLE TO DUST, BUT UPON PAPER, CHRONICLED IN PICTURE AND IN WORDS THAT ENDURE FOREVER."—*Kirkland*.

"A TRUE DELINEATION OF THE SMALLEST MAN AND HIS SCENE OF PILGRIMAGE THROUGH LIFE IS CAPABLE OF INTERESTING THE GREATEST MAN. ALL MEN ARE TO AN UNMISTAKABLE DEGREE BROTHERS, EACH MAN'S LIFE A STRANGE EMBLEM OF EVERY MAN'S; AND HUMAN PORTRAITS, FAITHFULLY DRAWN, ARE, OF ALL PICTURES, THE WELCOMEST ON HUMAN WALLS."—*Thomas Carlyle*.



PREFACE.

A CAREFUL study of the growth and development of Arizona leads to the inevitable conclusion that the results thus far attained are due to the exceptional enterprise of its citizens. The north and south, the east and west, have contributed hosts of their representative sons to this future state, and the widely differing characteristics of the citizens of these several sections of the United States and Mexico, here combined and mingled, have resulted in bringing Arizona into an increasing prominence. At first largely attracted to the territory by its remarkable mining possibilities, these men have later turned their attention to other industries. They have developed agricultural resources in regions once supposed to be arid and barren. They have built railroads and opened canals. At the same time they have maintained a commendable interest in public affairs, and have given able statesmen to control and direct the territorial legislative work. In fact, whatever progress Arizona has made in the past, and whatever growth it will enjoy in the future, may be attributed to the energy and determination of its residents, who have been undaunted by obstacles and undiscouraged by adverse circumstances. In the lives of the citizens is the history of Arizona best narrated; and those who read the following pages will become acquainted with men and movements inseparably associated with the history of the territory.

In the compilation of this work, and in the securing of necessary data, a number of writers have been engaged for many months. They have visited leading citizens, and have used every endeavor to produce a work accurate and trustworthy in even the smallest details. Owing to the great care exercised in the preparation of biographies, the publishers believe they are giving their readers a work containing few errors of consequence. The biographies of some representative citizens will be missed from this work; this, in some instances, was caused by their absence from home when our writers called, and in other instances was caused by a failure on the part of the men themselves to understand the scope of the work. The publishers, however, have done everything within their power to make the volume a representative work.

The value of the data herein presented will grow with the passing years. Many facts secured from men concerning their early experiences in the territory are now recorded for the first time, and their preservation for future generations is thus rendered possible. Posterity will preserve this volume with care, from the fact that it perpetuates biographical history which otherwise would be wholly lost. In those now far-distant days will be realized, to a greater degree than at the present time, the truth of Macaulay's statement that "The history of a country is best told in the record of the lives of its people."

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
CHICAGO.



BIOGRAPHICAL.





A. O. Murphy

HON. N. O. MURPHY,

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

There is no name more intimately associated with the history and progress of Arizona than that of its present chief executive. This fact is due not alone to his occupancy of the highest office in the territory, but also to his long and intimate connection with the mining interests and public affairs of this future state. The prime of his life and activity is being passed in the midst of the enterprises and movements that are working for territorial growth and development. Scarcely an industry can be mentioned which may be regarded as a possible contributor to local progress that has not felt the impetus of his encouragement and active co-operation. In certain important movements he has been particularly interested and with them his name is most closely identified.

One of the movements in which he is deeply interested is the development of the arid regions of the west. Realizing that sufficient government aid is improbable for the reclamation of the millions of acres of desert lands, it has been his hope that they might be ceded to the different states and territories in which they are located, and in this way, by the outlay of money on the part of each commonwealth, its own arid lands may be converted into fertile and wealth-producing tracts. In advocating this plan, he does so with the realization that liberal appropriations cannot be expected from congress, for its membership is composed of men from states in the rain sections, who take little interest in the development of arid lands. However, if the matter was placed in the hands of the locality vitally interested, it would be willing to bear the burden in order that it might reap the rewards accruing from the redemption.

Another measure to which Governor Murphy

has devoted time and thought and labor is the securing of admission as a state for Arizona. Believing the territory to be fully ripe for self-government, he has championed the cause of statehood through the press and in the legislative halls of the nation. Admission is warranted through the enormous increase of population in the past decade, from 59,620 in 1890 to 122,931 in 1900. It is also warranted by the high character of the population, which is mainly composed of intelligent Americans. It is warranted by the mineral resources of the territory, which has an area in mineral lands of nearly thirty million acres, with an output from the copper, gold and silver mines of nearly \$40,000,000 a year, and possibilities for the future that are illimitable. Then, too, the progress made in ranching and farming warrants admission to the Union. The receipts in the Salt River valley are almost \$2,000,000 a year. The aggregate acreage now in cultivation in the territory is nearly one million, and the amount of agricultural land which may be brought under cultivation is nearly ten million acres, which equals the entire agricultural domain of Iowa. The average profit of agriculture in the Salt River valley is from \$36 to \$140 an acre, an amount no eastern state has equalled. The alfalfa crop alone pays nearly \$36 an acre. One almond orchard near Mason City pays its owner over \$100 per acre net each year. Cantaloupe crops have paid their owners as much as \$100 an acre. Other products have been raised with equal success. When this magnificent showing is considered, added to the fact that Arizona has a population that only four states surpassed at the time of their admission to the Union (California, Kansas, Utah and Maine) an unprejudiced student of affairs must concede that Arizona is well worthy to be added to the galaxy of states, thereby giving to the

citizens of this commonwealth a stronger feeling of security in investments, greater facility in the development of natural resources, an influx of industrious immigrants from the older states, together with the privilege of electing public officials who are directly responsible to the citizens themselves; and, lastly, liberty and freedom, the greatest privileges of American citizenship.

A native of Maine, born in Lincoln county, in 1849, and in young manhood a teacher in Wisconsin schools, Governor Murphy came to Arizona in 1883 to engage in mining with his brother, Frank M. Murphy, now president of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad Company. His first connection with the official life of the territory dates from 1889, when he was appointed territorial secretary of Arizona. Two years later, in May, 1892, he became governor, although he had already for more than a year been executive in all but name. In June, 1892, he was a delegate from Arizona to the national Republican convention held in Minneapolis, where he secured, for the first time in a national platform, a statement as to the necessities of the arid regions. Although Arizona was at the time Democratic, in November, 1894, he was elected territorial delegate to congress, where he did all within his power to bring before the consideration of that body the needs of the territory as well as the opportunities it offered for advantageous cultivation.

It is a noteworthy fact that Governor Murphy is the only territorial governor who has been twice appointed to the office of executive. His second term dates from July 16, 1898, at which time President McKinley appointed him to succeed Hon. Myron H. McCord, who resigned to accept the rank of colonel of the First Territorial Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war. During his present term, Governor Murphy has emphasized his fitness for his high office. Possessing the force of his convictions, he has always championed movements for the benefit of the territory, and in his dealings with the legislature he has shown himself a frank and fearless executive. In his messages he has urged the proper assessment of mines, railroads and personal property, the reorganization of the Arizona National Guard, the establishment of an

entirely new territorial prison, and the enactment of primary election laws. Whatever makes for the progress of the territory receives his support, and, both as public official and private citizen, he has labored indefatigably for the progress of Arizona and the development of its resources.

HON. LOUIS C. HUGHES.

In many respects the life-record of ex-Governor Hughes is a history of the territorial development of Arizona. Coming to Tucson in December, 1871, he has since been identified with the history of the city and territory, and no name is better known here than his own. Prior to his arrival in the southwest, he had, by dint of laborious effort, gained a thorough education and received admission to the bar; and on his arrival in Tucson he turned his attention to professional practice. Soon afterward he was appointed probate judge and ex-officio superintendent of schools, later was twice chosen district attorney, and also served in various municipal offices.

Establishing in 1877 the Weekly Star, and in 1878 the Daily Star, Mr. Hughes was thus placed at the head of the first daily and the first Democratic journal established in Arizona. Immediately after its establishment, the paper became a power in the territory. In its second issue it declared a new policy for the treatment of the Apache Indians, the criminal element of which had caused constant disturbance and brought terror among the residents of the territory. Being placed on reservations, it had been the custom of these Indians to sally forth, at certain seasons, and everywhere they left behind them ruin, disaster and death. Returning to their reservations, they placed themselves thereby under the protection of the government, and the citizens were unable to mete out to them the punishment their cruelties deserved. Believing the only remedy was to remove the worst element of these Indians entirely from the territory, Mr. Hughes went to Washington, presented the matter fully to President Cleveland, and succeeded in having a promise given that the policy should be given a trial. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was appointed to settle the Indian ques-

tion, which he did within six months by capturing Geronimo and his tribe of Apache Tigers and banishing them to Florida.

The next important question to which the Star turned its attention was regarding the settlement of the land grant titles in the territory. The obscurity of these titles affected the possession of fourteen millions of acres in Southern Arizona. The policy of settling the title by congress the Star held to be too tedious, asserting that investigation into legality of title was not a legislative, but a judicial act, and that it belonged to the judicial department of the government, and not to congressional committees, which were changed with every congress. The Star urged the creation of a special judicial tribunal for the purpose of examining and passing upon all private land claims, Spanish and Mexican grants. The court was created, and in less than ten years nearly all of the titles had been settled.

Another measure which the Star advocated from the first, but which has not yet been realized, was the right of Arizona to statehood. Not only through his paper, but also by his service as governor, Mr. Hughes gave himself enthusiastically to the movement for creating a state out of this growing territory, it being his belief that the formation of a state, with the added dignities and rights thereby resulting, would attract hither a high class of citizens from the eastern and middle states.

April 12, 1893, Mr. Hughes was appointed governor of Arizona, being the eleventh to occupy this office. His policy as governor was that of financial retrenchment, and the first year showed a reduction in the cost of maintaining all institutions of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Whereas previously the territory often had an annual deficit of \$40,000 or more, during his first year as governor the expenditures did not exceed the income; the second year the income was \$50,000 more than the expenses, this result being secured without any increase of taxation. After his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, Governor Hughes turned his attention to mining, organizing the Azurita Copper & Gold Mining Company, of which he is now president, and which is conceded to be one of the most valuable groups of copper mines in the country.

CHARLES A. SHIBELL.

Mr. Shibell, who came to Arizona in 1862, and is now recorder of Pima county, was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1841, a son of George and Mary Agnes (Byrne) Shibell, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Boston, Mass., the former of German extraction, the latter of Irish descent. During the '30s the father settled in St. Louis, where he had various interests. During the Mexican war he served as lieutenant in a Missouri regiment. In 1861 he crossed the plains to California, where he died at seventy-seven years of age. His wife died in St. Louis. Of their five children all but one attained maturity, Charles A. being next to the oldest, and the only one in Arizona. In 1854 he accompanied his father to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended the high school and Iowa College. In 1861 he left St. Louis with his father, traveling with horse-teams via St. Joe, the North Platte, and the Sweetwater, Humboldt and Carson route through South Pass, to California, the trip from St. Joe consuming sixty days.

After a short period as a clerk in Sacramento, in the fall of 1861 Mr. Shibell entered the government employ as teamster. February 15, 1862, he arrived at Fort Yuma, and from there started toward the Rio Grande with the First and Fifth California Infantry and the First California Cavalry Regiments. During this expedition he visited Tucson. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was transferred to Arizona, and returned to Tucson, then a small town. After a few months more of government service, he turned his attention to mining, later engaged in ranching and in transportation between Tucson and Yuma. He acted as treasurer of the Tucson Building & Loan Association and also of the Citizens Building & Loan Association. From 1865 to 1868 he engaged in farming sixty-five miles south of Tucson. In 1876 he was elected sheriff of Pima county, and was re-elected in 1878, serving four years. Next he became interested in the hotel business, operating what is now the Occidental. In 1888 he was nominated county recorder on the Democratic ticket and was duly re-elected. So satisfactory was his service that he was re-elected successively in 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1900, the last

time without opposition, and with the endorsement of the Republicans.

By his first marriage Mr. Shibell had four children: Mamie A. and Lillie M., of Tucson; Charles B., of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Mercedes A., Mrs. Green, of Los Angeles. The second marriage of Mr. Shibell took place in San Francisco and united him with Miss Nellie Norton, a native of Alabama. To this union were born two children: Lionel J., who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad; and Orpha. Fraternally Mr. Shibell is connected with the National Union and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Arizona Society of Pioneers he has held the offices of secretary and president. During three years in which he was a member of the board of school trustees he was for one year president, and for two years clerk of the board.

ALONZO BAILEY.

Alonzo Bailey, ice manufacturer and mining operator, residing at Globe, Gila county, is recognized as one of the most influential and public-spirited citizens of his town. A native of Dresden, Ohio, he was born February 5, 1847, and is a son of Lawrence and Laura (Graves) Bailey, natives respectively of Brookline, N. H., and Croton Falls, Mass., and both of English descent. Lawrence Bailey moved to Ohio in 1830, there married and became a large land holder. He died in 1871 and his wife in 1867.

Until attaining the age of nineteen years, Alonzo Bailey resided at home, meantime receiving his education in the public schools and Kenyon College. After the death of his mother in 1867, he went to Colorado and for two years was engaged in farming and dairy work at Fort Lupton. Subsequently he engaged in contracting with the Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads in Kansas and Texas for three years. In 1872 he removed to Silver City, N. M., where he erected a sawmill, kept a set of books, and served in various other capacities for local concerns. His residence in Globe dates from 1877, and for a year he engaged in merchandising. From that time until 1900 he was continuously devoted to the same line of business, but in that year disposed of his interests.

For some time he acted as president of the Old Dominion Commercial Company of Globe, established in 1891.

From the earliest days of his residence in Arizona, Mr. Bailey has been interested in mining, and for some time was a principal owner in the pioneer property and a large investor in the Old Dominion. For several years he has been associated with Alfred Kinney in the ice-manufacturing business, the two partners having developed the plant from a capacity of one ton per day to that of twelve tons. The firm has adopted the use of a Holden regealed ice machine. In connection with the plant is a soda-water works.

Fraternally Mr. Bailey is prominent in Masonry, having been initiated into the order at Silver City, N. M., in 1876. He is a charter member of the blue lodge and chapter at Globe; is a member of Arizona Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Tucson; and Al Malaikah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles. In 1884 he served as grand master of the grand lodge of Arizona, which he had assisted in organizing two years before. He is past grand master of the Odd Fellows for Arizona. In the Episcopal Church of Globe, of which he was an organizer, he serves as senior warden. Politically he has always been a consistent Democrat. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Arizona and served in the council in the thirteenth legislature. Among his interests are important real estate holdings in Globe. In 1880 he married Sarah Kennedy, a native of Kansas, and a daughter of John Kennedy, a pioneer stockman of Arizona, who was drowned in the Verde river in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three children, Wynette, Edith and Gertrude, all residing at home.

EDWARD A. SAWYER.

Though a native of Germany, Mr. Sawyer has been a resident of this country since his eighth year, and for twenty-three years has been identified with the far west. Born in 1858, he came to the United States with an uncle in 1866, and for eight years resided in Columbia, Tenn., where he was educated. In 1874 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in that city remained until 1878, when the excitement accompanying the development of gold at Leadville, Colo., at-



Wm H. Barnes

tracted him to that camp. About a year later he removed to Otero, N. M., then a town of about two thousand inhabitants, but now defunct.

The following years, up to 1885, Mr. Sawyer spent principally in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, where he continued in the same vocation, that of clerk in mercantile houses. In 1885 he settled in Winslow, and, forming a partnership with Julius Lesser, engaged in the general mercantile business, which relation has been sustained to the present time. His business career has been attended by success. Aside from the business which engages most of his time, he has been interested in stock-raising and mining in various sections of Arizona. With his partner, at one time he was interested in the manufacture of brick, their plant producing the material from which the schoolhouse, roundhouse and depot hotel at Winslow are constructed.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Sawyer is one of the most influential men of his party in Navajo county. By appointment he served as the first county treasurer upon the separation of Navajo from Apache county in 1895. He was also the first mayor of Winslow. For several years he served as a member of the territorial central Democratic committee. It is a noteworthy fact that he has attended every territorial Democratic convention since he became a resident of Arizona. Fraternally he is a member of the blue lodge in Masonry, a charter member of Winslow lodge No. 13, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Winslow, and may always be depended upon to do his full share toward furthering any movement inspired by a desire to advance the best interests of his town.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. BARNES.

Called to the exalted and highly responsible office of associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona, Judge William H. Barnes acquitted himself with distinction during his term, which covered four years from 1885 to 1889. He also enjoys the honor of having been the second president of the Arizona Territorial Bar Association, in which organization his counsels have

borne great weight during the more than a decade and a half of his identification with the same. High as he undoubtedly stands in his profession, he is equally important as a factor in the councils of the Democratic party, and four times, in 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1892, he was chosen to represent his locality in the national conventions of his party in the capacity of a delegate.

The general public of Tucson and Arizona maintain such a degree of interest in Judge W. H. Barnes that the following facts in regard to his family and early history have been compiled. His paternal grandfather removed from Maryland, his birthplace, to Portsmouth, Ohio, in the early part of the just-completed century, and in that town occurred the birth of Rev. William Barnes, the judge's father, in 1812. He received a liberal education, completing his studies at Yale, and was a minister of the Congregational Church for many years. In 1853 he removed to Alton, Ill., and later, retiring from active labors, spent his declining days in Jacksonville, Ill. For a wife he had chosen Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel Hubbard, and a native of Manchester, Conn. Her father, who was a farmer, lived and died in Connecticut, and her mother—a Miss Talcott in her girlhood—was a niece of the celebrated hero, Capt. Nathan Hale, who so tragically lost his life in the war of the Revolution.

Judge W. H. Barnes was born in Hampton, Conn., in 1843—one of the four children of Rev. William and Eunice Barnes. His brother, Capt. N. H. Barnes, who died at Hartford, Conn., in 1899, was an officer in the United States navy. When ten years of age, the judge became a resident of Illinois, and, after leaving the public schools of Alton entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, and subsequently was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1865, from the University of Michigan. Then, taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of Jacksonville, Ill., in 1866, and at once embarked in the practice of his chosen profession. Continuing to rise among the lawyers of that city, he enjoyed the confidence and genuine regard of all with whom he was associated, and when he determined to cast in his lot with the great southwest, it was a matter of sincere re-

gret to his fellow-citizens of so long standing. Since 1885 he has been identified with Tucson, and, as previously stated, was an associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona during the first four years of his residence here, representing the first judicial district. In the fraternities, he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Order of Elks and was initiated into Masonry in Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M.

In his early manhood, Judge Barnes was united in marriage with Miss Belle J. Daily, the ceremony being performed in Carthage, Ill. The only child born to them is Josephine, now the wife of Col. John H. Martin, who has been in command of the First Arizona National Guard for the past nine years, and who is the junior member of the well-known law firm of Barnes & Martin, of Tucson.

EPES RANDOLPH.

Epes Randolph was born and reared in the state of Virginia. A civil engineer of some twenty odd years' experience in the general practice of the profession, his most important connections have been as follows: Chief engineer, Kentucky Central Railway, headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio; chief engineer and general superintendent, Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railway and Ohio & Big Sandy Railroad, headquarters Lexington, Ky.; chief engineer, Huntington Bridge, crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati, and of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge, crossing the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio; chief engineer and general superintendent, Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railway and controlled lines, headquarters Louisville, Ky. The above engagements were filled between the years 1880 and 1895. Superintendent Southern Pacific Company's lines in Arizona and New Mexico from 1895 to this date.

J. C. ADAMS.

The present popular postmaster and former mayor of Phoenix is an exceptionally enterprising business man, and the important part he has taken in the development of the city and in the public affairs of Arizona, entitle him to a prominent place in the roll of public-spirited citizens.

Today the beautiful Hotel Adams, one of the finest modern hotels of the west and one of the most imposing buildings in Phoenix, stands as a monument to his genius and exemplifies the faith he has always felt in the city's growth and prosperity.

A native of Kingston, Canada, J. C. Adams was born in 1862, a son of J. Q. and Margaret Adams. His youth was chiefly spent in Illinois, and his literary education was completed in Hedding College, at Abingdon, that state. Later he took up the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. In the mean time he traveled for Janeway & Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., remaining in the employ of that firm for about five years, and making his home in Rock Island, Ill., where he served for a term in the city council. From 1890 to 1896 he engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, where he met with an encouraging degree of success.

On coming to Arizona, Mr. Adams made careful investigations into its resources and prospects, and the result was that he concluded to settle in the territory. Purchasing property on the corner of Adams street and Central avenue, Phoenix, he set about the task of erecting the hotel which bears his name, and which was built under his personal supervision in every detail. It is four stories in height, constructed of pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings, and has a frontage of a half block on each of the streets named. The fact is noteworthy that within six months after the ground was broken for the foundations, the building was completed, furnished and in running order. Sixty-six of the two hundred rooms (all outside rooms) are equipped with private bathrooms, with porcelain tubs. Each room is provided with French windows, opening upon verandas fifteen feet wide, a very desirable feature in this climate. The two dining rooms are spacious, the halls wide, and the office, 60x40 feet, affords every convenience desired by guests. From November to May the hotel is managed on the American plan, rates ranging upward from \$3 per day, while the rest of the year the European plan prevails.

Few things in Phoenix are better calculated to disabuse the minds of eastern people of the



Richard E. Sloun

idea that the far west is a semi-civilized community, where modern luxuries are comparatively unknown, than a sojourn, however brief, at the Hotel Adams. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies which are procurable from eastern and western markets, and local markets vie with one another in providing the best of everything to the fortunate mortals domiciled within these hospitable walls. It amazes many to learn that often sixty employes are connected with the establishment. Those who are aware that this is the first hotel business with which the proprietor has ever been associated are as much surprised as interested to witness his remarkable success. The handsome quarters of the Maricopa Club, those of the New York Life Insurance Company, also a first-class drug store and the offices of numerous leading physicians are located in the hotel building.

From his early manhood Mr. Adams has been a valued worker in the Republican party, and at present is chairman of the territorial Republican central committee of Arizona. At twenty-one he was elected by his party friends of Rock Island to the city council, which fact was notable, owing to his residence in a Democratic ward. Within a year and a half after his settlement in Phoenix he was elected mayor of the city, a tribute to his sterling worth and general ability. In February, 1891, he resigned that office to enter upon his present duties as postmaster, and as such has justified the wisdom of the administration in calling him to this responsible position. In 1899 he served as president of the Phoenix board of trade. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1889 Mr. Adams married Miss Anna Dimick, of Rock Island, Ill., and they have one child, Margaret. Mrs. Adams is a daughter of Otis J. Dimick, a prominent business man of Rock Island and Chicago.

JUDGE RICHARD E. SLOAN.

Judge Richard E. Sloan is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence in Arizona. Endowed by nature with strong mental qualities, a keen, logical power of resolving knotty problems of law, he is well

adapted to his chosen field of endeavor. His career at the bar has been one of the greatest honor, and for many years he has been known far and wide for his sterling integrity and fearless loyalty to his convictions of right and justice.

The patriotic and worthy family represented by Judge Sloan is an old and honored one in the United States. It originated in the northern part of Ireland several generations ago, and our subject's great-grandfather, Richard Sloan, was the founder of the line in America. Settling in South Carolina, his son Richard, and grandson Richard, in the direct line of descent, were there born and dwelt. His son Richard Sloan was a participant in the Revolutionary war, and spent his life upon a South Carolina plantation, and his son, in turn, Richard Sloan, held a captaincy in the war of 1812. Captain Sloan was a staunch Presbyterian, and was opposed to the slavery system, for which reason he joined a colony and located some land in Preble county, Ohio, there passing the rest of his life.

The parents of Judge Sloan are Dr. Richard and Mary (Caldwell) Sloan, the former born in South Carolina and the latter near Hamilton, Ohio, though her father, Nathan Caldwell, also was a native of South Carolina. She is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and her grandfather, Capt. William Caldwell, of the state just mentioned, and a planter of prominence, held a commission as an officer in the war for independence. He died in Ohio. Nathan Caldwell was one of the pioneers of the Buckeye state and owned a valuable farm adjacent to Hamilton. He was accidentally drowned in the Miami river.

Dr. Richard Sloan was graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and for many years was actively engaged in practice in Preble county, Ohio. A strong abolitionist, he was identified with the Whig party until the Republicans were organized, when he joined their ranks. His widow, now in her eightieth year, is yet living on the old homestead near Oxford, Ohio, and of their five children two sons and a daughter survive. Mr. Sloan had been previously married, and his son by that union, Joseph G., served in the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers during the Civil war and now resides in Pawnee City, Neb.

Judge Sloan was born on the farm near Oxford, Ohio, June 22, 1857, and was reared in that state. An apt student, he pursued a course in Monmouth College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, and later, the degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon him. For about a year he taught in a preparatory school and at that time took up legal studies under the supervision of Mr. James, of Hamilton, Ohio. In 1878 he went to Denver, Colo., where he continued his researches in legal lore, also being employed on the "Rocky Mountain News" as a journalist. In 1879 he went to Leadville, and later became a temporary resident of the mining camp of Breckenridge. Remaining in that locality until January, 1882, he then concluded to return to the law.

Matriculating in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law College, he was graduated there in 1884 and started on an extended trip through the west and northwest. In the autumn he located in Phoenix, Ariz., and remained there about two years, engaged in law practice. He then removed to Florence, and in the autumn of 1886 was elected district attorney of Pinal county. In 1888 he was honored by election to the council of the fifteenth general assembly of Arizona and in that session served as chairman of the judiciary committee and was a member of several other committees. In October, 1889, under the appointment of President Harrison, he was installed as associate justice of the Supreme Court; with his headquarters at Tucson he presided over the first judicial district which then embraced the territory now comprised in Pima, Cochise, Graham and Santa Cruz counties.

June 1, 1894, after he had made a splendid record on the bench, Judge Sloan stepped down into the private walks of life, owing to the change in the administration. Having carefully considered the matter, he decided to make Prescott his place of future residence, and arriving here, at once embarked upon a practice which steadily increased in importance. In July, 1897, he was again honored by the chief executive of the United States, and under his appointment assumed once more the arduous duties of an associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona. Since that time he has served in the fourth judicial district which embraces the

counties of Yavapai, Mohave, Coconino, Apache and Navajo. He belongs to the Territorial Bar Association. Naturally, the extensive mining interests of this territory have engaged his earnest attention, and besides having made investments in mining property, he has made a special study of the laws relating to the subject. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, as was his father before him. Like him, reared in the Presbyterian faith, he adheres to its principles, though he attends the Congregational Church of this city.

In Hamilton, Ohio, Judge Sloan married Miss Mary Brown, one of the native daughters of that place. Her father, William E. Brown, a successful member of the local bar, is now the president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton. Mrs. Brown bore the maiden name of Mary Becket, and comes of an old and respected family of Hamilton. Mrs. Sloan possesses qualities which render her presence a great addition to the best social circles, and her education was completed at Vassar College. Three children have been born of this union: Eleanor, Richard E. and Mary Caldwell.

ALFRED KINNEY.

Alfred Kinney, ice manufacturer and owner of important mining enterprises, residing at Globe, Gila county, has been one of the most important contributors to the upbuilding of the community in which he lives. Born in Greene county, Ohio, January 5, 1856, he is a son of Aaron and Sarah Kinney, who removed with their family to Iowa in 1866. At the age of fourteen years Alfred Kinney left his home to make a way for himself in the world. Going to Denver, Colo., he spent three years in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, learning the machinist's trade, after which he removed to Trinidad in the same territory and operated a sash and door factory.

After various other ventures, in 1878 he went to New Mexico and sawed bridge timbers for the Santa Fe Railroad Company for about two years. Later he spent two months in Silver City, N. M., after which he came to Arizona January 5, 1881, and at once erected a sawmill



Wm. C. C. C.

in the Pinal mountains, near Globe. Here he engaged in sawing logs until May 6, following, when, while thus laboring, he lost his right arm by falling partly upon the saw. Six days later, May 12, 1881, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Clara Weissig, a native of Germany. Immediately afterward he came to Globe, erected a house and began the manufacture of ice and the bottling of soda water. For several years he continued this business in partnership with Alonzo Bailey, in the meantime also engaging in mining in the Globe district. His wife, too, is interested in mining, and is recognized as an expert in this business. He owns one group of mines on Mineral Creek and another group at Riverside, one of the properties, the Bryan mine, copper and gold, being held by him at \$100,000.

Politically Mr. Kinney is independent, invariably casting his vote for the man whom he believes to be best fitted for office. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and with the Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge of the latter order. With his wife, he is connected with the Rebekah lodge.

COL. WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Col. William Christy, president of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, is a member of a family long identified with the history of the United States and to whose brave endurance of pioneer hardships not a little of the development of our country may be justly attributed. Originally from Scotland, thence migrating to the north of Ireland at the time of the religious persecutions in the former country, the family settled in New Jersey during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Colonel Christy's grandfather, William Christy, was a soldier in the war of 1812, during which conflict he served with valor and fidelity. By occupation a merchant tailor, he was for some years engaged in that calling in New Jersey, but finally removed with his family to Ohio, which at the time was considered the "far" west. By means of blazed trees he followed the unknown path, through trackless forests and over wide-rolling prairies, to Trumbull county,

where he settled on new land near Warren. The outlook was one to discourage a man of less strength of character than he possessed. No improvements had been made. On every hand could be seen a thick forest. Neighbors there were none. With the firmness of purpose that ever characterized him, he set about the difficult task of placing the land under cultivation. The first work was to hew the timber and burn the logs, from which potash was made, and this was later sold, furnishing the family with money needed for the paying of taxes. It is a commentary upon the primitive customs of that day to state that there was little need for money for any other purpose than this, as the necessities of life were secured by trade or exchange.

Finally, after years of tireless effort, William Christy became the owner of a valuable homestead, one of the finest for miles around. His last days were spent in quiet retirement, surrounded by all the comforts of existence. At the time of his death he was ninety-six years of age. His wife was Margaret Snook, a native of Germany, who accompanied her parents to America in childhood and settled in Pennsylvania.

At the time of the removal to Ohio, George Christy, the Colonel's father, was a boy of thirteen. His advantages were somewhat better than those received by many in similar circumstances, and his schooling was sufficient to enable him to engage successfully in teaching. Reared to farm pursuits, through his unaided efforts he cleared a farm comprising about one hundred acres. Somewhat later he turned his attention to the mercantile business in Oldtown, where he remained until his store was burned down. In 1854, accompanied by his family, he traveled via railroad to Rock Island, Ill., and thence with teams to Osceola, Clarke county, Iowa, where he secured two hundred acres of government land. Unlike the property on which his father had settled, this was a tract of prairie land, and its cultivation was therefore a less difficult task. He became influential in local politics and was elected sheriff of Clarke county on the Whig ticket. At the time of the slavery agitation, he espoused the cause of the Abolitionists and had a station of the underground railroad on his farm. When the Repub-

lican party was organized, he identified himself with the new movement and ever afterward supported its principles. His interest in the anti-slavery cause was so great that he endeavored to secure admission into the army, as a member of the "Graybeards" Regiment, but was rejected. He lived to see the institution of slavery abolished and to rejoice in the perpetuity of the Union. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows. At the time of his death, in August, 1869, he was fifty-four years of age.

The wife of George Christy was Jane Marshall, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and a daughter of Isaac Marshall, who was born in Massachusetts, going from there to Ohio about 1800 and improving a farm in Trumbull county. During the war of 1812 he served as a member of an Ohio regiment. The farm that he bought from the government is today owned by his son, Huston, who is eighty years of age. He himself died when seventy-five. His father, who was a Revolutionary soldier, died in Massachusetts. The family descended from English ancestry and were of the Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Jane Christy died at the old home farm in Iowa, January 13, 1901. Of her nine children all but three attained mature years, William being the second child and oldest son. The others are Mrs. Lucinda Bonar; Marshall, who was a sergeant in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and is now living in Phoenix, Ariz.; Miles, a corporal in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and now a business man of Des Moines, Iowa; Orlo, a farmer living in Phoenix; and Mrs. Theckla Kendall, of Iowa. Both Mr. Bonar and Mr. Kendall were soldiers in the Civil war.

Col. William Christy was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 14, 1841, and was thirteen years of age when the family settled on a farm near Osceola, Iowa. Although he had few opportunities to attend school, he was of such a diligent, industrious disposition that he was fitted to teach school, which occupation he began at the age of seventeen. He was a young man of twenty when the Civil war threw its dark shadow over our country. With the patriotic fervor that was his by right of descent from Revolutionary forefathers, he determined to enlist in the Union army. July, 1861, found him a member of a regiment organized to protect the

border. In October of the same year he enlisted in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, being mustered into service at Keokuk as a private. In December, 1862, he was transferred to the Eighth Iowa Cavalry and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company D. During his connection with the Fifteenth Regiment, he participated in the battle of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, and battles of Iuka and Corinth. Later he was a member of a cavalry guard in Kentucky and Tennessee, then took part in the battles of Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, and other engagements preceding the fall of Atlanta and Stoneman's raid to relieve Andersonville. In the battle of Jonesboro, July 29, 1864, he was wounded four times, while leading a sabre charge. In spite of the wounds in both shoulders and through the left hand and arm, he made his way back to the rear of the column and again led a charge against the enemy.

The next day he was captured by the Confederates and sent to a hospital in Newman, Ga., where he was seriously ill for three months. From there he was transferred to the hospital at Macon, and in December, 1864, was sent to Milan prison, but a month later was paroled under special arrangements. In February he was exchanged. Meantime, during his imprisonment, he had been commissioned captain, and as such he returned to his regiment, still, however, carrying his left arm in a sling. He had command of his company in the Wilson raid, the capture of Selma, and the battles of Montgomery and Tuscaloosa. As soon as a vacancy occurred, at the close of the war, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. At Macon, Ga., he was mustered out in August, 1865.

The serious nature of Colonel Christy's wounds may be inferred from the statement that, for more than three years after his return home, he was obliged to carry his left arm in a sling. This, however, did not prevent him from entering actively upon a business career. After completing a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Burlington, Iowa, he taught in that school for six months and then returned to Osceola. In the spring of 1867 he became cashier of H. C. Sigler's Bank, in Osceola, where he remained until 1872, the bank during

the interval having been merged into the First National Bank of Osceola.

Meantime Colonel Christy had been active in the Republican party. His patriotic spirit was as evident in times of peace as in days of war, and he was always interested in plans for the party's welfare and success. In 1872, on the Republican ticket, he was elected state treasurer of Iowa, receiving a majority of sixty-eight thousand votes and running three thousand ahead of the presidential candidate, U. S. Grant. At the expiration of two years he was re-elected to the office, serving from January, 1873, to January, 1877, and meantime making his home in Des Moines. On his retirement as state treasurer, he became cashier and a director of the Capital City Bank of Des Moines, in which capacity he continued until 1881, meantime assisting in the organization of the Merchants National Bank of Des Moines, of which he was elected cashier.

On account of ill health, Colonel Christy found it expedient to resign his various positions in Iowa and seek a more genial climate. Accordingly, in August, 1882, he came to Arizona, where he purchased a ranch forty-five miles north of Prescott. During the eighteen months of his residence upon that place, he not only regained his health, but found the cultivation of his land and the raising of cattle a source of financial profit. Coming to Phoenix in 1883, he bought a farm west of Phoenix, consisting of four hundred and forty acres, and here he has since made his home, actively superintending its management and engaging in stock-raising. With his brother, he was interested in the introduction of the first Shorthorns ever brought to Arizona, and in this way has been an important factor in the development of the stock interests in this territory. Realizing the need of irrigation, he has been a director in three canal companies and acted as vice-president of the company that built the Arizona canal. Altogether, his landed interests in the territory aggregate one thousand acres, much of which is tillable land.

The management of his property, however, does not represent the area of Colonel Christy's activities. In 1883 the Valley Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 and himself as cashier. Four years later the capital was in-

creased to \$100,000, and in 1890 he was chosen its president, which responsible position he still holds. Besides himself, the directors are Lloyd B. Christy, E. J. Bennett, F. C. Hatch, M. H. Sherman, J. C. Kirkpatrick and W. D. Fullweller; the latter is also cashier and Lloyd B. Christy assistant cashier. The Valley Bank is incorporated under the laws of Arizona, and a general banking business is transacted. Its correspondents are the Continental Bank of Chicago, American Exchange National Bank of New York, Wells-Fargo & Co's. Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Los Angeles and Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City. From the time of its organization the Valley Bank has had a successful history and it has proved a great advantage to the growing country in which it is located. Its soundness as a financial institution is known to all bankers, and it has the confidence of depositors to an unusual degree.

In the matter of fruit-raising, Colonel Christy has been a pioneer. Upon coming to Arizona and studying the soil, climate, etc., he became satisfied that citrus fruits could be grown in certain sections of the territory, and accordingly gave his attention to the growing of oranges. He successfully demonstrated that a fine quality of oranges can be grown here, and also proved that olives and peaches can be grown. In this way he has been an influential factor in developing a new industry whose value will grow with each passing year.

The marriage of Colonel Christy took place in Aurora, Ill., August 22, 1866, and united him with Miss Carrie E. Bennett, a native of Schuyler county, N. Y., and a daughter of Charles M. Bennett, who removed from New York to Illinois in an early day. The family of Colonel and Mrs. Christy consists of five children, namely: Lloyd B., who is a graduate of the University of Southern California and assistant cashier of the Valley Bank; George, a graduate of the University of Southern California and Harvard College, who is an attorney in Phoenix; Shirley, who acts as general agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in Arizona and resides at Phoenix; Carrie and Carroll, at home. During the Spanish-American war George and Shirley enlisted in

the service. The former was one of the first to enlist in the First Territorial Infantry and served as captain of Company A. The latter was chief clerk to Paymaster Stillwell during the war.

In Masonry Colonel Christy stands high. He was made a Mason in Iowa Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., at Des Moines, of which he was secretary and treasurer; since then he has transferred his membership to Arizona Lodge No. 1. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Phoenix Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and is also identified with the commandery and Shriners at Phoenix, and California Commandery, Loyal Legion, at San Francisco. All matters pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic receive his thoughtful attention, and he holds membership in J. W. Owen Post No. 5. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of the building of the edifice here he was chairman of the building committee.

The political activities of Colonel Christy did not terminate with his removal from Iowa. Here, as there, he has been steadfast in his allegiance to the Republican party, which undoubtedly has no member more prominent than he, within the bounds of the territory. Under Governor Irwin, in 1891 he was appointed territorial treasurer, which office he filled for one term. Twice he has been chosen chairman of the territorial Republican committee, and prior to his removal from Iowa he held a similar position in the state central committee. In 1896 he was chairman of the territorial delegation to the national Republican convention held in St. Louis.

From the above review, it will be seen that Colonel Christy has been a potent factor in the advancement of Arizona. Not only have the financial interests of the territory received the impetus of his sound judgment and wise oversight, but other industries have been benefited by his residence here, notably the fruit-growing and cattle-raising interests. Religious, philanthropic and educational movements have been the beneficiaries of his constant regard, and their welfare has been promoted by his ability and watchful oversight. In the years to come, when Arizona shall have risen to statehood and attained a position of eminence among our western states, the name of Col. William Christy will be given a high place in the archives of

history and his influence upon the material and moral interests of the country will be recognized by an appreciative posterity.

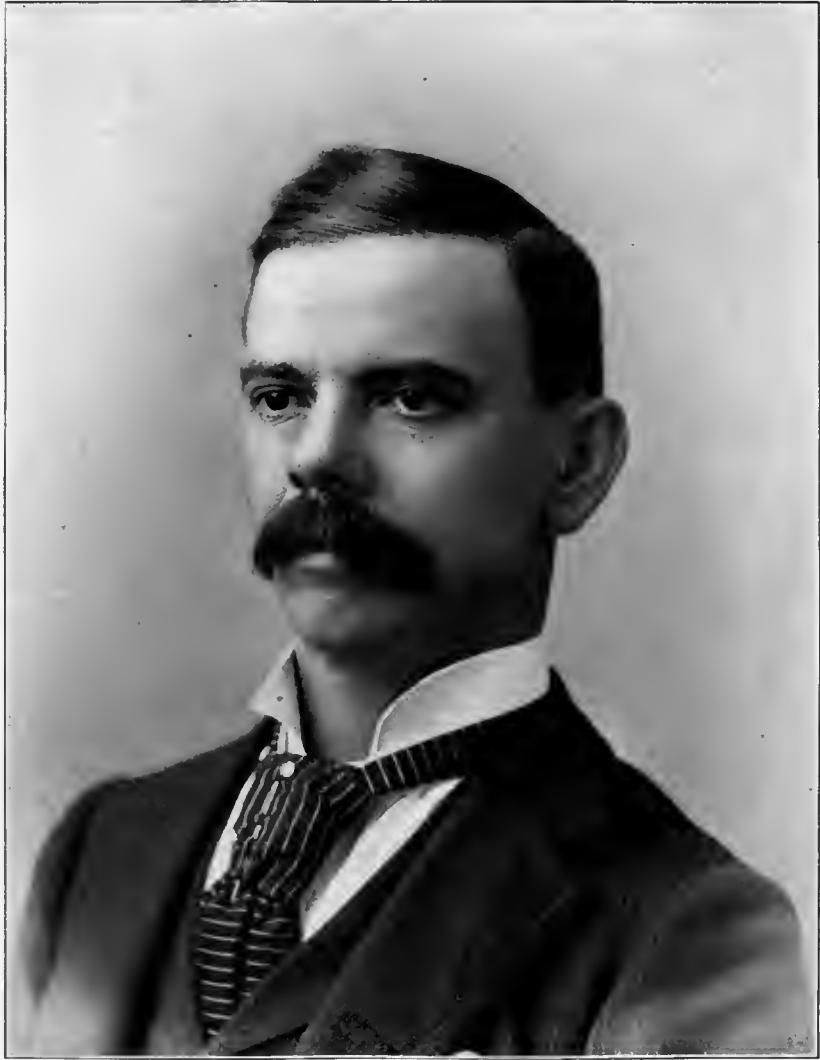
FRED W. MORRISON.

Fred W. Morrison, attorney-at-law, of Kingman, is rapidly coming to the front ranks of his profession in Mohave county, where his residence dates back but two years. For twenty-two months he was associated with Fleetwood Bell, their partnership having been entered upon in August, 1899, soon after his arrival here. Being an able and ambitious young man, full of energy and determination, he is receiving favorable notice among his professional co-workers.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Morrison was born in Fayette, Howard county, in 1873. He received the advantages of a liberal education, attending the public schools and Central College of his native place, after which he pursued his higher studies in Christian Brothers College in St. Louis. Before he had reached his majority, and because he was too young to enter any profession, he traveled as salesman for a St. Louis house, and also for some time represented the business interests of Swift Packing Company, of Kansas City, on the road. In 1896 he began the study of law in the office of R. C. Clark, of Fayette. After due preparation, he took the examination and in July, 1898, was admitted to the bar. In May, 1899, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Missouri.

After establishing an office and practicing law in Fayette for a few months, Mr. Morrison concluded to try his fortunes in Arizona. In the spring of 1899 he settled in Prescott and was connected with the firm of Herndon & Norris until August, 1899, when he came to Kingman. His partnership with Mr. Bell was mutually beneficial, and they were engaged as legal advisers of the Gaddis & Perry Company, also many of the leading business firms of the city and county. They established a branch office at Chloride and built up a large and profitable practice in that locality, where Mr. Morrison owns some mining property. He is an active worker in the Democratic party and is counted upon as an ardent young politician.

Mr. Bell was graduated from the State Uni-



A. C. Baker

versity of Missouri at Columbia in 1897, and during the same year was admitted to the bar of his home state, after which he practiced in Columbia until March, 1899. During June of that year he began professional practice in Arizona. In the fall of 1900 he sold his interest in the law business to Mr. Morrison and moved to Prescott. Since that time the latter gentleman has had in charge the management of the practice they had built up and at the same time he has increased its volume by the gaining of additional work along professional lines.

HON. A. C. BAKER.

Peculiarly qualified by natural talents, by systematic training and practical experience, Hon. A. C. Baker has occupied an enviable position in the legal profession of Arizona during the entire period of his residence in the territory. When, step by step, he rose until at last he was installed as chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, he indeed reached a distinction which he had not expected to attain, but the same characteristics which had hitherto been displayed in his career held sway over him, and every matter coming to his notice received serious and conscientious consideration. As in the humbler walks of life and in minor official positions, so he now justified the confidence reposed in him and added fresh laurels to his unblemished record.

Judge Baker is a worthy representative of a sterling old southern family. His father, Hon. Benjamin H. Baker, was a native of Georgia but was best known in Alabama, where he was a very influential citizen. A leading legal light, his practice was not confined to one locality, but was carried on in different parts of his state, his home, meanwhile, being in Crawford, Ala. During the Civil war he was lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Alabama Rifles, and his death, in 1864, was directly traceable to the hardships and exposure to inclement weather which he had endured. For several terms he had served the people of his district as their representative in the state legislature, and by everyone he was held in high esteem. In the Masonic order and in the Methodist Episcopal Church South he was a prominent member. He married Eliza Greer,

who was born in Forsythe, Ga., a planter's daughter, and whose last years were spent at the old homestead in Alabama.

Judge Baker was born in Girard, Russell county, Ala., February 15, 1845, and his youth was spent in Crawford, Ala., where he attended private schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a volunteer in Waddell's Battalion of artillery and was made the color bearer. Gallantly he performed his hazardous duties, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg and the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. Later he participated in Wilson's raid at Columbus and was captured by the Federals, but soon released on parole. Returning home, he resumed his preparation for future duties. After spending three years in the Eastern Alabama Male College at Auburn, he left its halls at the close of the junior year, in order to take up legal studies with Judge Williams. Being admitted to the bar at Tuskegee, in 1868 he established himself in practice at Crawford, where he remained some three years. Then going to San Diego, Cal., he continued professional work there until 1876. The next year was spent in Los Angeles, after which he resided in San Francisco three years. Since 1879 he has been numbered among the leading citizens of Phoenix. From 1882 to 1884 he served as district attorney, for four years was city attorney, and for a like period was assistant United States attorney. In 1887 the firm of Baker & Bennett was formed and a large general practice was soon established.

A great worker in the Democratic party, Judge Baker was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1892, and there served on the committee on resolutions. He has been chairman of different conventions of the party, both county and territorial. Elected to represent his district in the eleventh general assembly of Arizona, he won the commendation of his constituents. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, in which position he served for four years. He is ex-president of the Territorial Bar Association and for one term was a member of the board of trustees of the Arizona Normal School. As a lawyer he holds rank among the ablest men in Arizona. While he is an all-around practitioner, many of his friends consider that

his greatest strength lies in criminal law, and they believe that he easily stands at the head of his profession in that branch of the practice, having won a reputation that is not limited to Arizona, but extends along the entire Pacific coast.

Judge Baker was made a Mason in Auburn, Ala. At this writing he is connected with Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; Phoenix Chapter, R. A. M.; Arizona Commandery, K. T., and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. Religiously he is an Episcopalian.

The marriage of Judge Baker and Miss Mary Jesus Alexander was solemnized in Yuma, Ariz. Her father, H. N. Alexander, attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad, was one of the early settlers of the southwest. Born in Ohio, he went to Los Angeles when the city was young, and in California married a daughter of the noted old Spanish house of Dominguez. Mrs. Baker was born upon her father's ranch in Los Angeles county, Cal. Four children comprise the family of Judge and Mrs. Baker, namely: Francisco, a student in Marlboro Academy; Mary, Alexander and Robert, who are students in the Phoenix schools.

HON. THOMAS W. PEMBERTON.

In Phoenix, which has risen neath the magic wand of a latter-day civilization, surrounded by perpetually happy moods of cloud, sky and air, and the rendezvous of travelers from all directions in search of homes and occupation, who hopefully count no land, however sterile, as beyond redemption, have developed on the erstwhile desert vastness the great enterprises which have been the making of cities in the east and elsewhere; in the same proportion also, with an equal largeness of construction, and with an exceeding intelligence when applied to management. It is but natural that Phoenix should benefit by the experiences of the east, and it is therefore to the citizens who have settled within her borders that she is indebted for the knowledge that comes with them, and is here put to the practical test. To be the chief promoter in any one of the avenues of growth in the town of one's adoption is ever a matter of pride with any true-hearted citizen, and to say that Mr.

Pemberton is proud of his association with the development of the light and fuel question, of which he has been the chief promoter in the city, is to designate the chief cause of his success.

Of interest always are the early struggles and attainments of men in high public esteem. Mr. Pemberton was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 24, 1845, and is of English ancestry. His father, T. W. Pemberton, was born near Manchester, England, and was a machinist by occupation. Upon coming to America he lived for a time in New York, and later removed to Milwaukee, where he conducted a machine shop, and where he died in 1849, at the age of thirty-three years. His wife, Rachel (Cook) Pemberton, was born in England and died in New Jersey. She was the mother of three children, of whom Thomas W. is the only one living. When seven years of age Thomas W. went with his mother to live with an uncle near Summerville, Somerset county, N. J., where he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he went to New York, and in 1866 removed to Chicago, where he clerked for a time, and in 1874 started in the produce and commission business for himself.

Following a wisely directed inclination, Mr. Pemberton came to Phoenix in 1888, and purchased a farm two and a half miles northeast of the city. Amid the crude and unpromising conditions was again demonstrated the power of man over nature's soil when abandoned by a prehistoric people to countless centuries of lassitude and inactivity. Upon his farm of eighty acres the most modern improvements have been brought about by ceaseless devotion to artificial irrigation, and is now a paying and satisfactory investment. In 1894 Mr. Pemberton became interested in the Phoenix Light & Fuel Company, and was chosen president of the company in July of 1897. The mission of the company is to furnish light and warmth in the cooler months, and a cheap and cleanly means of cooking during the heat of summer, the latter an important item in all semi-tropical localities. The advantages of gas for cooking especially are being more and more appreciated, and the increase in demand has necessitated continual improvements in the gas company's plant. The desire on the part of the enterprising managers to keep pace with

all improvements in other parts of the world, and in advance of the demands of their patrons has required heavy outlays of capital, and the exercise of continual vigilance. The new plant was installed in September of 1897 and is one of the most complete in the west. Mains to the extent of seven miles have been laid in all parts of the town, and the service given is most satisfactory. The gas is made from crude petroleum, procured from Los Angeles, Cal., and by means of a superior appliance is converted into an excellent quality of gas. This is supplied at \$2 per thousand feet, and is both cheaper and cleaner than ordinary fuel. Besides the gas works, the company controls one of the best equipped electric systems in the country, which supplies the city with fifty-four arc lights, and the stores and residences with numberless incandescent lights. Thus it happens that Phoenix, which is one of the best watered cities in the land, is also one of the best lighted. In the distributing system there are ten miles of line, and more than thirty miles of heavy copper wire are utilized. This is run not only throughout the city, but far into the country, the Indian school being among the outside institutions benefited. The motive power used is a four hundred horse-power engine, driving three large General Electric Company's dynamos, arranged for supplying both light and power, and the plant is constructed on the monocy-
 cle system. The officers of the concern are T. W. Pemberton, president and manager; E. B. Gage, vice-president, and C. J. Hall, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$500,000.

One of the really commendable things about the company's efforts is the excellent and considerate treatment accorded the large number of employes. In this regard the gas company is without a peer in the city. The management is in the hands of capable, high-minded and successful men, who have an enduring pride in all that pertains to the best development of their city, and whose success in other lines has been productive of sufficient capital to render possible the adoption of any new and improved method. Aside from his interest in the gas company, Mr. Pemberton is vice-president of the Phoenix National Bank, and was a member of its first board of directors. He is also interested in the subject of water production, and is a director in

three canals, the Grand, Maricopa and Salt River. Under Governor Irwin, Mr. Pemberton was appointed commissioner of the insane asylum and served for one term. He is a Republican in politics, has held many local and other offices within the gift of the people, and served as a delegate to various territorial and other conventions. In 1898 he was appointed territorial treasurer by Governor Murphy.

In 1870 in Chicago, Ill., Mr. Pemberton was united in marriage to Sarah H. Wiggins, who was born in Chicago. Of this union there are five children, viz.: T. W., Jr., an electrician, who, during the Spanish-American war, served in Troop B of the Rough Riders; Gertrude, who is the wife of C. S. Birdsell, of Congress, Ariz.; Eva; Frances, and Harold, who are students of the schools of Phoenix.

MURRAY McINERNAY.

The active, interesting and varied life of Mr. McInernay has penetrated into many grooves, and, covering many years, he has in the past familiarized himself with the people and conditions of the enterprising west, taking an equally important part in the development and progress of the present. Many things contribute to the popularity of the manager and proprietor of the Prescott Hotel, not the least being the vast fund of information picked up in travel, as Indian trader, under sheriff, superintendent of a penitentiary, soldier during the Civil war and all-around observer of all that the west, east, north and south has to offer.

When a boy of few years Mr. McInernay, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 18, 1850, of Scotch-Irish descent, was left motherless, three other children also comprising the little family. The father, John, was a shoeman by occupation, and lived for many years in Brooklyn. The outbreak of the Civil war was hailed as an opportunity by two of the sons, the oldest brother serving in the Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He subsequently died in Panama in 1886. Murray McInernay, at the time of his enlistment in Company I, New York Volunteer Infantry, was but fourteen years of age, and in order to be able to serve his country enlisted as a drummer boy. The ruse was suc-

cessful, and he carried a musket with the courage and assurance of the older soldiers, participating in the battle of Charleston, S. C., and serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out at David Island, N. Y., April 14, 1866.

The war having opened up vistas of usefulness and interest to be found in different parts of the world, Mr. McInernay undertook a journey of eight months in Brazil in a company, and after returning to Brooklyn started for Arizona December, 1867. Arriving in San Francisco, via Panama, he located for a time in San Pedro, and then, accompanied by eight others, crossed the desert by foot to Colorado, arriving at Fort Mohave October 13, 1868. After a short sojourn in Louisville, Ky., he returned to San Pedro, walking a portion of the distance, and going the remainder by boat. He was one of the passengers on the first through train east over the Central & Union Pacific, and remained in the east until the fall of the same year, when he came to Montana, and up the Missouri river to Fort Randall. He later prospected in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, and in December of 1870 returned to Arizona, going by way of San Francisco and San Diego to Yuma, and thence walking along the Colorado to Ehrenburg. From there he walked to Prescott, Ariz., where he entered the interior department as commissary manager at the Date Creek Indian Reservation, and during his time of service the Indians were concentrated on the Verde Reservation, which was established in 1873. He there remained in charge of the Indians until they were removed to San Carlos. In December of 1874 he resigned and entered the employ of the C. P. Head Company, as Indian trader at Camp Verde, where he remained for two years, and then turned his attention to contracting for the government at Camp Verde. In this capacity he did a large freighting business, conveying his supplies by wagons and ox teams. January 1, 1889, he was appointed under sheriff of Yavapai county, and in 1890 was a candidate on the Republican ticket for sheriff, and was defeated by only nine votes.

In March of 1891 Mr. McInernay was appointed superintendent of the territorial penitentiary at Yuma by Governor Irwin and remained in charge of that institution until the change of

administration April 21, 1893. Since then, though interested in many directions, his chief responsibility has been the management of the Prescott Hotel, which, with the exception of the disastrous fire of July, 1900, has known an era of uninterrupted prosperity. The new hostelry, erected above the ruins of the old, is one of the fine hotels of Arizona, and meets with all of the requirements of an up-to-date accommodation for the traveling public. Much of the patronage is due to the good fellowship, tact, and excellent knowledge of human nature and its demands possessed by mine host, the manager, who understands that rarest of all accomplishments, the gift of putting every one in a good humor with himself.

Since living in Prescott Mr. McInernay married Alice Thorne, a native of Clinton county, Iowa, daughter of Mahlon Thorne. Her parents were both natives of the state of New York, Mr. Thorne being of English descent, while his wife was of German ancestry. Of this union there are two children, Bessie and Alice. Mr. McInernay is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He has never been known to swerve from fealty to the Republican party, nor from active participation in all its local undertakings. He is one of the popular and progressive and valued citizens of Prescott, and has won his spurs as a man of unblemished integrity and absolute reliability.

CHARLES PETERSEN.

It is doubtful if any man in the territory of Arizona is more familiar with conditions as they existed in the far west a number of years ago than is Mr. Petersen. Of a sturdy, stanch and persevering race, he was born in Schleswig-Holstein, April 10, 1851. His paternal grandfather, Jacob, was a native of the same part of Germany and was a miller during the years of his activity, being an industrious and prosperous man. The parents, Jacob and Frederica (Hansen) Petersen, were natives of Schleswig-Holstein, and there the father engaged in general farming and stock-raising, also for some years conducted an hotel business. During the revolution of 1848 he served with distinction. Of



Webster Street

his eleven children all but one attained maturity and seven are now living, of whom three are in America.

The youngest of the family, Charles Petersen, was reared in his native land and educated in public schools. In 1870 he enlisted in the Prussian army for service in the Franco-Prussian war, and after three months crossed the seas to America, settling in Illinois, where for a year he worked on a farm near Dwight. In 1872 he was initiated into the great, strange heart of the west, by removing to Newton, Kans., which was then the terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad. There he was engaged in hunting buffalo and deer, and realized considerable from the sale of the meat and hides. After two years the government employed him as a scout, and in that capacity he served from 1874 until 1877, on the trails west of Dodge City, Kans. During this time his escapades with the Indians and hair-breadth escapes were truly thrilling, but were best appreciated when they had passed. His service was under General Custer in the southwest, and he would have shared the tragic fate of that lamented general had not a providential circumstance intervened. General Bankhead, who assumed for a time Custer's place, ordered Mr. Petersen to remain with him, and thus the latter escaped the awful massacre at Little Big Horn. In 1876 Mr. Petersen was employed by Captain Goodnight to assist him in the management of his ranch at the head of Red river in the Panhandle country, and in this capacity he was employed until 1881.

Returning to Kansas in 1881, Mr. Petersen settled on a ranch in Ellsworth county, where he was interested in cattle-raising until 1888. However, a succession of three years of drouth, with a consequent loss of cattle and crops, caused him to dispose of his Kansas interests, after which he spent four months in Germany. When again in the United States, he engaged in farming for a year in Illinois, when, owing to the death of his wife, he removed to Chicago. There he was employed by an ice company. Subsequently he farmed for a year in Missouri, and in November of 1890 settled in Phoenix, Ariz. After two years of investigation into the various industries there represented, he decided to embark upon an occupation which represented an

imperative and ever-increasing demand. In 1892 he started the brick-yard which has since assumed large proportions, and which is accounted one of the best in Arizona. The plant is at the southwest of the city and covers an area of six acres, with a bank of fine clay ten feet deep. The brick manufactured is mostly of the building variety, and the capacity is twenty-four thousand a day.

With others, in 1899, Mr. Petersen undertook the organization of the Phoenix Building Company, of which he is the secretary. Aside from his business interests, he is variously identified with many of the enterprises and societies of a progressive and interesting nature, in which his adopted city abounds. Politically he is interested in the Democratic party, and has been a delegate to several conventions. Fraternally he is past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. Active in religious circles locally, he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

In Illinois, Mr. Petersen married Pauline Nessen, who was born and reared in Germany and died in Illinois, leaving one son, Paul. The second Mrs. Petersen was formerly Lena Papke, born in Germany, and a daughter of Christian and Louisa (Stubb) Papke. The family lived in the vicinity of Berlin. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Papke came to America and now makes her home in Phoenix. Of the union of Mr. Petersen and Lena Papke there have been four children: Robert, Theo, Fred and Minnie.

HON. WEBSTER STREET.

In the last half century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men and is the representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one is Judge Street, now chief justice of Arizona.

He was born in Salem, Ohio, June 8, 1846, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Butler) Street, the former also a native of Salem, Ohio, the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. His early ancestors on both sides were of English descent and prominent members of the Society of Friends. His paternal grandfather, John Street, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and became a pioneer merchant of Salem, Ohio. He married Miss Ann Ogden of New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Butler, was also a native of New Jersey, and an early settler of Salem, Ohio. His wife bore the maiden name of Webster. The Judge's father was a farmer by occupation and always adhered to the Society of Friends. He died in Salem, Ohio, at the age of seventy years. Of his seven children the Judge is the only one living, and he was fifth in order of birth. His brother, Ogden Street, entered the Union army during the Civil war as captain of Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as colonel of his regiment. He engaged in the manufacture of iron in different parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, and died at Dayton, Ohio.

During his boyhood and youth Judge Street attended the public and high schools of Salem, and completed his literary studies at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He commenced reading law under the direction of Thomas Kennett, and was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1871. For two years he was engaged in practice at Letonia, that state, and then removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he prosecuted his chosen profession until coming to Arizona in November, 1877. He first located at Prescott, but soon afterward removed to Signal, Mohave county, and later spent one year at Tucson. In 1879 he took up his residence in Tombstone, Cochise county, and while there served as county judge one term. In January, 1887, he came to Phoenix, where he was first engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Goodrich & Street, and later as a member of the firm of Street & Frazier, which partnership continued until his appointment as chief justice in October, 1897. His district comprises the counties of Maricopa and Yuma. He is winning high commendation by his fair and impartial administration of justice, and is credited with being

the most popular official that ever presided over the district.

At Yellow Springs, Ohio, Judge Street married Miss Mary Gilmore, a native of that place and a daughter of William and Mary E. Gilmore. Her father was a merchant of Yellow Springs. Two children were born of this union: Lawrence, now deputy district clerk; and Julia, wife of J. C. Wickham of Philadelphia, Pa. The family is one of prominence in Phoenix.

The Judge was made a Mason at Salem, Ohio, and now holds membership in Arizona Lodge No. 2, and Arizona Chapter, R. A. M. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Maricopa Club. Religiously he is an Episcopalian. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he has served successively as secretary and chairman of the territorial committee. He is also ex-president of the Territorial Bar Association. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment, which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat, but has given him the distinction of being one of the ablest jurists of the territory.

COL. JOSHUA E. PRICE.

During the greater part of his active and successful life, Colonel Price has made a practical and scientific study of farming, an appreciation of which was instilled into his enthusiastic boyhood days by a father who knew the value and utility of the soil, and had found it a sure compensation for wisely and persistently directed effort. Although not one of the earliest comers to the Salt River valley, having arrived in 1891, he is yet one of the most enthusiastic, as are most who have formerly been dependent upon the changeful conditions of the east.

Of Scotch and English extraction, Colonel Price was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., July 4, 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Sophia (Edwards) Price, also born in Pennsylvania. Fortunate in his educational advantages, Joshua E. studied in public schools, a normal and a select

school and qualified as a teacher when already quite young. His first aspirations towards self-support were along educational lines, and previous to the breaking out of the war he taught in the schools of his native county for four terms. The harmony of an otherwise uneventful life terminated in August of 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac for nine months. Company F participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, and in the last-named battle he was wounded in the head. In April of 1863 he was discharged from the service, and in January of 1864 re-enlisted in Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, which also was attached to the army of the Potomac. He was present at the fall of Richmond, and at the battle of Petersburg was wounded in the side and incapacitated for a short time. July 5, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., having been raised during the second enlistment from a private to the rank of second lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, as a result of meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg.

Following the restoration of peace, Mr. Price went, in January of 1866, to Hamilton county, Ohio, where for a time he again engaged in educational work, and subsequently turned his attention to farming. Beginning with 1873, he lived for a time in Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha counties, Kans., and became prominently identified with the political and other affairs of Kansas. For nine months he served as quartermaster-general of the department of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic, under Gen. Ira F. Collins, the department commander. Later he served as adjutant-general for four months, having in both capacities held the rank of colonel. As mayor of the city of Sabetha, Kans., he served for one year, and was for two years a member of the city council.

In Ohio, December 5, 1867, Mr. Price married Alice J. Cosbey, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and a daughter of David L. and Hannah (Lyon) Cosbey. Of this union there have been two children: Eleanor, who is the wife of Dr. Charles H. Jones, of Tempe, Ariz.,

and Ralph, who is living at home. On his well-conducted ranch in the vicinity of Tempe, Colonel Price is carrying on large agricultural interests, and has been gratifyingly successful in his chosen occupation. With the peculiar enterprises which are indigenous to Arizona and California, as artificially irrigated centers, he has been greatly interested, and helpfully studious, and was for five years president of the southern branch of the Tempe canal, and for one year a director in the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the John A. Logan Post No. 7, G. A. R., at Tempe, and has been commander of the post. In the religious world he has wielded an extended influence for good, and is connected with the First Congregational Church of Tempe, in which he was formerly superintendent of the Sunday-school for seven years. Of all the dwellers of the valley none is held in higher esteem than Colonel Price, nor are any more appreciated as friend and large-hearted citizen, and general promoter of the public good.

COL. H. C. HOOKER.

There are few residents of Arizona to whom the name of Colonel Hooker is unfamiliar. As the owner of Sierra Bonita rancho, near Willcox, he stands at the head of the ranchmen and stock-breeders of the territory, and it is everywhere conceded that no one is more familiar than he with the many details connected with the stock business. His specialties are beef cattle and fine horses, for which he has abundant room on his range, twenty-seven miles wide and thirty miles long. In former days he lost very heavily by reason of droughts, but, having developed the water facilities during recent times, droughts no longer have the terror for him which they once possessed. In cattle he favors the Herefords, which are particularly desirable as range cattle, having greater powers of endurance than the shorthorn; while, at the same time, as they produce a greater quantity of hind-quarter meat than any other breed, butchers are always glad to buy them.

Among his horses Colonel Hooker has many possessing especially fine qualities. Among them is Valbrino, sired by Stamboul 2:07½, sire of

thirty-seven performers in the 2:30 list and thirty-two in the 2:20 list. When four years old, Stamboul made a record of 2:17½, won in a race at Los Angeles. A year later he lowered his time to 2:14½, while the next year it was 2:11¾. Colonel Hooker is particularly proud of Valbrino, sired by Stamboul, and showing many fine points; he is also equally proud of Parisee, probably one of the best-bred horses in the world; sired by Palo Alto, record 2:08¾, against time, to a high-wheeled sulky; and another record of 2:20 for a sixth heat at four years old, won at Detroit in 1886. The dam of Parisee was by General Benton, who got twenty performers in the 2:30 list, four of which trotted below 2:20. The two stallions, Valbrino and Parisee, unite in their pedigrees not only the best trotting blood of the past thirty years, but behind that is the enduring blood of the thoroughbred, without which no horse can hope to last through a severely contested race of broken heats.

The Sierra Bonita rancho has had among its guests in days gone by men whose names are known all over the country, among them Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. George Crook, Gen. Alexander D. McCook, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. C. H. Sherman, Whitlaw Reid and many others.

WILLIAM T. BROWN.

All of the members of this particular branch of the Brown family have been prominent and successful in the different lines of occupation to which they have been called by inclination and ability. To an inherent integrity and high moral courage is added a dogged perseverance which recognizes no obstacles, and which is the birthright of the best and most favored sons of Scotland. William T. Brown was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 14, 1850, and within the borders of the Scottish Athens received an excellent home training and a substantial education at the grammar school. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed out to a ship-building firm at Leith, and diligently applied himself to a mastery of the business.

In the meantime there were other sons of William and Janet (Thomson) Brown, who were forging to the front and preparing for future

activity in the best marts of the world. The father was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and came of an old and distinguished Fife and Perthshire family. He was a railroad and bridge contractor in Edinburgh, and eventually died at Musselburgh, his seaport home, six miles east of Edinburgh. The mother was a native of Edinburgh, and to her were born five sons, all of whom became a credit to their early teachings, and to the communities in which they lived: Robert Lewis Maitland started out in the world in the wholesale commission and other business at Columbia, Ceylon, where he was very successful, and became the possessor of large tea estates. He eventually retired to England, where he died in 1898. C. Douglas, who is now a partner of William T. in the hardware and machinery business at Prescott, originally went to Australia as a mining engineer, and in 1874 came to the United States and accepted a position with the Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company. In 1878 he came to Prescott and joined his brother, going to Scotland in 1896, and to Ceylon in 1898, where he is at the present time arranging his late brother's affairs. He has served in Yavapai county as under sheriff, and was for one term in the territorial legislature. Julius A. came to America in 1870, and located at San Jose, where he had charge of a foundry, and in 1883 came to Prescott, where he engaged with William T. in the cattle business, in which they are still mutually interested. In 1888 he removed to San Diego, Cal., and became a member of the firm of George M. Hale & Company, and at the present time resides at Hemet, Cal. He has been prominent in politics, and served in the thirteenth Arizona legislature. Marcus J. Brown is an attorney at Edinburgh, Scotland.

William T. Brown came to America in 1871, and located at San Francisco. In 1873 he joined the English marine, and sailed the high seas between San Francisco, Hong Kong and Yokohama. In 1877 he came to Prescott and started the first foundry in the territory, and successfully conducted the same until the silver mines closed down, and there was no longer a demand for castings. He then became chief engineer of the McCracken mill in Mohave county, which position he held for three years, or until he was



Frederick Arnold Sweet.

incapacitated by being accidentally shot in the foot. In 1881 he made a radical change in occupation, and in partnership with his brother, J. A., went into the cattle business, on a ranch which they purchased forty-five miles east of Prescott. This ranch, which is known as the Agua Fria Vale, is still in the possession of Mr. Brown, their cattle brand being Box O.

In 1890 Mr. Brown returned to Prescott and, with his brother, C. Douglas, started the hardware business of Brown Brothers. The firm carries all kinds of mining machinery, engines, boilers, etc., and is the largest house of its kind in northern Arizona. They represent the Fairbanks-Morse Company, manufacturers of gasoline hoists and engines, and carry a general and complete line of hardware. The affairs of the concern are carried on in a store which is 50x150 feet in ground dimensions. Mr. Brown is also the possessor of other property in Prescott.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1891, Mr. Brown married Isabella Richardson, of Scottish birth and education. A Mason of long standing, he is a member of Aztlan Lodge, Prescott. With his wife, he is a member of the Congregational Church.

FREDERICK ARNOLD SWEET, M. D.

As chief surgeon for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, and for the company's road, the Arizona & Southeastern, Dr. Sweet is not only the moving spirit in medical and surgical circles in Bisbee, but has as well been identified with territorial matters generally since coming here in 1890.

Coming from a genealogical line that helped to lay the foundation of the American republic, Dr. Sweet was born in Johnston, R. I., February 10, 1862, and is a son of Lieut. Daniel Sweet, who attained to distinction during the Civil war, and died at the early age of thirty years. The family were first represented in the United States by one John Sweet, an Englishman who settled at Salem, Mass., about 1630, and removed to Rhode Island in 1636 with Roger Williams. He became conspicuously identified with the colonial days of Rhode Island, and was virtually the leader of the colony, a position which was later filled by his son John. The

next in direct line was Benjamin Sweet, and after him came three Philips, all of whom were men of extended influence in their community. After Nathaniel Sweet came the parental grandfather, Rev. Daniel Sweet, an eloquent and leading clergyman in the Baptist church. The mother of Dr. Sweet was formerly Ellen Reynolds, who was born at Providence, R. I., being a descendant of the Arnolds and Whitfords, prominent and early settlers of Newport, R. I.

As the only child in the family, Dr. Sweet received the early care and training calculated to develop the best traits of his mind and character. He was educated at the public schools and at the Silver Lake English and Classical College at Providence, R. I. Having decided to devote his future efforts to the science of medicine, he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1889. He was then appointed on the house staff of the post-graduate hospital, and served in that capacity for eighteen months, locating in Bisbee in 1890. At first assistant surgeon of the Copper Queen Mining Company, he became, in 1891, chief surgeon, and at the present time has two assistants and a pharmacist on his staff. He is also chief surgeon of the company's hospital corps, the hospital being one of the best equipped in the territory, and maintained by the Copper Queen Mining Company for the benefit of its employes. The department of medicine as conducted by Dr. Sweet is exceedingly broad in its liberality, and is a source of pride not only to the people connected with the mine, but to the town in general. Dr. Sweet represents the highest type of gentleman and physician, and adheres to the best tenets of a profession which is prolific of opportunity and splendid in result when in the hands of such an able and conscientious exponent.

In 1891 Dr. Sweet married Julia Harkness, and of this union there is one child, Philip, called after the early-day Philips, whose deeds and lives are fondly cherished by the latter-day descendants. In national politics Dr. Sweet is a staunch Democrat, and has been actively interested in the politics of his locality. He has served as chairman of the county central committee for four years, and was a member of the

territorial committee for several years. He is a member of the Territorial Medical Association. Fraternally, he is associated with and past master of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Landmark Chapter, R. A. M.; and a member of Arizona Commandery No. 1, K. T., and of El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., of Phoenix.

THOMAS A. PASCOE.

Thomas A. Pascoe, speculator and promoter of some of the most substantial projects for the benefit of Globe, was born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, Ill., in 1846. His parents, William T. and Mary C. Pascoe, were born in England, and upon arriving in the United States settled in Illinois, subsequently removing to California, where they lived in Nevada and Yuba counties. They were engaged in general farming, and eventually died in Yuba county.

When but six years of age, T. A. Pascoe was taken to California by his parents, and there received the education and early training which fitted him for the future responsibilities of life. Upon starting out in the world to face an independent existence, he came to Arizona and located in Globe in 1881. At that time the now famous settlement contained but a few hardy and venturesome miners and prospectors, who were willing to brave the dangers of life in the immediate shadow of the ever upraised Indian tomahawk and the privations and hardships incident to life in the early mining camps of the west. For four years he was engaged in mining and prospecting, and during part of the time was under sheriff for his brother, B. F. Pascoe, who was sheriff of Gila county from 1882 to 1886.

In 1886 Mr. Pascoe established the Pascoe livery barn, in connection with which was conducted an extensive hay and grain business, the supply being shipped from the Gila river. Though very successful in this undertaking, Mr. Pascoe disposed of his interests in November of 1899, to his brother, the former sheriff of Gila county. At the present time Mr. Pascoe is interested with C. T. Martin and R. C. Brown in erecting the water-works for Globe, which will be on as complete and modern a scale as are the similar enterprises in larger and older towns. They sank a well one and a half

miles from the town, and turned on the water in February, 1901. The reservoir containing the mountain spring water holds one hundred and forty thousand gallons of water, and the pumping capacity is two hundred thousand gallons every twenty-four hours, large enough for a town many times the size of Globe. The whole town is benefited by the enterprise and arduous labors of the gentlemen concerned in thus promoting the interests of their adopted settlement, and an important step has been taken in the march of progress and general convenience.

Among the various additional interests that command the time and attention of Mr. Pascoe must be mentioned the farming and stock-raising enterprises which are conducted in Gila and Graham counties. Near Thatcher, in Graham county, is an especially beautiful and complete farm, with a fine house, orchard and windmill, and all modern and up-to-date improvements and labor-saving devices. In politics a Republican, Mr. Pascoe has never entertained political aspirations, although he is deeply interested in the undertakings of his party. While living in Hollister, Cal., he was made a Mason, and in Globe is a member of the Globe White Mountain Lodge No. 3. He was married in 1886 to Mrs. Elsie Nichols, a native of Scotland.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

The territory of Arizona does not contain a more expert gas engine manipulator than is found in John A. McDougall, of Morenci. He was born in Canada, May 3, 1866, and is a son of Roderick and Mary McDougall, both natives of Canada. He received his early education in his northern home, and in addition to a substantial home training and a considerable mercantile experience, served his apprenticeship as a master machinist. Thus equipped for the future responsibilities of life, he came, at the age of seventeen, to the United States, in the hope that the opportunities here afforded would meet the requirements of youthful enthusiasm and ambition.

Upon arriving in New York Mr. McDougall engaged in the gas engine business, and was employed by the Korting Gas Engine Company



Wm Griffith

until 1890. Next he started an independent venture along the same lines, and was successful in the same until 1899. He was then fortunate in securing recognition for his ability from no less a firm than the Phelps-Dodge Company, of New York City, who appointed him gas engineer of their works in Morenci, known as the Detroit Copper Company, and at Nacosari, Mexico. - This large responsibility Mr. McDougall has discharged with great credit to himself and to all concerned, and his services are valued and appreciated by the company to a gratifying extent. In the Detroit mine alone there are eleven gas engines, and in the Mexican mine ten.

In 1888 Mr. McDougall married Eva Kitchin, who was born in Nova Scotia. To Mr. and Mrs. McDougall have been born two children, James, who is ten years of age, and Elva, who is three years old. Mr. McDougall is fraternally associated with the Masons in Nova Scotia, and himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

HON. WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH.

This prominent citizen of Tucson, who is now serving as United States Marshal of Arizona, has been actively identified with the business interests and political affairs of this territory since 1870, and is a recognized leader in the Republican party. He claims Pennsylvania as the state of his birth, being born near Westchester, Chester county, April 14, 1839, and is the oldest in a family of four children, only two of whom are now living. His brother, E. E. Griffith, now a manufacturer of New York City, belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war and was one of General Rosecrans' body guard. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Abel Griffith, was a native of Wales, a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends. On coming to this country he settled in Chester county, Pa., where our subject's father, Thomas S. Griffith, was born. The latter was graduated from a college in Philadelphia, and as a minister of the Baptist Church he afterward preached in Westchester and Hepzabaugh, Pa. He died at an early age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Hare, was born in Philadelphia of English ancestry, and died in Westchester.

Our subject was reared in that city and acquired a good practical education in its public and private schools. In 1856 he took Greeley's advice to "go West" and went to St. Louis, and later to Pilot Knob, Mo. During the Civil war he entered the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Southwest under command of General Steele. He was present at the battles of Haines Bluff, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, the siege of Vicksburg and the Atlanta campaign, and was with General Thomas' command when in pursuit of Hood, which resulted in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. In the fall of 1864 he became ill at Huntsville, Ala., and on his recovery entered the quartermaster's department at Nashville, under Captain Irvin, remaining there until the close of the war. During most of his service he was master of transportation.

On the return of peace Mr. Griffith became a mail contractor, starting at Fort Smith, Ark. In 1874 he assisted in establishing the stage and mail route between San Diego, Cal., and Fort Worth, Tex., becoming manager and later president of what was known as the Texas & California Stage Company. Their main line was one thousand seven hundred miles and required twelve hundred horses to operate it. Mr. Griffith was connected with that enterprise for eight years with headquarters first at San Diego, and later at Yuma and Tucson, Ariz., locating at the last-named place in 1878. In 1881 he sold his interest in that company and embarked in the cattle business, starting a ranch at Dripping Spring, Gila county, one hundred miles from Tucson as president and manager of the Dripping Spring Cattle Company, whose specialty was Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Mr. Griffith disposed of his interest in that business in 1896. During his residence here he has operated local stage lines and engaged in mining.

In 1870 Mr. Griffith married Miss Dora Fleming of Macon, Ga. The only son born of that union, E. E. Griffith, was educated at the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, Mo., and the State Agricultural College in Ft. Collins, Colo., and is now engaged in mining at Morenci, Ariz. In 1874 Mrs. Griffith died at their residence at Fort Smith, Ark.

The Republican party has always found in Mr.

Griffith a staunch supporter of its principles. In July, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley as United States marshal of Arizona, with headquarters at Tucson. He has since discharged the duties of that office in a most commendable and satisfactory manner. Since the convention at Minneapolis in 1892 to which he was elected a delegate, he has served as a member of the national Republican committee. He was also a delegate to St. Louis in 1896, and again to Philadelphia in 1900. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the blue lodge chapter and commandery of Tucson, and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., at Phoenix. He is also a member of the Elks Club, and one of the leading and influential citizens of Tucson.

HON. OTIS R. HALE.

Born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1873. Mr. Hale is a son of Capt. Hiel Hale, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. The family has long been represented in America, and the great-great-grandfather served his country with courage and distinction in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Nathan S., who subsequently died in Arizona, was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and was an industrious tiller of the soil during the greater part of his life. Captain Hale was a prominent man in whatever locality he chanced to live, and after removing to Arizona was a participator in the most substantial effort for the territory's growth. In Ohio he conducted large farming interests, but changed his residence to Iowa in 1850. During the first three months of the Civil war he served in the First Iowa Infantry, and was after that captain of Company D, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. Upon being captured at Pittsburg he suffered the confinement and horrors of Libby prison for eight months, and was paroled in 1864. The local political affairs of his locality in Iowa were materially advanced by his services in several important offices, among which was the position of sheriff of Linn county, which he held for two terms. For six years he was city marshal of Cedar Rapids, and for five years was the deputy warden of the Iowa state penitentiary at Fort Madison. From the latter position he was forced to resign because of ill health, and in search of

a change of climate and occupation he came to Arizona in 1882. At the present time he is engaged in mining, and resides in the old and historically interesting town of Tucson. His ability was recognized by his fellow townsmen, who elected him to the nineteenth general assembly, during the sessions of which he served on several important committees, and ably represented the interests of Yuma county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The mother of O. R. Hale was formerly Sarah M. Dawley, who was born in Indiana, and subsequently removed with her parents to Iowa. She is the mother of two children, of whom O. R. is the younger. Albert Hale is a locomotive engineer with the Southern Pacific Railroad. The youth of O. R. Hale was an industrious one, and at a very early age he faced the problem of self-support. When but nine years of age he moved with his father to Tucson, and at the age of fourteen his education in the public schools was interrupted by his apprenticeship in the machine shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Following the four years spent in the shops, he worked as a machinist in different eastern cities for a couple of years, and upon returning was with the same railroad company until his resignation in 1899. At this time he built a machine shop on Tenth street, Tucson, and, in partnership with Mr. Myrick, conducted a well-drilling and general machine plant under the firm name of Myrick & Hale. The firm are among the large business concerns in the city, and are experts in their particular line, and particularly efficient deep well drillers. So large is the demand for their services that they keep two drills in operation the greater part of the time.

In 1898 Mr. Hale was nominated on the Republican ticket for the legislature, and elected by a good majority. He served on the judiciary committee and was chairman of the library committee, and of several others of equal importance. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill providing the appropriation for the University of Arizona, the money to be paid in regular yearly installments, and to be used in maintaining the highest possible management of the institution. He has served also as a member of the territorial central committee. Fraternally



C. H. Akers

he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the club maintained by the order. He is a member of the International Association of Machinists.

F. M. MURPHY.

The development of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad is in a large measure due to the wise judgment and tireless energy of the president, F. M. Murphy, whose name has been indissolubly associated with the enterprise from its inception to the present time. Born in Maine, reared in Wisconsin, and identified with the history of Arizona since 1878, he unites the solid and substantial traits characteristic of New Englanders with the progressive spirit that is a peculiarly western attribute. During the period of his residence in Arizona, he, with his brother, the present governor, has been an influential factor in the development of territorial resources. His interests have been varied and many. As the first superintendent of the Congress gold mine, he placed its affairs upon a profitable basis, and its success was largely due to his foresight. At the present time he still owns a large part of the mine's stock. Among his other interests may be mentioned the Bashford-Burmister Company, one of the best-known mercantile establishments of the southwest. As president of the Prescott National Bank, he has been instrumental in establishing a conservative policy which has given that institution prestige throughout the entire territory.

Intimate as has been his identification with these and other enterprises, Mr. Murphy is best known as president of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad. At an expenditure of almost \$5,000,000, this road was placed in working order, and his successful management of this enormous responsibility during the well-remembered panic of 1893 attracted widespread attention and gave him a position among the recognized financial giants of the country.

HON. CHARLES H. AKERS.

The life of Hon. Charles H. Akers, secretary of Arizona, has been an eventful one, and represents the successful strivings of a man who, unaided save by his own nobility of character

and great perseverance, has known how to conquer obstacles and avail himself of opportunities.

The ancestors of the Akers family were originally loyal subjects of the English crown, and their ambition did not extend beyond the borders of their native island until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the paternal great-grandfather, Peter Akers (or Acres, as the name was then spelled), emigrated to America, landing at New Castle, Del., in the year 1780. On this ocean voyage, William Akers, the grandfather of Hon. Charles H., was born. Shortly after settling in this country the great-grandfather, Peter, died, and his widow subsequently married Joshua Lee, and henceforward made her home in Pennsylvania. William Akers married Nancy Holmes in 1807, and settled on a farm near the present site of the village of New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio. In 1822 he removed to Richland county, Ohio, and located four miles north of the town of Mansfield. At the time of this removal there were eight children in the family, the youngest being but one year old. John Holmes, the father of Hon. C. H. Akers, was then ten years of age, and drove one of the teams to the Richland county home. In 1834 the family left Richland county and returned to their former home in Harrison county in the vicinity of Athens. The children born to William and Nancy Akers were: Elizabeth, John H., Mary, Abraham H., Margaret, William, Rebecca, Susan, Eli D., and Thomas R.

John H. Akers, M. D., was the oldest son in his father's family, and was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1812. His early life was that of the average farm-reared youth, and in 1836 he married Nancy Rankin, who died in 1845. He was a man of marked ability, and his achievements in later life more than realized the promise of his youth. During the greater part of his active career he was a prominent physician and surgeon, having graduated from an eastern medical college. He first practiced in Ohio, and later settled in Millersburg, Iowa, where he was not only a practicing physician but also a prominent citizen. The most active part of his life was spent in Kansas, to which he moved in 1859, settling in Shawnee, Johnson county. During the latter part of the Civil war he served

for a time as government surgeon at Leavenworth, and was surgeon after the battle of Westport, Mo. In tender solicitude for the wounded in this battle, his wife walked the distance from Shawnee to Westport, and dressed the wounds and alleviated the sufferings of those who had been injured in the cause.

Aside from his ability as a healer of men, Dr. Akers was an eloquent speaker, and exercised his gift in advocating the principles of the Republican party and in the cause of abolition. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and convincingly preached the gospel of kindness and good will as occasion offered. One of his best remembered efforts as a public speaker was at the first meeting for securing the Terminal Railroad for Kansas City. Up to the time of his death in March of 1881, at the age of seventy-two years, he was vitally interested in the prosperity and development of Kansas, and was regarded as one of the brightest lights in the medical profession in the state. He was twice married, and of his union with Nancy Rankin there were four children: Elizabeth, Christine (deceased), Nancy J., and Matilda. Dr. Akers married for his second wife Almarine Harbaugh, who was born in Trenton, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, being the daughter of Benjamin Harbaugh, of Maryland. Benjamin Harbaugh was a cabinet maker by trade, and an early settler in Trenton, Ohio. He served in the war of 1812, and married Judith Knaus, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Lewis Knaus, representative of an old Pennsylvania family. Mrs Akers, who is now living in Prescott, Ariz., is the mother of four children. Of these John B., met a tragic death while superintendent of a sawmill near Prescott, November 19, 1887. When fifteen years of age he enlisted in the Civil war in the Sixteenth Kansas Regiment, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Westport. In 1865 he started for the far west with ox-teams and wagons and spent two years on the government trail, subsequently settling in Prescott, where he lived until his death. The other members of the family are: Josephine, who is now the wife of K. L. Mills, of Kansas City, Mo.; Charles H., and J. W., who came to Arizona in 1882, and is now postmaster at Prescott.

Charles H. Akers was born in Millersburg, Iowa, September 21, 1857, and until his fourteenth year was reared in Shawnee, Kans., and educated in the public schools. At fifteen he started out to face the bread winning and responsible side of life, accompanied only by the splendid enthusiasm of youth, and a firm determination to succeed. For three months he worked in a brick yard, and then obtained employment with Banning & Gallup, a large railroad and ditch contracting concern, whose mules and horses he herded at night for two and a half years. Upon returning to Shawnee, Kans., he attended school during the winter, and in the spring of 1875 went to Creston, Iowa, and was in the employ of Thomas Hall in the stock business for one year. He later assumed charge of the engine-house in Creston, and had the training of the first team used in the house which eventually became the prize team in the state. In 1879 the mining boom of Leadville stimulated him to a journey westward, and for a year he prospected with ups and downs in the mining regions around Leadville. An unexpected drawback presented itself in 1880 when he was taken with pneumonia, and his recovery was equally on the unexpected order. In the meantime his father had died.

In December of 1880, Mr. Akers started for Arizona, journeying by rail to Albuquerque, and thence by horseback to Prescott. His first employment in the territory was in a sawmill, working for his brother John in the Curtis mill. After six months he engaged in mining, and in 1882 struck some good luck, and from then on looked at life through more ambitious glasses. For two and a half years he was subsequently employed in a sutler's store, owned and managed by C. P. Head & Co., at Camp Verde, but was again overtaken by the mining fever in January of 1885, and prospected and mined at the Tip Top mines for two years. This proved an unsuccessful venture, and in hopes of improving his future prospects Mr. Akers came to Phoenix and entered the employ of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad Company, under Mr. Porter. In the spring of 1888 he became a bookkeeper for James Dougherty, a general merchant in Prescott, and in September, of the same year, was nominated county

recorder of Yavapai county on the Republican ticket, and elected the first Republican recorder of the county, and the third Republican to hold any office in the county. The popularity of Mr. Akers may be estimated when it is known that in a strong Democratic community he received one hundred and sixty majority. In 1890 he was re-elected by a majority of six hundred, and served for two terms. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Akers was nominated sheriff of Yavapai county, but was beaten in the election. He served as recorder until 1892, and in 1893 was appointed clerk of the board of supervisors, which position he held until December 31, 1896. From September 1894 until 1896 he served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, having been elected in 1894 by a unanimous vote. In that election, out of thirteen candidates, nine were elected in the county. Since that time Yavapai county has not elected a member of the Republican party to office.

In 1896 Mr. Akers was elected a delegate to the Republican convention at St. Louis. Six of the delegates were from the start in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley. To the admirable services of Mr. Akers in this regard is undoubtedly due his later appointment as secretary of Arizona. In January of 1897, he opened an abstract office in Prescott, and May 19, of the same year, was appointed secretary of Arizona by President McKinley. July 1, 1897, he assumed the duties of his responsible position, and a few days later, upon the removal of Governor Franklin, he became acting governor until Governor McCord was sworn in. It is doubtful if any man in the territory could invest this position of trust with greater satisfaction or dignity, or with greater credit to himself and the wonderful territory which he represents. Mr. Akers was further honored by the people of the territory in 1900, by being unanimously elected chairman of the Republican delegation to the Philadelphia National Convention, and was appointed a member of the committee on platforms and resolutions.

In addition to the numerous political responsibilities to which Mr. Akers seems by nature and adaptability heir, he is interested fraternally and socially in many of the organizations of the city of Phoenix. He is a member of the Benev-

olent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor and member of the Grand Lodge, and the Moderns and Masonic order. He is a member of the Maricopa Club, and attends the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member.

April 10, 1889, Mr. Akers was united in marriage with Emily Philpot, who was born in Salisbury, Mo., and was a niece of John C. Herndon, of Prescott. Mrs. Akers died on her wedding journey while in Kansas City, Mo., May 26, 1889. Mr. Akers was married December 1, 1891, in Phoenix, to Jennie Bryan, a native of New York state, and a graduate of Mills Seminary. Of this union there are three children: Bryan, John Kelsey, and Henry Harlow.

JOHN F. JUDIA.

Though at present a farmer in the vicinity of Solomonville, Mr. Judia is possessed of many attainments, having at different times during his life engaged in his trade of carpenter, builder and painter, and also worked as an engineer, miller, miner, barber, and has been an all-around utility man. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Giles county in 1850, and is a son of Henry and Nancy E. (Clark) Judia. Henry Judia was born and reared in Clark county, Ky., and eventually became a very early settler in Tennessee, where he died in 1856. The mother died in 1899. John F. Judia left the familiar surroundings of his youth in 1872, being well equipped for the battle of life with a good common school education and the trade of carpenter and builder. In Colorado he worked at his trade for a year, and then returned to Tennessee, where he was similarly engaged until the fall of 1875. A later venture was at Fort Worth, Tex., from where he removed to Weatherford, of the same state, and was there engaged in farming for about six years, with a moderate degree of success.

In 1881 Mr. Judia spent a short time at El Paso, and from there went to Oregon City, N. M., where he became interested in mining, and continued the same for three years. He also visited Georgetown, N. M., and eventually returned to his occupation of building and con-

tracting. For a time also he worked in a stamp mill, and then went to Deming, N. M., and worked at carpentering and building for about a year. Upon returning to El Paso he was one of the carpenters who built the big smelter at that place, and he subsequently engineered one of the furnaces for three months.

When he first came to Arizona Mr. Judia located in Bisbee, and after engaging in building for about ten months, continued the same in Clifton for a short time. He then settled in the Gila valley and worked at his trade for a couple of years, and also dipped into other occupations that happened to be at hand. In the mean time he had become favorably impressed with the conditions existing in the Solomonville valley, and homesteaded his farm of ninety acres with every hope of success. The land is just east of the town of Solomonville, south of the main road and one mile to the center of the village. The owner thereof sold to the mill company the site for their mill and now the mill water power runs along the south line of his farm to the foothills then north along the west line to the mill. This supplies plenty of water for irrigation and has enabled him to place fifty-five acres under cultivation. The farm has improvements and modern up-to-date devices which render it one of the best in the valley and it is favored with a fine and comfortable rural residence, fences, good out buildings, and cooled in the heat of summer by the shade from many trees. Mr. Judia farms on scientific lines, and keeps in touch with the improvements and methods adopted in older and more settled localities of the country.

The marriage of Mr. Judia and Susan Porter occurred in 1869. Mrs. Judia was a daughter of George W. Porter, of Giles county, Tenn., and died in 1875. To this couple were born two children: Henry, who is in Texas, and Mrs. Ida Cooper, of the vicinity of Deming, N. M. A second marriage was contracted by Mr. Judia in 1881 with Mrs. Theodocia Pollard Johnson. Four children are the result of this union, viz.: Bert, Lillie, Earnest and Earl. The children are living at home, and all are attending the Solomonville high school. In politics Mr. Judia is a Democrat, but is not desirous of holding

office. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, and is vice-chancellor and a charter member of the Solomonville Lodge. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

ROBERT NASH.

One of the "forty-niners" who were the fore-runners of civilization and wonderful prosperity on the Pacific coast, Robert Nash is entitled to a place on its roll of honor. Moreover, he was one of the first permanent white settlers in the Gila valley, and for more than a quarter of a century has resided within the borders of Arizona, actively connected with its development and useful enterprises.

The parents of the above-named respected citizen of Graham county were James and Mary (Scott) Nash, natives of Kentucky, who took up their abode in Indiana in its early days as a state. The father departed this life in 1852, and after surviving him many years the mother passed to her reward, aged about eighty-two. In 1849, accompanied by their children, they crossed the great western plains to California, and suffered the privations of frontier life.

Robert Nash was born in Marshall county, Ind., in 1835, and thus was in his fifteenth year when he made the long trip to the western slope. For a score of years he was occupied in placer mining in California, and it was not until 1875 that he left that state to try his fortunes in Arizona. Locating near Prescott, he farmed and freighted for some five years, and then, having heard of the natural superiority of the Gila river bottom lands, he came to this vicinity. The county seat was then at Safford, very few white families lived in the valley, and only three white men resided at Solomonville. Renting a tract of land for five years, Mr. Nash then purchased a quarter section of the rich bottom lands—which is more highly productive, undoubtedly, than any other region in this republic. Good improvements have been instituted here by the energetic owner and today the homestead is considered a model one. A substantial and convenient brick house, a thrifty orchard, well-made fences and other features add



Saml. Hoopes

to the value of the farm and speak volumes for the enterprise of the owner. He keeps a small herd of high-grade cattle, but devotes his chief attention to agriculture. As a public-spirited citizen he has striven to perform his due share in the affairs of his community and has served as a road overseer and school trustee. In national elections he uses his ballot in favor of Republican measures. A man of strictly temperate habits and noted for his sterling integrity and industry, he enjoys the sincere respect of all who know him.

June 11, 1864, Mr. Nash married Miss Mary Ann Orry, of California, a native of New York state, who passed through Arizona on her way to California with her parents in 1859. They have reason to be proud of their five manly sons, namely: John F., a professor at Thatcher (Ariz.) College; James E., who is operating a farm which adjoins that owned by his father; Henry R., who farms and rents an entire section of land, this tract also being adjacent to the old homestead; George H., likewise engaged in agricultural pursuits; and Robert L., who lives at home and assists in the management of the place. Mary A. and Minnie H., the daughters, reside with their parents.

HON. SAMUEL HUGHES.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Arizona who occupies a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles than Samuel Hughes of Tucson, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed.

A native of Wales, he was born in Pembroke-shire, August 28, 1829, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Hughes, natives of the same place and representatives of old Welsh families. Our subject traces his ancestry back to the ancient Britons. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather both bore the name of Samuel, and were the owners of a large estate in Wales. In 1837, the father, accompanied by his family, came to the new world and shortly after his arrival settled on the Schuylkill river near Manayunk, Pa., where he engaged in dairying for two

years. About 1840 he removed to a farm a mile and a half from Allegheny City, that state, where the mother died in 1843. Soon afterward the father was seriously injured and rendered a cripple for the remainder of his life. He died at the age of over seventy years. In the family were ten children, namely: John and Margaret, both of whom died in Pennsylvania; Samuel, our subject; David, a prominent man of New Orleans, La., where his death occurred; Mrs. Sally Taylor and Lizzie, both residents of DeSoto, Kans.; William, who was a member of a Kansas regiment in the Civil war and is now a resident of Lawrence, that state; Lewis C., ex-governor of Arizona, who was a member of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war and is now editor of the Star of Tucson; Thomas, also a resident of Tucson, who entered the service as a drummer boy of a Kansas regiment and when mustered out was serving as colonel; and Annie, who makes her home in Tucson.

Samuel Hughes was about eight years of age when he came with his parents to this country, the family taking passage at Liverpool on the North Star, a sailing vessel, which dropped anchor in the harbor of Philadelphia after a voyage of sixty days. At an early age our subject was obliged to begin the battle of life for himself and consequently had no educational advantages. His first work was on a farm. In 1844 the family removed to Allegheny City, Pa., where the children were under the guardianship of Gen. William Robinson. By the death of his oldest brother the responsibility of caring for the family devolved upon our subject. He found employment as driver of a canal boat mounted on trucks, his route being over the Allegheny mountains, and for this work he received only \$6 per month. As this was the first money he had ever earned he took a just pride in its possession. On his return from a trip General Robinson expressed a desire to have him attend school, but this he would not accede to unless proper provision was made for the support of the remainder of the children, then eight in number, he agreeing to take care of himself if such arrangements could be made. As nothing could be done, he and his brother William secured employment in the spinning department of Blackstock's cotton factory.

where he received \$1.25 and William seventy-five cents per week, while their combined expenditures amounted to \$1.75 for board and ten cents for washing per week. It was thus amid trying difficulties that Mr. Hughes started out upon his business career. The diligence with which he applied himself to his tasks soon attracted the attention of the proprietor, Mr. Blackstock, who induced him to enter the department of the factory devoted to blacksmithing, where he soon familiarized himself with the details of that trade. During his early connection with the factory he had one sad experience. A belt had been cut and he was accused of doing it and accordingly dismissed, but a girl in an adjoining factory knowing that he was falsely accused acknowledged that several girls in her establishment had cut it for mischief, thus exonerating the lad. An offer of \$40 reward had been made to any one who would bring forward the culprit, but she refused the reward. Many years after this, in 1880, while visiting the old place, Mr. Hughes found this woman in destitute circumstances, and paid her the \$40 with interest, which then amounted to \$460, so that virtue at length had its reward.

During a strike in the factory in 1846, Mr. Hughes was thrown out of employment, but with characteristic energy he soon found a position in a confectionery and bakery establishment where he remained until the end of the strike, when he resumed work in the machine shop of Mr. Blackstock's factory, where he was employed for some time. In 1848 he went as cabin boy on a steamboat at \$15 per month, and the following year (1849) made his first trip to New Orleans. While returning from there to Cincinnati on his second trip cholera carried off forty-seven of the deck passengers. He continued steamboating until 1850, when he conceived a desire to try his fortunes in the gold fields of California, of which he had heard such glowing accounts. Accordingly on the 10th of April, 1850, he started from St. Joseph, Mo., with a train of sixty-six wagons. In payment for his trip across the plains and mountain, Mr. Hughes contributed his services as a cook, an art he had acquired during his steamboat career. Soon after starting the train was divided into three equal parts, and the section to which he

was allotted required that he should walk instead of ride, which was quite a different experience to one who had recently been riding on palatial steamboats. From St. Joseph the train proceeded to Fort Kearney, crossed the Platte, Sweetwater and Green rivers, and finally reached Humboldt. Thus far they had traversed what was known as the Kit Carson route, but believing they could make better time they decided on another. Losing their way they had to return to the original route and thus wasted ten days following the Humboldt route. They arrived in Hangtown, (now Placerville) Cal., on the 10th of June. When within sixty miles of that place Mr. Hughes met a man who offered him a half ounce of gold per day for his labor, and accepting this proposition he remained at Hangtown until the following October. He spent the winter at Sacramento, and in the spring of 1851 went to Yreka, in Siskiyou county, for the purpose of opening a restaurant, remaining there until the spring of 1852, when he crossed the Siskiyou mountains to the Rogue River valley in Oregon, and was one of the first to discover Rich Gulch at Jacksonville. While many of the miners were troubled by Indian depredations, Mr. Hughes experienced none, his treatment of them being kind and fair, and he was held in high esteem by them, often acting as mediator between the white and red men. On his return to Yreka he opened a hotel in the fall of 1852, but in the spring of 1853 was called upon to participate in another raid upon the Indians at Evans creek, called the Rogue River war. In the fall of 1853 he purchased the Mountain House (now called Cole Station), at the foot of the Siskiyou mountains on the California side, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and kept the stage station for the California & Oregon stage line, remaining there until 1856, when he returned to the Shasta valley, and soon thereafter became interested in the stock business.

Owing to ill health Mr. Hughes was compelled to seek a more congenial climate, and decided to come to Arizona. On the 1st of January, 1858, he left Yreka, and went to San Francisco, and from there to Los Angeles, where he purchased mules and horses, which he drove over the mountains, arriving in Tucson in

March. The admirable climate of this locality soon built up his shattered health, while the kindness and liberality of its citizens persuaded him to make this his permanent place of residence. Specimens of ore brought in by prospectors led him to the belief that there were valuable deposits of precious metal within the territory and he soon embarked in prospecting and kindred pursuits, which he has continued up to the present time with marked success. He has also been indentified with other enterprises, and for years was generally known as the "Tucson butcher," the appellation being acquired from his extensive meat market which he operated with his usual success. He has also engaged in merchandising, and has done an extensive business as a contractor, both for the government and private parties. He organized the first bank of Tucson; later became president of the Santa Cruz bank; and has been interested in a number of other financial institutions, having been a director of several banks.

Mr. Hughes was married in Tucson to Miss Atanacia Santa Cruz, who was born here in 1850, and is a daughter of Juan and Manuella (Borquez) Santa Cruz, also natives of Arizona and representatives of two of its oldest families. Her father served as a soldier in the Spanish, Mexican and Indian wars, and both he and his wife died in this territory. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have a family of ten children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of J. Knox Corbett of Tucson; Margaret Frances, wife of Frank Treat of the same place; Steven Samuel, one of the proprietors of the Orndorff Hotel; David Louis, ranch superintendent for Mrs. Stevens; Thomas Elias, who died in Tucson; Petra Emma, wife of Frank Landon, a resident of San Francisco; Jessie was educated at Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn., where she had special training in vocal and instrumental music and carried off the honors in both in the class of 1900, having a fine mezzo soprano voice with great volume and sweetness of tone; Atanacia, wife of Clarence Barnhart, of Willcox, Ariz.; Farrell Safford, and Mary, a student at St. Joseph's Academy, Tucson.

Up to and during the Civil war Mr. Hughes was the best known man in the territory. His enterprise, liberality and humanitarianism were

proverbial, and many were indebted to him for the homes they lived in as well as the food which kept soul and body together. He has always been a friend to the poor and needy. Originally he was a Whig in politics, and a personal friend of Henry Clay, for whom he had the greatest admiration. On the dissolution of that party he joined the Republican ranks, and was a strong supporter of the Union during the dark days of the rebellion, for which he was often threatened with death and the confiscation of his property, but he never swerved in his allegiance of what he believed to be right. During his long experience in the west he has met with many adventures, in which more than once he escaped with his life only by his shrewdness and bravery. Public-spirited and enterprising he has taken an active interest in the development and upbuilding of his adopted territory, and has done all in his power to advance its welfare. He assisted in organizing the city of Tucson, and was one of its first aldermen, in which office he served for seven years, but refused the mayorship. He was adjutant-general of Arizona six and a half years, and also served as territorial and county treasurer, but when elected to the legislature refused to qualify. He has never sought political honors, preferring to give his undivided attention to his extensive business interests, leaving the offices to those who care more for such positions. He has always taken a commendable interest in educational affairs, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the schools of this territory.

Fraternally Mr. Hughes is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is also connected with other benevolent and popular organizations. He was one of the organizers of the Arizona Pioneer Society, of which he was president and director until he finally handed in his resignation. In promoting the growth and prosperity of the county along many different lines he has been foremost. He is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, and so admirably does he use it. He is kind, unaffected and approachable, and is always ready to aid and relieve suffering and distress. His career seems almost phenomenal, yet his success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him

through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. He has proved himself in all the relations of life an earnest, honest and upright man, and a citizen of whom any community might be justly proud.

HON. GEORGE W. P. HUNT.

As a business man of unblemished integrity, as a promoter whose wisely conservative policy has tempered ultra-enthusiastic projects inseparable from the development of all rapid wealth-producing centers, and as a legislator whose every undertaking has been compatible with the highest political honor, Mr. Hunt represents the kind of commercial and social life which constitutes the desired Mecca of the first citizens of the land.

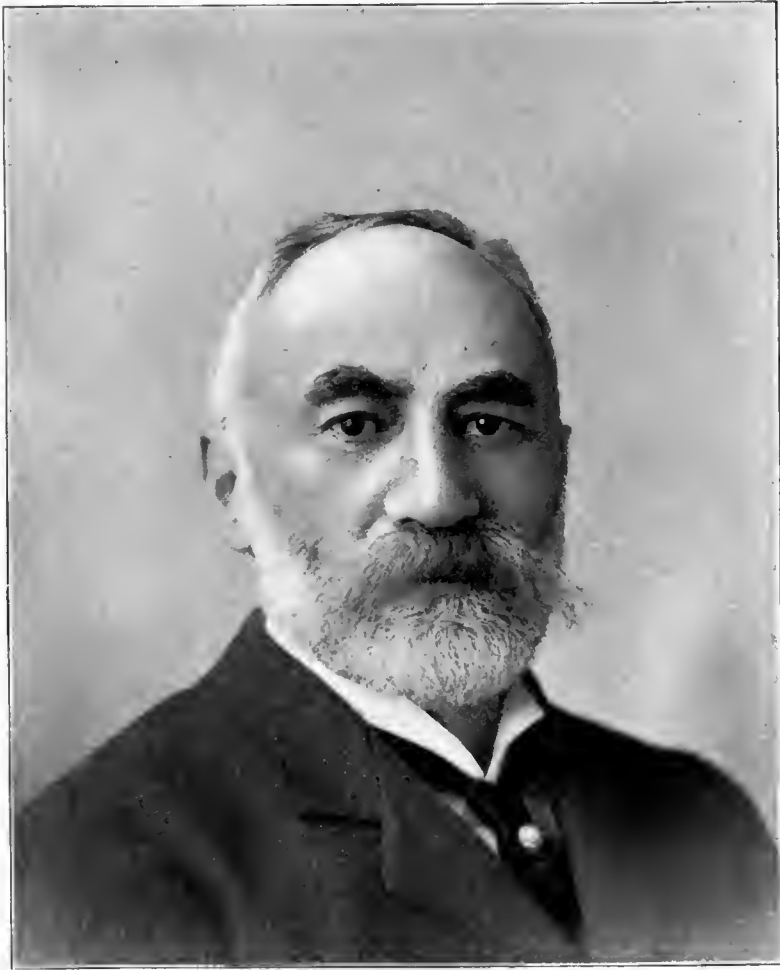
Through the chance of possessing a rare business mind, coupled with great energy, he has become identified with one of the most interesting as well as one of the earliest pioneer enterprises of southern Arizona, namely, The Old Dominion Commercial Company. This organization, of which Mr. Hunt is now the president, was founded by Alonzo Bailey in 1877, and has since known an uninterrupted season of prosperity. Long before the whistle of the iron horse was known in this part of the world, the company was a source of supply to prospectors and miners for a radius of hundreds of miles. Everything included in the term general merchandise is carried in stock, and one may purchase all that intervenes between a spool of thread and a lumber wagon. The firm carries a stock of about \$50,000, and does an enormous monthly business. In connection there is conducted a large banking business, which is a wonderful accommodation to the people of the town, and which does a large exchange business as well as handling local deposits to the extent of at least \$50,000. This many-sided enterprise necessitates the employment of many people, for things are received in carloads, and numerous warehouses are required for their reception and housing, and numerous hands for their subsequent distribution.

From the position of clerk with the Old Do-

minion Commercial Company in 1890, Mr. Hunt so masterfully acquired a knowledge of every detail of the business that in 1896 he became a partner in the concern, and in 1900 was elevated to the position of president. Nor are his interests confined to this responsibility, for he owns mining claims which promise good returns, and a valuable ranch on the Salt river banks in Gila county. It may also be truthfully said that in no undertaking for the best advancement of this great mining center has the co-operation and assistance of Mr. Hunt been wanting, for he is thoroughly in touch with all that tends to introduce the most desirable methods of commercial and municipal well-being.

As a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, Mr. Hunt has been a guiding influence in Gila county, and was a member of the territorial legislature during the eighteenth and nineteenth assemblies, and of the nineteenth and twentieth councils. When the town was incorporated in 1900 he was elected the first mayor, and he was also county treasurer for part of a term. From 1894 until 1898, through the administrations of Hughes, Franklin, McCord and Murphy, he served as emigration commissioner. He was a delegate to the Kansas City convention in 1900, and has otherwise been identified with local and territorial political affairs. Fraternally Mr. Hunt is associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons in Globe and the Knights Templar, is a member of the Odd Fellows and a charter member of Globe Lodge, P. G. He is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, and of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

The early life of Mr. Hunt was centered in Huntsville, Randolph county, Mo., a town interestingly reminiscent of the early struggles and rugged pioneership of the paternal grandfather, who laid out the site long before Missouri had been raised to the dignity of a state. The very early members of the family were identified with some of the landmarks in the country's growth, and the great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. G. W. P. Hunt was born in 1859, and was reared and educated near the town of Huntsville. When nineteen years of age he departed from the old familiar surroundings and faced an independence whose buoyant possibilities and hopes have been some-



Louis Zerkendorf

what realized. For three years he prospected and investigated the conditions in Colorado, New Mexico and Old Mexico, and in July of 1881 came to Arizona, locating in Globe the following October. For a while he worked in the mines, and was then in the cattle business for about eight years, and in 1890 became identified with the general merchandise business. Mr. Hunt is a cousin of Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois.

LOUIS ZECKENDORF.

The splendid development of Arizona during the last few years, which followed in the wake of the uncertain pioneer days so fraught with danger and adventure to the hardy dwellers within the Indian-infested region, the hardships and vicissitudes which accompanied those who had the courage and faith to foresee the unlimited possibilities awaiting the stout of heart are embodied in the life and ambitious schemes for advancement of Louis Zeckendorf, the merchant prince of Arizona. To those who in the dawn of the awakening civilization anticipated the every-day and practical needs of the wealth seekers, no less than to the miners who wrested from mother earth her jealously guarded treasure, is due the introduction of prosperity, law, and order in this seat of the oldest civilization in the new world.

In the estimation of all who know him Mr. Zeckendorf represents the most advanced type of twentieth-century commercialism. The force of character which has withstood the test of loss and discouragement, and the conservatism which has proceeded cautiously along the highway of finance is undoubtedly largely due to those traits of character which insure success to so many of Teutonic birth and training. A native of the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, he was born April 6, 1838, and received his education in Hamelin, renowned in rhyme and story as the home of the rat-catcher. This distinguished destroyer of all the rodents in the town, in revenge for not receiving the requisite reward for his services, exercised his art as a flutist to draw all of the rising generation from the town. And so he has been handed down for centuries in pictorial art and merry verse,

a lank, tall member of the genus homo, blythely dancing along to the sound of his magic instrument, followed by scores of admiring and heedless children.

With his education and training Mr. Zeckendorf imbibed an ambition which extended beyond his native land, and which found vent in 1854, when he boarded a sailing vessel bound for the shores of America. After a wearisome journey he landed in New York, going almost immediately to Santa Fe, N. M., the journey from Kansas City being taken by means of ox-teams and wagons. Arriving in the Mexican city, though a stranger in a strange land, he was not entirely alone, for a brother, Aaron, had for some time been conducting a small general merchandise store, and he soon became a partner in the then unimportant enterprise. In 1856 he entered upon an independent venture and started a branch at Albuquerque, N. M., both stores doing a good business until the breaking out of the Civil war, and the consequent depression in general trade. Their business was especially unfortunate owing to the defeat by the Southern of the Northern troops and their occupation of New Mexico, which entailed heavy taxation upon the Union merchants. The situation was intensified by the fact that the younger brother, William, was an officer in the Union army. After the Southern troops were driven out of New Mexico the firm again gathered together its patrons and business, and enjoyed an era of success until 1865, when there were other severe losses occasioned by the decline in merchandise on account of the goods being snowed under in the Raton mountains.

In 1866 Mr. Zeckendorf took to Tucson a \$50,000 stock of goods, which were sold to Charles T. Hayden, another pioneer merchant and mill-owner, and the founder of Tempe. In 1867 he removed to New York City and established the purchasing branch for the firm, and since then, with the exception of frequent trips to Albuquerque and Tucson, he has attended to the purchasing end of the business. The present Tucson branch was established in 1868, and conducted by the brother William, although Aaron still retained his interest in the business, to the time of his death in 1872. After that the enterprise continued to be conducted by the two

brothers, Louis and William, under the firm name of the Zeckendorf Brothers, and in 1878 Louis bought out the interest of William, and associated himself with a nephew, Albert Steinfeld, under the present firm name of Louis Zeckendorf & Co. From this comparatively small beginning the interests of the establishment have broadened in every direction, and with the knowledge of its sound financial basis and incorruptible business methods, has continued to supply an increasing demand, and for years has been one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the territory. They are known far and wide, in small town and remote mining camps, and have an enviable reputation for fairness and sound commercial integrity.

While Mr. Zeckendorf has been zealously loyal to every broadening enterprise in the territory, and though absent a greater portion of the time his influence is apparent in more directions than is implied by his well known title of merchant prince. The mining industries of the territory have received his substantial backing and support, and he was one of the incorporators of the famous Copper Queen Mining Company, which had its origin in 1882, and is one of the most widely advertised and successful mining properties in the west. He was the first treasurer of the company, and as secretary and manager launched its possibilities on to an ever-broadening sea of inexhaustible success. Although at present in the sixties, and having already lived and accomplished more than many do in twice the length of time, he is a man youthful in manner and appearance, his genial personality radiating success and happy optimism wherever he may choose to go. That his friends are legion admits of no doubt, and that he richly deserves their consideration and regard is best answered by those who appreciate his many fine and noble traits of character.

JAMES E. REDDEN.

The now famous Salt River valley is indebted for its development and its rank among the garden spots of the country to such men as Mr. Redden, who have brought hither from other parts of the land a wealth of experience and a scientific knowledge of the best and most practi-

cal means of conducting a farm. Though not one of the earliest pioneers, having come here from California in 1888, Mr. Redden has accomplished gratifying results, not only as an agriculturist, but also as an apiarist. In the latter occupation he has so far studied the habits and methods of these industrious little food-producing bees as to have gained a reputation as an authority on bee culture. He is contemplating entering even more extensively into the raising of honey, and devotes much time to improving the methods of caring for his bees. In this connection he is a member of the Salt River Valley Honey Producers' Association and a director in the same.

The splendidly improved farm of Mr. Redden is located about eight and a half miles southeast of Tempe, and is three hundred and ten acres in extent. Under his unflinching patience and interest in the possibilities of the soil, the land has been made to produce abundantly, and now bears but a slight resemblance to its originally crude and unpromising condition. It is well fitted with all modern labor-saving devices, and has the distinction of being adorned by one of the most commodious, comfortable and up-to-date rural houses in the valley. On the claim general farming and stock-raising are extensively carried on.

The ancestry of the Redden family is English on the paternal side and German on the maternal side. Mr. Redden is a native of Jackson county, Iowa, and was born December 4, 1840. His parents, Edward and Amy (Wood) Redden, are natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. They were agriculturists during the years of their activity and reared their children to habits of thrift and economy. They were early settlers in Jackson county, Iowa, having removed there in the early '30s. Their son, James, lived on the home farm until grown to manhood, and in the meantime acquired the education obtainable at the public schools of his county, and under his father's able instruction learned the best way to conduct a farm.

Much of his success in life Mr. Redden generously attributes to the able assistance of his wife, who has proved a helpmate indeed, and a worthy assistant in the uphill struggle for success and competence. Mrs. Redden was formerly Susan D. Sheib, a native of Pennsylvania. Of this

union there have been nine children, viz.: Lowell E.; Amy B., who is the wife of Thomas H. Brown, of Jerome, Ariz.; Homer; Byron A.; Walter; Monroe; Enos, who is deceased; Mark; and James E. The marriage of Mr. Redden and Miss Sheib was solemnized in Iowa May 3, 1864, and during the same spring they decided to take advantage of the larger possibilities of the far west, and journey to Butte county, Cal. Here they resided for several years, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Subsequently they took up their residence in Modoc county, Cal., and were forty miles from the celebrated lava beds, in Modoc county. Shortly after arriving there Captain Jack's war commenced, with the details of which Mr. and Mrs. Redden are very familiar. After engaging in cattle-raising for a number of years in Modoc county, Mr. Redden removed to Sonoma county, Cal., where he remained until 1888, at which time he permanently settled in Arizona.

Mr. Redden is greatly interested in the cause of education, and invariably lends his influence on the side of the most advanced means of imparting knowledge. For several years he has served on the school board of his district, known as the Kyrene district. In national politics he is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, but entertains nevertheless exceedingly liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration. He is progressive and enterprising regarding all matters that pertain to the up-building of his adopted locality, and exerts a wide influence along all lines of progress.

WILLIAM W. COOK.

Coming to Arizona on the 7th of November, 1876, Mr. Cook has for almost a quarter of a century been identified with the cattle business of this territory, and is a worthy representative of one of its most prominent pioneer families. His father, Josiah D. Cook, was a native of Tippecanoe county, Ind., and belonged to an old New Jersey family of English origin. When a young man he went to Urbana, Mo., and later became a resident of St. Louis, where he learned the saddler and harness-maker's trades. In 1852 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in Oakland opened a shop and

worked at his trade. He started a stage line from Oakland and also engaged in the cattle business. In 1863 he went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he carried on the harness and hotel business until coming to Prescott, Ariz., in 1876. Here he embarked in the dairy business, which he continued to follow throughout the remainder of his life, and also engaged in government contracting.

As a Republican, J. D. Cook took a very active and influential part in political affairs, and was serving as a member of the general assembly from Yavapai county at the time of his death. He also filled the office of county supervisor several years, and was county treasurer of Walla Walla, county, Wash. He died in San Francisco, in May, 1894, when nearly sixty years of age. In early manhood he married Virginia Cave, a native of Grayville, Ill., who died in 1883. Her father, Prof. William K. Cave, was born in Somerset, England, and was a graduate of Oxford College. He came to this country with Robert Dale Owen, the founder of the New Harmony community in Illinois, and became musical director for the same. Afterward he was one of the early surveyors of Texas, but died in Illinois. In 1856 Mrs. Cook and her sister, Fannie A. Cave, crossed the Isthmus and took up their abode in San Francisco. Both married in California. Fannie became the wife of L. A. Stevens, who was born in Mississippi and went to California in 1849. In 1862 they settled in Prescott, Ariz., and had some exciting experiences during the Indian troubles in this territory. At one time Mrs. Stevens drove a number of Indians out of her house and off the ranch. Her husband was engaged in the cattle business with the father of our subject, under the firm name of Stevens & Cook, and was a member of the territorial legislature at two different times. He died in 1878, and Mrs. Stevens now makes her home in San Francisco.

W. W. Cook, of this review, is the oldest in a family of three children, the others being Sidney J., who was formerly a mining assayer and mill man at Boulder, Colo., but is now head of the mining bureau of the republic of Ecuador, and also in charge of any mining done by the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad; and F. Stephen, who is a graduate physician, and is now engaged in

practice at Eutopia, Mexico. Our subject was born in Oakland, Cal., January 17, 1859, and was reared principally in Walla Walla, Wash. He attended the city schools of that place, the high school at Rockport, Ind., for two years, and completed his education by his graduation from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Cincinnati. He had previously come with the family to Prescott, Ariz., in 1876, and on leaving school in 1880 returned to this place. He established what is known as Cook's ranch on the head waters of New river, fifty-five miles from Phoenix, being the first to engage in the cattle business in that locality. Upon his place he has imported full-blooded Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, and now has a herd of about fifteen hundred. His ranch is on the line between Maricopa and Yavapai counties. Since 1894 he has made his home in Phoenix, having purchased a pleasant residence at No. 476 North Fifth avenue.

On the 5th of February, 1885, at Rockport, Ind., Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Stella Laird, a native of that place, a daughter of Jesse and Celia (Rogers) Laird. She was educated in the Rockport high school. Her father was an attorney of that place and served as county clerk two terms. He was born in Indiana, and was a son of Judge J. D. Laird, one of the pioneers of Spencer county, that state, where he served as county judge. Mrs. Cook's mother was a native of New Harmony, Ind., and a descendant of John Rogers, of Connecticut, who was burned at the stake on account of his religious views. Her father, E. J. Rogers, was born in New Haven, Conn., and in 1818 removed to the Hoosier state, later becoming a merchant of Posey county. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of one child, Joe Jesse, who was born in Prescott, January 20, 1886, and was accidentally killed while hunting, October 27, 1900.

Mr. Cook is a prominent Mason, holding membership in Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; Phoenix Chapter, R. A. M.; Phoenix Commandery No. 3, K. T., and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, Encampment and Uniform Rank. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and has served on the territorial committee. His wife is a member of the

Presbyterian Church. During his long residence in Arizona he has championed every movement designed to promote the general welfare, has supported every enterprise for the public good, and has materially aided in the advancement of all social, educational and moral interests. His genial, pleasant manner has made him quite popular in both business and social circles, and he is recognized as a valued citizen of the community.

ALBERT J. STRAW.

A native of Derbyshire, England, Mr. Straw was born July 18, 1858, and is a son of William and Mary (Else) Straw, who were born in England. William Straw was for many years a general merchant at Pinxton, Derbyshire, and after his sixteenth year his son, Albert, assisted him in the discharge of his business enterprise, and learned every detail of the mercantile business. The youth received an excellent education in the public schools of his native land, and developed industrious and praiseworthy traits of character at a very early age.

In the fall of 1878 Albert J. Straw immigrated to the United States, sailing from Liverpool to New York. He settled at once in Peoria, Ill., and was there engaged as a clerk in a large mercantile establishment for several years. In 1885 he removed from Illinois to Arizona, and settled on his present ranch in the vicinity of Peoria, Maricopa county, which has since been the scene of his undivided attention. He was one of the very first settlers of his locality, and has witnessed many changes in the at first unpromising country. His ranch consists of eighty acres of land, and has become, by cultivation, a paying and interesting venture. In connection with the improvement of his own land, Mr. Straw for four years managed the famous ranch belonging to S. C. Bartlett, near Glendale. An added source of revenue also is derived from the occupation of well drilling, of which Mr. Straw is an expert. In this line he is accorded the majority of the patronage of the valley.

The marriage of Mr. Straw and Elizabeth Goodall, a native of England, occurred in England in May, 1883. Mr. Straw is interested in educational and other matters for the improve-



Edmund Sanford

ment of his locality, and is one of the reliable and esteemed members of the community. He has great faith in the future of his especial part of the valley, which is undoubtedly the secret of his gratifying success.

HON. ELISHA M. SANFORD.

Just eighteen years ago E. M. Sanford established his home and office in Prescott, the "charming mountain city," as it has often been called by enthusiastic visitors. To-day and for many years past he has been ranked among the leading members of the legal profession of this county, and is continually adding to the laurels which he has already won. At the same time, he is a public-spirited citizen, doing everything within his power in the advancement of this, his chosen place of abode.

The Sanford family is an old and honored one in New England and originated in our mother country. The paternal grandfather of E. M. Sanford was a hero of the war for independence, and lived in Connecticut, his ancestral state, until early in the century just completed, when he became a pioneer of Allegany county, N. Y. There his son, Ephraim H., father of E. M. Sanford, was born and reared. Early in his career he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he published a newspaper for a period, in the meantime studying law and finally being admitted to the bar. Then he proceeded to establish himself in practice in New London, Ohio, and later removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he assisted in the organization of the Iowa Land Company, a successful venture. In 1856 he became a resident of Marysville, Kans., and was one of the most energetic and valued citizens of that state. During the troublous period of the Civil war, when Kansas was almost torn asunder by contending factions within her borders, he played an important part in maintaining order and protection, serving as a captain in Colonel Moonlight's regiment of home guards. He is who founded the now thriving town of Eskridge, Kans., where he lived for many years and carried on a law and real estate business.

His death occurred April 11, 1901, at Columbus, Ohio, whither he had removed in 1898. His wife, Rebecca Mary Merrick Moses, daughter

of Dr. Elisha Moses, was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., and departed this life in 1898. Her father was a prominent physician of Rochester, N. Y., for a long period, and her grandfather, Elisha Moses, was one of the pioneers of the Genesee valley in New York, coming to that locality from Rhode Island. The Moses family was founded in New England soon after the "Mayflower" made its first historic trip to these shores, and prior to that, flourished in old England. Mrs. Sanford is far from unknown to the general public, as she achieved distinction as a lecturer, poet and writer on many of the important issues of the times. She possessed a natural charm of manner, which, added to a liberal education and ability, made her thoroughly entertaining and sought for in society. Under the auspices of Susan B. Anthony and others, she delivered the first lecture on woman's suffrage in Rochester, N. Y., in a Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. M. Sanford, born in Mount Morris, N. Y., February 6, 1851, is the only child of E. H. and Rebecca M. Sanford who lived to maturity. After completing his studies in the academy of his native town he commenced to teach school and continued his researches in the fields of science, higher mathematics and the languages. In 1866 he went to Kansas, where he devoted several years to the saw-mill industry, chiefly in the vicinity of Manhattan and Alma. Then for some time he edited the Eskridge "Landmark," a progressive newspaper which attained a wide circulation.

Having decided to enter the legal profession, E. M. Sanford pursued his studies along that line under the guidance of his father, and in 1873 was admitted to the Kansas bar. From that time until 1881 he was successfully occupied in practice at Alma, Kans., and then located in El Paso, Tex. It was not long, however, ere he took up his residence in Silver City, N. M., and in March, 1883, the superior climate and other advantages of Prescott led him to become a permanent resident of this place. Here he has built up a large and remunerative practice, many of his clients being classed among the representative citizens of this locality. From 1884 to 1893 he was attorney for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Arizona, and of late years his general

practice has occupied his entire attention. In political creed he is a Republican. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Mr. Sanford and Miss Fannie L. Stimson took place in Topeka, Kans., November 11, 1877. Battle Creek, Mich., is her birthplace, and her girlhood was passed in Michigan and Kansas. Three children bless the home of our subject and wife, namely: Jessie F., Earl A. and Pearl.

WILLIAM H. COUGHRAN.

Besides being a prominent farmer of the Salt River valley, Mr. Coughran has responsibilities as a veterinary surgeon, and as trustee of the Riverside school district No. 2. He was born in Caledonia, Wis., October 3, 1847. His parents, James and Mary J. (Cronk) Coughran, were natives of Vermont, and devoted the greater part of their years of activity to farming. James Coughran was an ambitious man, who saw beyond the confines of his Wisconsin farm, and was inspired with the longing for wealth which took so many from the various occupations all over the country to California in 1849. He crossed the plains with a train of emigrants in that memorable year, and for a time mined in the state of California. Going back to Wisconsin, he returned after several years to the far west, and in September, 1869, located in Skull valley, Ariz., but in 1870 moved to what is now the People's valley. Here he engaged in ranching, and also kept a station for the accommodation of stage passengers, an important and necessary work in the early days. He is one of the early and enterprising pioneers of Arizona, and has contributed his share toward the development of the localities in which he has lived. At present he is residing with his son, William H. His wife died in 1887, in Reedsburg, Wis.

When a small child, William H. Coughran moved with his parents to Reedsburg, Wis., where he received an excellent home training, and was educated in the public schools of the town. He first came to Arizona in 1872, and was immediately initiated into the peculiar conditions existing at that time. The stage coach was then an important factor in the land, the mails and traveling public being dependent upon

this method of transportation. For two years he was employed on a stage line between Prescott and San Bernardino, Cal., and was the agent at Ehrenburg for James Grant, the sole proprietor of the stage line. Subsequently he returned to Wisconsin, and qualified for future independence by learning the veterinary surgeon's occupation, and until 1886 practically applied his calling at Sparta, Wis. In the same year he returned to Arizona, and has now come to regard the territory as his permanent habitation.

For two years after returning to the territory, Mr. Coughran was employed in the large mercantile establishment of J. L. Fisher, at Prescott, and in 1890 settled on the land which has since been the object of his untiring energies. His ranch is located west of Phoenix, in the Salt River valley, and is one hundred and seventy acres in extent. The wise application of effort has been rewarded by gratifying results, for the farm bears scarce a trace of resemblance to its former sterile condition.

Mr. Coughran married Jennie Heimann, who was born in Germany. To this couple have been born two children, Alma and Samuel J. In national politics Mr. Coughran is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and prominent in Masonic circles. He is enterprising and progressive, and interested in education and all that pertains to the general well-being.

R. S. STURMER.

A baker and confectioner by trade, a master in his line, and a sound financier, Mr. Sturmer would undoubtedly make a success of his business wherever he might elect to reside. From a small start he began in Jerome in 1894, occupying the old Grand View building, and soon worked up a good trade, which necessitated an increase of stock and larger quarters. A change was compulsory, however, for he was the victim of a fire in September, 1898, and all his goods were destroyed, as well as the building which contained them. To tide over the disaster he purchased the property upon which he is now conducting business, and temporarily erected a small wooden structure. In 1899 was erected the present building, a commodious and



P. P. Parker

convenient store, three stories in height, and 26x62 feet in ground dimensions. A fine stock of general furnishings and merchandise is carried, amounting to about \$1,200, and the fixtures are valued at \$2,500. Mr. Sturmer is entitled to great credit for the rise which he has made in Jerome, for his original enterprise was valued at only \$200. He realizes a large profit from his bakery, which occupies one floor of the store building.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sturmer was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, in 1864, and was reared and educated in the city of his birth. Upon leaving the home surroundings, he went to New Mexico, and at Deming, Grant county, worked at his trade of baker and confectioner, which he had learned in Pennsylvania. This occupied his time for seven years, when he engaged in the grocery and bakery business at Deming for four years. From Deming he came direct to Jerome, and has since been one of the strong commercial forces of the town. He owns considerable real estate in his adopted city, as well as coal lands and mining claims in the county.

In 1894 Mr. Sturmer married, in Deming, N. M., Miss C. Lena I. Merrill, who was born in Maine, and to this couple has been born one son, Merrill. Mr. Sturmer was a member of the first board of aldermen of Jerome. He has since been active in local politics, but has never been a seeker after political preferment. Fraternaly he is a Knight of Pythias, and is associated with Jerome Lodge No. 18, and past chancellor of the same.

HON. PROSPER P. PARKER.

This prominent civil and mining engineer and representative citizen of Phoenix, was born in Barnston, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 26, 1835, and is the oldest son in a family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living with the exception of one son and one daughter. His father, Alpheus Parker, was also a native of Barnston and a son of Joshua Parker, who was born on Lake Champlain, near Bethel, Vt., and at an early day removed to Barnston, Canada, where he followed farming. His old homestead at that place is still in pos-

session of the family. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Judith Bartlett, was also a native of the Green Mountain State and a daughter of Joseph Bartlett, who fought for the freedom of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject engaged in farming on the old homestead until his death in 1891. He married Susan Roxanna Crooker, who was born in Woodstock, N. H., and is a daughter of Josiah Crooker, also a native of that state and a farmer by occupation. He was closely related to the Churchill, Randolph and Alger families, who were prominent in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Parker is still living in Canada at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

During his boyhood and youth P. P. Parker attended the district schools and the Barnston Academy, and at the age of eighteen engaged in teaching, after which he clerked in a general store at Magog, Canada, one year. In 1858 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he taught one term of school, and in the fall of that year went to Pike county, Mo., where he followed the same pursuit. In the spring of 1859 he started across the plains for Pike's Peak with ox teams, going by way of Fort Riley and the Republican Fork of the Kansas river to the junction of the Platte and South Platte, and thence to the present site of Denver. During the summer he engaged in prospecting and mining, and then returned to Missouri to resume teaching in the same district where he had previously taught. Later he followed farming there until the inauguration of the Civil war.

In 1861 Mr. Parker joined the Home Guard, becoming first lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Missouri Militia, and in September of the following year was mustered into the United States service as first lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to General Sherman's command. He participated in the battle of Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, and the Atlanta campaign. At the surrender of Atlanta his regiment, which had entered the service one thousand two hundred strong, was reduced to one hundred and thirty-six men and formed three companies of a battalion, the surplus officers having been mustered out. He was

made captain of his company in July, 1864, and was honorably discharged late in the fall of that year.

Returning to his home in Missouri, Mr. Parker was there married, in January, 1865, to Miss Susan F. Hendrick, a native of Pike county, Mo., and a daughter of Moses and Amanda Hendrick, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri in pioneer days. Four children blessed this union: Angie Belle, deputy clerk of the United States supreme court of Arizona; Earl H., a civil engineer with the Santa, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad extension; and Henry Clay and James A., both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Parker engaged in farming in Missouri one year, and then embarked in general merchandising. Nine months later he was elected clerk of the district court and register of deeds of Pike county, in which offices he served four years, and then engaged in railroad contracting on what is now the Chicago & Alton from Roodhouse, Ill., to Jefferson City, Mo., and later on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad. Having made a study of surveying it helped him greatly as a railroad contractor. He built the lime works at Bowling Green, Mo., which he operated until 1884, and then removed to Devil's Lake, Towner county, N. D. He was appointed by the governor as one of the commissioners to organize that county, which they did, and was also appointed to help select the site for the county seat and build the court house. There he engaged in farming and stock raising, and also served as clerk of the district court until coming to Arizona in 1888 as a contractor on the South Gila canal in Yuma county. In April, 1889, he located in Phoenix, where he has since made his home. He was one of the promoters of the Rio Verde canal; surveyed the original levels, and has been interested in it ever since as a director. He served as president of the company for a time and is now treasurer. They have large reservoirs and the canal when completed will be one hundred miles in length, \$200,000 have already been expended upon it. Mr. Parker is also interested in mining, and is superintendent of the Arizona Copper Mountain Mining Company in the New river district. He stands high as a civil and mining engineer and is

well posted in irrigation engineering. His home is in the capitol addition of Phoenix.

Mr. Parker was elected to the territorial legislature in 1896, and was a member of the nineteenth general assembly, in which he served as chairman of the committee on irrigations, and as a member of the committees on rules, ways and means, counties and county boundaries, and appropriations. He was also very active in securing appropriation for building the present capitol. In the fall of 1900 he was again the Democratic candidate for representative to the legislature. He served as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on the staffs of both Governor Franklin and Governor McCord. He has been a member of the territorial central committee, and is one of the most prominent Democrats of Maricopa county. During the session of January, 1901, twenty-first legislature, he was elected speaker, and filled the office with eminent ability, being very popular with the members.

In religious belief Mr. Parker is a Congregationalist. He is a member and ex-director of the Maricopa Club, and also belongs to the Arizona Society of Civil Engineers and the Arizona Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. An honored member of J. W. Owen Post, No. 15, G. A. R., he is now serving as department commander of the department of Arizona. He is one of the most prominent Masons of the territory; is past illustrious potentate of El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., and was grand commander of the grand commandery of Knight Templars of Arizona in 1898 and 1899. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman of high social qualities and very popular, having a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

RICARDO EDSALL MINER.

The popular cashier of the Arizona Water Company, Mr. Miner, was born in Freedom, La Salle county, Ill., January 7, 1856. On the paternal side the family trace their Scotch ancestry back to the thirteenth century. Grandfather Miner was a farmer during the years of his activity, and settled in Illinois at an early day, where he conducted large general farming and



Mr. O. O'Neill

stock-raising enterprises, and where he eventually died at an advanced age. His son, Samuel Edsall, the father of Ricardo, was born in New York, and was a grain dealer in Ottawa, Ill., and afterwards went into the meat business in Chicago, Ill. In 1879 he removed to Bigbug, Ariz., and engaged in general merchandise business, and also became interested in mining. In 1887 he removed to the Salt River valley, and is now, at the age of seventy-nine years, retired from active participation in business affairs, and residing with his son in Phoenix. His wife, formerly Asenath Darrow, was born in Massachusetts, and was a daughter of Quartus Darrow, also of that state. In time Mr. Darrow removed to La Salle county, Ill., where he was a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Mrs. Miner died in Phoenix at the age of seventy-two. She traced her descent back to some of the Revolutionary heroes, and was of English ancestry.

Of the two children in his father's family, Ricardo Edsall is the younger and the only one living. He received his education in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school. When old enough to assume responsibility he assisted his father in conducting the general merchandise store, and in this way acquired considerable useful knowledge of the ways of commerce. In 1882 he came to Bigbug, Ariz., having been previously employed in the construction of the Chicago postoffice as time-keeper. In Bigbug he entered his father's employ, and at the same time became interested in mining, and opened and operated what was afterwards known as the Henrietta and Val mines, and also had an interest in the C. O. D. mine. With the latter enterprise he is still connected. Since 1882 the father and son have been engaged in raising cattle in the Arizona mountains, which forms a considerable source of revenue. In 1887 Mr. Miner settled in Phoenix and purchased a ten-acre farm adjoining the city. To the management and improvement of this land he has given much time and attention. In 1894 he was employed by the Arizona Improvement and the Canal Companies as cashier and paymaster, and continues to hold the position at the present time, and after the reorganizing of the companies in 1898, into the Arizona Water Company.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Miner was united in mar-

riage with Fannie Church, a native of Lancaster, Ohio. Of this union there is one child, George Edsall. Mr. Miner is associated with the Republican party, and is interested in all of its issues and undertakings. He is also a member of the Arizona Sons of the Revolution. Mrs. Miner is a member of the Baptist Church. He represents the most substantial and enterprising of the business men of Phoenix and is esteemed for his innumerable excellent traits of mind, character and attainment. His high principles and all-around geniality and good fellowship have gained for him many friends, and his upright business methods the confidence of his employers and the community at large.

CAPT. WILLIAM OWEN O'NEILL.

Without question one of the most popular citizens of Arizona was Capt. William O. O'Neill, familiarly known throughout this section of the southwest as "Buckie" O'Neill. He possessed the courage, pluck and happy good-fellowship which distinguish many of the typical frontiersmen of the west, and in his death Arizona feels that a public loss has been sustained. Words of eulogy are needless, for the widespread thrill of sorrow which was felt by all who had known him, aye, and by many who knew him only in a general way—when the news of his tragic death in the forefront of battle at Santiago flashed over the wire—is in itself a testimony to the hold which he had upon the hearts of the people.

Turning backward the pages in the life record of the gallant captain it is learned that his parents, Capt. John Owen and Mary (McMenamen) O'Neill, were natives of Ireland. The mother, who survives her husband, and lives in Washington, D. C., is a daughter of William Menamen, whose death occurred in the Emerald Isle. Her paternal grandfather, however, came to this country and for a long period was engaged in farming near Philadelphia, his demise taking place when he was in his ninety-ninth year.

Capt. John Owen O'Neill lived in St. Louis and Philadelphia until the Civil war, and subsequently was employed in the treasury depart-

ment at Washington, D. C., until he was summoned to the silent land, January 13, 1897. In his early manhood he had achieved great success in the business world, being interested in a wholesale hardware establishment. He possessed the same patriotic zeal and invincible courage which characterized his son, the subject of this article, and when the Civil war began he at once set about the raising of a company of volunteers to defend the Union. Throughout the war he served as the captain of Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was a part of that celebrated "Irish" Brigade so prominently mentioned in the annals of the war. In the fiercely-contested battle of Fredericksburg he distinguished himself and command by his brilliant action, though he was wounded five times. Altogether during the war he received fourteen wounds, and in the possession of his family are five minie-balls which were removed from his body. For more than three decades his health was greatly impaired by reason of his army service, and during all of those weary years he was a cripple, obliged to use crutches. In May, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln to a Veteran Reserve Corps, and during the latter part of the war was provost-marshal in the district of Columbia, and a member of the military commission for the seven southwestern counties of Virginia. He was an honored member of the Union Veteran League, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Odd Fellows order and the Masonic order, in which he attained the thirty-second degree.

Capt. William Owen O'Neill, born in St. Louis, Mo., February 2, 1860, was the eldest of four children. His brother, John Bernard, a graduate of the Georgetown (D. C.) law school, is practicing his profession in Washington, and another brother, Eugene Brady, likewise a graduate of the same college, has been an attorney-at-law in Phoenix since 1896. Miss Mary Henning O'Neill, the only sister, resides in the national capital.

Reared in Washington. Capt. W. O. O'Neill received excellent educational advantages, and after being graduated in the classics at Gonzaga College pursued a course in the law department of the National University, where he was gradu-

ated in 1879. Coming direct to Phoenix, he became the editor and manager of the city "Herald." Subsequently, he officiated as court stenographer at Albuquerque, N. M., practiced law in the southern part of Arizona and was court reporter again. After trying his fortunes in different parts of this territory, he located in Prescott, where he was the court reporter in 1883. Mining enterprises naturally won his attention, and at different times he made investments in local mining property, and for a period was the vice-president and general manager of the Grand Canyon Mining Company, a successful enterprise. Besides, he was the president of the Arizona Onyx Quarries until the property was sold. In 1885 this versatile man again took up journalistic work, becoming the editor of the "Hoof & Horn," devoted to the interests of stockmen, and for a number of years he was at the head of the paper, which met with marked favor in the West. In the organization of the famous Buckeye Canal he was very active, and for some time prior to his death held the position of president of the same, also owning property irrigated by the canal. He built the O'Neill block, at the corner of First avenue and Adams street, and a second building, known by his name, at the corner of Second and Washington streets, Phoenix.

In the ranks of the Republican party, Capt. O'Neill was a leader, and served for one term as probate judge of Yavapai, having been elected by his party friends. He also served in the capacity of sheriff, and in his dealings with the numerous outlaws and desperadoes of the territory had need of the fearlessness, coolness and strength of character for which he is noted. Many an unpleasant experience did he have, and not the least was his pursuit and capture of the train robber called "Cañon Diablo." Following the highwaymen into Utah, he finally overtook them, and a running fight of a most exciting nature resulted. When the Spanish-American war was declared, the Captain was mayor of Prescott, and when he enlisted with the "Rough Riders" of Arizona he was given a leave of absence from his position, which, as destiny decreed, he never was to resume. Of the Prescott Grays, A. N. G., he had been the captain, and later held the rank of adjutant-general of Ari-

zona. He was, moreover, honored by being appointed to serve on the Arizona board of commissioners of the World's Columbian Fair, and at another time was a delegate to the National Irrigation Congress, held in Phoenix. In 1894 he was a candidate for Congress on the Populist ticket, but was defeated, and in 1896, when he was the Populists' choice for like honors, he was defeated, owing to the minority of his party.

Capt. William O. O'Neill was the first volunteer mustered into the army after war with Spain was declared, it is generally believed, as he took the oath April 28, 1898, and was placed in command of Troop A, the noted "Rough Riders." Their history, their intrepidity, their service to the cause of right and justice is so fresh in the minds of the public that naught is needed more of praise. "Who would not gamble for another star in the flag," words spoken to his comrades by Captain O'Neill, were characteristic, evincing his conviction that personal interests, even life itself, should be considered secondary to patriotism. The innumerable dangers which he had passed through, unscathed, among the outlaws in the west, and his many escapes from injury in Cuba, inspired him with a mistaken confidence, for, indeed, it appeared to many that he "led a charmed life." On that memorable July 1, 1898, while awaiting orders from his superior officers, he rashly stood erect among his men who were lying on the ground, while the Spanish bullets were showering above their heads. In response to the friends who urged him to be careful, he said lightly, "The Spanish bullet was never moulded that will hit me," and instantly he fell dead, killed by a leaden missive of the foe. Mourned by his hosts of friends, east and west, north and south, he is sleeping his last sleep in the Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington, his old home. He was a Knight of Pythias and affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

In Prescott occurred the marriage of Capt. O'Neill and Miss Pauline Schindler, April 27, 1886. She was born in San Francisco, and her parents, W. F. R. and Rosalie (Young) Schindler, are natives of Germany, the father of Berlin, and the mother of Thuringia. For several years he served in the regular army of this, his adopted, country, and after his settlement in

California became captain of a company of the First California Regiment, Volunteers, in the Civil War, taking part in some of the local uprisings and assisting to quell the Arizona Indians. For several years he was the editor of the San Francisco "German Post," and later was employed in the commissary department of the United States army service, being transferred to Fort Whipple and then to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Resigning, he located in Prescott, where he was assistant probate judge and assistant editor of the paper "Hoof & Horn." Now about seventy years of age, he is living retired in Phoenix. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. Mrs. O'Neill, who is an only child, received good educational advantages in the schools of San Francisco, and is a graduate of the Normal of that city. Since November, 1899, she has resided in Phoenix, giving her chief attention to her little son, Maurice, another son, John B., having died in infancy. In the best local society of Prescott and Phoenix she is popular, and now is the president of the Equal Suffrage Association of Arizona.

FRED A. TRITLE, JR.

The present register of the United States land office at Prescott is regarded as one of the most promising politicians in the territory. Of interesting ancestry, the former bearers of the family name have been prominent in many walks of life, and more recent members have figured conspicuously in high political circles of the west, Hon. Fred A. Tritle, Sr., having been governor of Arizona.

The youth of Fred A. Tritle, Jr., was spent in Virginia City, Nev., where he was born January 10, 1866, and is the second oldest in a family of five children. In 1880 he removed to Oakland, Cal., and took a course at Sackett's Classical School, and then prepared for Harvard College at Exeter, Rockingham county, N. H. However, later developments interfered with his proposed entrance to Harvard, and in 1886 he came to Prescott, his father having arrived here in 1881. An almost immediate opening was presented in the shape of a position as time-keeper with the Prescott & Arizona Central

Railroad Company, in which capacity he served until 1887. In the mean time he had employed such leisure as he could command in studying law, and in 1889 entered the department of the county recorder, under Secretary Akers, where he remained until 1897. He then opened an abstract, real-estate and insurance office with Charles H. Akers, which enterprise was exceedingly short-lived, owing to the appointment of Mr. Tritle, in May of 1897, to the office of register of the United States land office, and the later appointment of Mr. Akers as secretary of Arizona.

July 1, 1897, Mr. Tritle took the oath of office, and has since had charge of the land cases. His district is the largest in the territory, and includes the northern part of Yuma, Maricopa, Gila and Graham counties, and all of Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo and Apache counties. It is needless to state that the office has been managed to the satisfaction of all concerned, and that the record of Mr. Tritle has justified the expectations of those who were instrumental in securing his appointment. He has further interested himself in the general well-being of the town, and is popular socially and fraternally. As a staunch Republican he is a member of the territorial central committee, and was city treasurer for three years, from 1894 to 1897. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Like the majority who come here, he is interested in mining and cattle raising. He is affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

W. S. LOW.

A pioneer hotel man, the subject of this article has made a thorough success of his various enterprises in this direction, and not the least of these is his most recent achievement. The Hotel San Augustine, of Tucson, undoubtedly is the most unique and interesting hostelry in the west, and certainly few, if any, others would have dreamed of converting the old cathedral into a modern hotel. Seated in the dining-room of today (the audience room of the devout assemblages who met here for many years), the fancy necessarily strays into the past, and some-

times a sigh, but more often a smile, is evoked by the contrast. On the walls are to be seen the time-honored paintings, and as far as possible the old decorations have been untouched. The room is so large and pleasant that it may be used for a ball or for private theatricals, as it is provided with a stage at one side (this having formerly been the chancel). Two attractive interior courts add much to the beauty and coolness of the building, and the complete remodeling which has been carried out by the present proprietor renders this a thoroughly desirable hotel. It extends from the Church plaza to Church street, and occupies extensive ground space, a new wing having been added to the original structure.

"Yankees" always have been credited with foresight and noticeable sagacity in all of their undertakings, and W. S. Low certainly is no exception to the rule. He is a native of Gray, Cumberland county, Me., his birth having occurred July 31, 1839. He is of English descent, and his grandfather, Nicholas Low, a native of Maine, was a soldier in the war of 1812. William, father of W. S. Low, also was born in Cumberland county, Me., and was a selectman of the town of Gray. He was a dealer in live stock, and passed his entire life in his native county. The wife and mother, Eunice, was a daughter of Amos Cummings, and also was from Maine. Of her twelve children, all but two lived to mature years.

W. S. Low left home at the age of fifteen to seek his fortune in the far west, crossing the continent and journeying across the plains in a mule train from Omaha along the Carson route to San Francisco. His father and brother William had preceded him in 1849, voyaging around South America, and upon arriving in San Francisco the father took the contract for making the first plank street in the city. From the time that he reached the Pacific coast until the spring of 1898 he was connected with hotel enterprises, and thus is a veritable pioneer hotel man. At first he was engaged in the business in San Joaquin, Salina and Alameda counties, Cal., and then in Contra Costa county. Going to Santa Barbara, Cal., he was the proprietor of the Santa Barbara Hotel for twelve years, meeting with deserved success in the undertak-



Robt Curmister.

ing. Three and a half years ago he came to Tucson, and formed the original idea of transforming the old cathedral into a hotel, believing that the central location and the architectural features of the building would be advantages worthy of consideration. Having obtained a lease to the property, he proceeded to carry out his ideas, and, with characteristic energy, is running the hotel on approved modern methods. In addition to this, he has investments in mining property.

Mr. Low has found a real helpmate in his wife, formerly Miss Caroline Edwards. They were married in San Francisco and have two children, Bernice and Glendon. Mrs. Low was born in Minnesota and is well educated and talented. Possessing fine natural ability as an artist, she has devoted considerable time to painting, and her excellent taste has been exercised upon her surroundings with good effect. She holds membership in the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Low are the possessors of what is undoubtedly the finest collection of Indian baskets in the entire west. In the fraternal orders Mr. Low is connected with the Odd Fellows, Red Men and the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In political creed he is a stalwart Republican. Personally he is very popular and has a wide acquaintance with the traveling public. His first visit to Arizona occurred in 1862, and the changes which have since taken place are nothing short of marvelous in his eyes.

ROBERT H. BURMISTER.

A public-spirited business man and the present mayor of Prescott, Robert H. Burmister is extremely popular in representative commercial circles. Thoroughly patriotic and anxious to promote the welfare of his chosen city, county and territory, he loses no opportunity of advocating progressive measures and by his means, as well as by his influence, has aided in the great work of advancement. He bears the reputation of being "liberal to a fault," and his kindly nature and optimistic views life of cheer many a person in his battle with adversity.

In a mining country the commercial importance of its cities depends largely upon the num-

ber and value of the mines by which they are surrounded. Undoubtedly it would be a great surprise to the inhabitants of eastern cities of the same population to learn what an amount of business is transacted in Prescott annually. Though by no means limited, the local trade is but one of the resources of our merchants, for the numerous mining camps, dotted here and there among the mountains of this section of the county, contribute materially to the wealth of Prescott, as most of their supplies are obtained here. Prominent among the dealers in general merchandise and miners' necessaries is the R. H. Burmister & Sons Co., whose spacious new store is ranked with the largest and handsomest establishments in this territory. It is centrally located, being on Curley street, and is 50x125 feet in dimensions.

The senior member of this prosperous firm, Robert H. Burmister, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, August 17, 1847. With his parents, Frederick and Bernadine (Zelener) Burmister, he crossed the ocean when three years of age and at first lived in Buffalo, N. Y., whence the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio. After eleven years of residence in that city, they made several changes of location and finally settled upon a farm near Indianola, Iowa. Agricultural pursuits were not to the liking of young Robert, who from childhood displayed a strong bent toward business, and from the age of fifteen practically has made his own way in the world. In 1864 he left home and four years later entered the dry goods house of Clark & Forbes, of Oshkosh, Wis. At first employed as a clerk on a small salary, he soon won the good will of his employers, who promoted him until he held the best-salaried position in the house.

In 1873 Mr. Burmister married Margaret F., daughter of ex-Gov. Coles Bashford, of Wisconsin, later member of congress from Arizona, who for several years had spent much of his time in this territory and at the time of his daughter's marriage was upon the point of removing his family west. Joining them, Mr. Burmister and his bride spent some months in San Diego, Cal., and in May, 1874, took up their permanent residence in Prescott. They have two sons and a daughter, of whom they have reason to be proud, namely: Robert B., Howard C., and

Helen F. Mr. and Mrs. Burmister and their daughter are identified with the Congregational Church.

Becoming a member of the firm of L. Bashford & Co., Mr. Burmister was connected with the same for many years, gradually advancing in prosperity. In 1886, when L. Bashford retired from the firm, it became Bashford & Burmister, and in 1892 it was organized as a stock company, R. H. Burmister being president. In 1900 he withdrew from the business, and in partnership with his sons, started an independent enterprise. He is the president of the R. H. Burmister & Sons Co., Robert B. being secretary and treasurer, and Howard C. vice-president. Notwithstanding the severe losses and business depression occasioned here by the great fire of July, 1900, the firm transacted a fine wholesale and retail trade, having increased its business more than threefold within the year. Mr. Burmister has expended a vast amount of money in developing the mineral resources of Arizona, and never has relinquished his deep interest in mining properties. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and served on the board of equalization under Governor McCord. Justly popular with the public, he was a candidate for the mayoralty in the fall of 1900, and was elected by a handsome majority.

HON. CHARLES W. JOHNSTONE.

During the fifteen years of Mr. Johnstone's residence in or near Phoenix, he has been thoroughly interested in everything pertaining to its progress, and has contributed much to its welfare. Since January, 1894, he has been a justice of the peace, the first time by appointment, and twice, subsequently, by election, his majorities being large even in decided Democratic districts. August 3, 1897, he was honored by appointment of Governor McCord with the important post of treasurer of Arizona, in which capacity he served until a change of administration. For seven years and at the present time he has been the county coroner of Maricopa county, and in addition to this is the commissioner of the United States court.

In tracing the career of this sterling citizen it is learned that he is of Scotch ancestry on

the paternal side. His grandfather, James Johnstone, was a life-long resident of the land of the "thistle and heather," and the father, James B. Johnstone, was born near Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States, and settling in Louisville, Ky., engaged in merchandising there until his death, which took place before the Civil war. He had been well educated in the University of Edinburgh, and was reared as a Presbyterian, but, becoming more liberal in his religious views, identified himself with the Universalists. His wife, Ellen C., was a daughter of James T. Worthington, and was born in Mercer county, Ky. Her father likewise was a native of Kentucky, and her mother, Mary T. (Slade) Worthington, was born in Maryland. Mrs. Johnstone departed this life in 1867. Her elder son, Edward, who served as adjutant of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry throughout the Civil war, died in Denver, Colo.

The birth of Charles W. Johnstone took place in Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1842. Reared in that city, he received a liberal education in the common and high schools, and at the age of eighteen entered upon a career as a railroad man, in which line he was destined to give more than two decades of his life. Though reared under the influences which upheld slavery, the young man early became a pronounced abolitionist.

Hoping that the dry air and sunshine of Arizona might be of benefit to his daughter, Mr. Johnstone came to Arizona in 1886, and, buying a ranch situated about three miles northwest of Phoenix, operated it for a year. In 1887 he bought the Phoenix "Gazette," and for five years managed that journal. Then, having become greatly interested in horticulture, he located upon a forty-acre ranch, seven miles north of the city, on the Arizona canal, started an orange orchard, and, having carefully attended to it until it was in full bearing condition, sold it in 1900. Success has blessed his business undertakings, and from time to time he had made good investments in city property. About five years ago he was admitted to the bar under Judge Baker. He has been the president of the board of the Arizona Normal, a member of the territorial board of education and insurance commissioners. In the societies he is con-

nected with the Order of Elks and is a Mason in high standing, being a charter member of Phoenix Commandery No. 3, K. T., of which he is past excellent commander; and being a member of El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. He belonged to the famous drill corps of DeMolay Commandery in Louisville, that received numerous prizes in different parts of the United States. Like his ancestors, a Presbyterian in creed, Mr. Johnstone has been president of the board of trustees of the Phoenix Church, and is liberal to religious enterprises.

HARLEY C. HITCHCOCK.

A goodly share of the prosperity and substantial growth which has visited Globe during recent years is directly traceable to the untiring and intelligent efforts of one of her most capable and large-hearted citizens, Mr. Hitchcock. Twenty-two years ago, shortly after the first great nuggets had been found in the vicinity, and a few hardy miners had penetrated beyond the "dead line" (by which name Pinal creek, the western boundary of the Apache reservation was known), Mr. Hitchcock came here and industriously sought to wrest from Mother Earth a share of her hidden wealth. Armed with nothing but a dogged perseverance and a determination to succeed, he was enabled, at the end of two years, to start a little drug business in the camp, his stock being packed on mules and brought from Casa Grande. This was the first exclusive drug enterprise in Globe, and the venture was inaugurated in an adobe house. With the increase of population a frame building succeeded the adobe house, and later still, when the practically inexhaustible supply of silver was abandoned for the more remunerative copper, and a substantial basis had replaced the visionary dreams of the early adventurers, a modern structure became the home of the drug enterprise, and is by far the most complete store in this part of Arizona. Two stories in height, and 25x60 feet in dimensions, on a lot 25x100 feet, it is fitted out with plate-glass windows and beautiful and artistic fixtures. Of pressed brick and with iron front, the upper part is arranged for the offices of doctors and attorneys, who are as conveniently housed as are

the members of the professions in larger and much older cities.

Nor does this modern store represent the extent of the possessions won by the push and energy of Mr. Hitchcock. He also owns four houses and a large plot of ground on top of a hill adjacent to Main street, which constitutes the best residence locality in the city. These houses are kept in good repair and are in constant demand by renters. The yards are large and well irrigated by a well and four thousand gallon tank, with pipes constructed by the owner. One of the dwellings is occupied by him. In addition, Mr. Hitchcock is extensively engaged in mining, and owns ten good copper claims, which are well developed. At present he is preparing to ship ore, and anticipates good results in the future from his mining ventures.

The state of Ohio has furnished many sons who have aided in the development of Arizona. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Matilda Hitchcock, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Ohio. The father was one of the very early settlers of Ohio, having gone there about 1830. The mother was born, reared and died on the farm which witnessed the birth of her son, H. C. Until his twenty-second year he remained under the home shelter and then went to Athens, Tenn., and entered the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, the president of which was his half-brother, John F. Spence, LL. D., now chancellor of the American University of Harriman, at Harriman, Tenn. Here he finished his education which was supplemented by a course in pharmacy, in which he was graduated in June of 1879, going immediately thereafter to Globe, Ariz.

December 4, 1888, Mr. Hitchcock married Caroline Oates, a daughter of Philip and Anna Oates, residents of Globe. Of this union there have been four children, Leslie, Lillian, Ben and Harley. The children are all living at home and are attending school. In politics Mr. Hitchcock is a Republican, and is a strict party man. He was county treasurer of Gila county for four years, his term of service extending from 1894 until 1898. With his wife and children, he is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1881, when the church of that denomination was erected, Mr. Hitchcock

helped in the building of the same, and put on the first coat of paint. Among the Odd Fellows he exerts a wide influence, and is a charter member and past grand master of the jurisdiction of Arizona. At the present time he is past grand patriarch in the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Grand Lodge and Encampment at Globe in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are members of the Rebekahs.

HON. GEORGE R. DAVIS.

While the duration of his residence in Arizona covers a comparatively few years only, Judge Davis has, owing to his prominence in judicial circles, become a well-known figure of the territorial life. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Logan county December 13, 1861. At the age of seventeen years he was graduated from the Wapakoneta high school, after which he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at Wapakoneta, where he soon became known as a rising lawyer and progressive citizen. Mean time he identified himself with public affairs and took an active part in the Republican party and its work in Ohio, becoming in this way acquainted with President McKinley, between whom and himself a personal friendship sprung up.

In July, 1897, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona, his appointment having been a personal one, made by the president himself. Accepting the commission, the Judge removed his family to Tucson, where, in addition to his duties in the supreme court, he presides over the district court of the first judicial district of the territory.

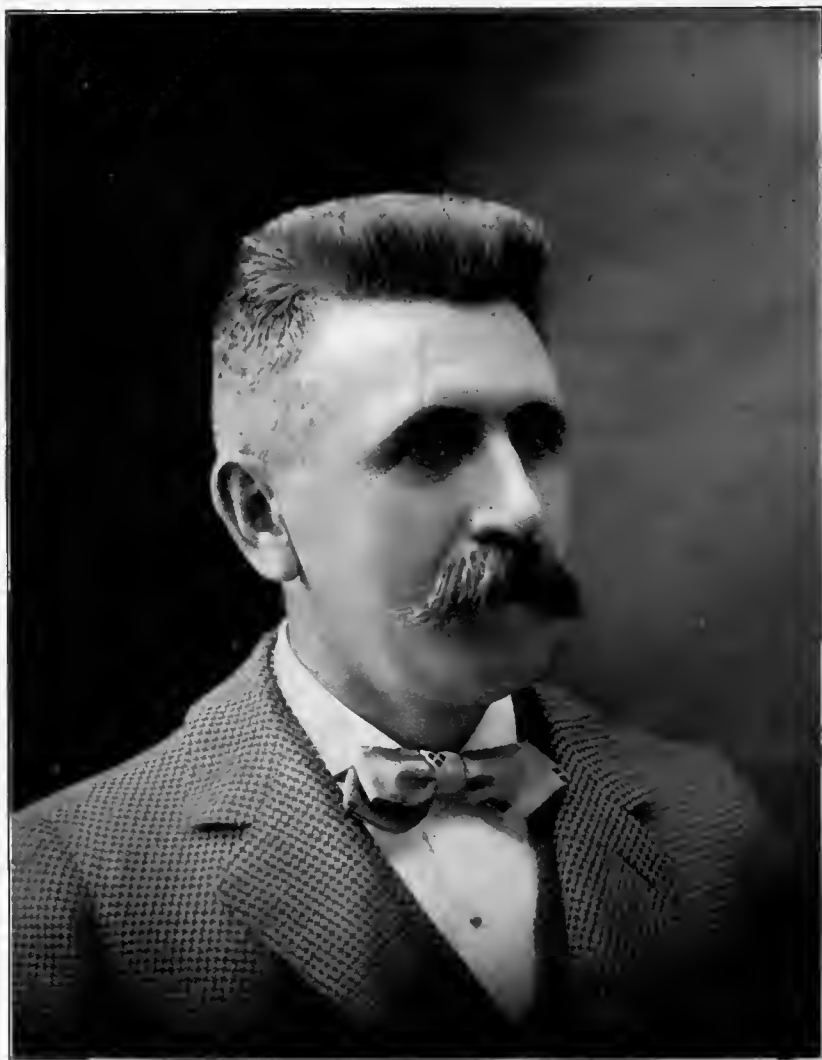
JUDGE PHILIP M. THURMOND.

Covering a period of many years, Judge Thurmond has practiced law in Kentucky, Texas and Arizona, and wherever his lot has been cast has won an enviable reputation as an exponent of legal science and as a legislator, and as a man and citizen of unblemished honor and unquestioned allegiance to the best interests of friends and townspeople. The earlier part of his life was spent in Kentucky. He was born in Car-

roll county, Tenn., October 1, 1839, but has always regarded himself as a Kentuckian. His parents, Philip and Rebecca Ann (Snead) Thurmond, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. The family has long been represented in America, and great-grandfather Cartwright was a courageous soldier in the Revolutionary war.

After an education acquired in the public schools, Mr. Thurmond received an almost instant recognition of his ability, for when but twenty-nine years of age he represented Lyon and Caldwell counties in the Kentucky legislature, and was at the time the youngest member of the house, his term of service extending from 1869 to 1871. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the First Kentucky Battery (Cobb's Battery), which formed a part of the division commanded by Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and served the Confederacy until the termination of hostilities. In 1871 he removed to Texas, and for seven years was engaged in the practice of law, migrating in 1879 to Tucson, Ariz., where he continued to practice for a short time. A subsequent place of residence was Tombstone, Cochise county, from which he removed in 1883, having in the meantime been interested in mining and the practice of law. Upon coming to Clifton, Graham county, in 1883, he was further interested in mining, in connection with law, and in 1891 represented Graham county in the territorial council. After a short residence in Solomonville he located in Globe in the fall of 1891, and in 1896 filled out an unexpired term as district attorney. In 1898 he was elected probate judge, his term of service extending to December 31, 1900. His administration was well received, and tempered with a maturity of judgment and excellence of adjustment that won the approval of even his political antagonists.

One of the finest homes in Globe is owned and occupied by Judge Thurmond, and he is prominently associated with the material and social life of the place. In politics a Democrat, he is actively interested in the various issues that are developed in the party from time to time. Fraternaly he is connected with the Chapter Masons, which organization he joined directly after the war.



Robt. E. Morrison

GEN. GEORGE CHRIST.

A member of an old and distinguished Pennsylvania family, General Christ was born in Beaver county of that state. He was the youngest of seven sons, six of whom served in the Civil war in an Iowa regiment, and two lost their lives for their country. Two were promoted to the rank of officers. The father was one of the early settlers of the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, and later removed with his wife and sons to Clayton county, Iowa, where he was one of the successful pioneer farmers. His son George continued to farm until 1867, and then settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the merchandise business. He became prominent in political and other affairs, and was chief of police of Des Moines for four years. Later he went to Washington, D. C., as chief of a division in the interior department, and was then a special agent of the treasury department.

In 1882 Mr. Christ came to Arizona and held a position in the district from El Paso to San Francisco, and with the change from President Arthur's to the succeeding administration, went out of politics for a time and engaged in mining in Sonora, Mexico. While thus employed he incorporated the Le-Andreana Gold Mining Company, with himself as president and manager. When President Harrison came into power he went to Washington and secured the segregation of the customs district of Arizona from the El Paso district, and was appointed first collector of customs, and in this connection established the post of entry at Nogales. During the following administration Mr. Christ again became interested in mining, and in 1897 was appointed by President McKinley surveyor-general of Arizona.

As a stanch Republican Mr. Christ has been identified with the most prominent undertakings of his party, and has invariably wielded a wide influence on the side of progressive methods and issues. He has been active in the territorial committees and served as national committeeman of Arizona from 1888 to 1892, also was a delegate to the national conventions at Chicago and Minneapolis. In 1896 he was prominently identified with the work of the National League

of Republican Clubs, and served as financial agent of the league. Fraternally he is a Mason.

Mr. Christ was united in marriage with Mary Forney, a native of Wisconsin, and of this union there are two sons and four daughters, viz.: Amy, who is now Mrs. M. H. Jones, of Tucson; Elizabeth, the wife of C. O. Nourse, of Des Moines; Charles, who is a member of the Fourth United States Light Artillery, and is now serving in the Philippines; Mary, who is the wife of Edward Titcomb, of Nogales; George, Jr., and Catherine, who make their home with their parents. General and Mrs. Christ are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. ROBERT EMMET MORRISON.

Unquestionably one of the ablest members of the Arizona bar to-day is he of whom the following sketch is penned. That his marked ability and executive talents are recognized and appreciated, and that he enjoys great popularity with the general public, have been plainly manifested, time and again, within the past decade, for though Yavapai county is strongly Democratic and he is a stanch Republican, as his party's nominee, he has been elected by good majorities. It is needless to say that he has fully justified the confidence thus reposed in him, and no eulogy, save the bare records of the work which he has accomplished in the interests of the people, is required to perpetuate his name and fame.

In view of the disadvantages under which his father, Hon. A. L. Morrison, labored in his youth, he, too, is a really remarkable man. He was born in Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland, and as the little schooling which he enjoyed was received prior to his twelfth year, he is truly self-educated. Nature endowed him with talents of no mean order, and to-day he is a well-known public speaker, having the power to move his audiences to tears or laughter. In the Republican party he is an influential factor in New Mexico, and on many an occasion has scored triumphs for that grand political organization. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States, and soon proved his devotion to the land of his choice by enlisting in its

army and taking part in the Mexican war in a New York regiment. A chairmaker by trade, he followed that calling in New York City and in Troy, N. Y., for many years. About 1853 he located in Chicago, and while industriously pursuing his usual occupation and providing for the needs of his family, the ambitious young man took up the study of law by himself. Having passed the examination required, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1868, and continued actively engaged in practice in Chicago until 1881. For a number of years he served as a police magistrate on the west side of the city, and made a fine record. In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur as United States marshal of New Mexico, with his headquarters at Santa Fe. Going to that point he met his responsibilities nobly and continued actively occupied in practice until 1885. Under Harrison's administration he was the registrar of United States land office at Santa Fe, holding that position until 1893. He is a personal friend of President McKinley, and was appointed by him to the post of collector of internal revenues of the district of New Mexico and Arizona, with headquarters at Santa Fe. With his sons he was financially interested in the cattle business in Arizona for a number of years, their ranch being in Apache county, at the headwaters of the Little Colorado river. While in Illinois he served in the legislature during the sessions of 1871-2, in which the revised constitution of the state was adopted. Now about three-score and ten years of age, he is still hale and hearty, retaining to the full his distinguished mental powers. Throughout his life he has been a great student, and is so well posted on contemporary history and national politics that he is looked upon as an authority.

The loved wife and companion of Judge A. L. Morrison bore the maiden name of Jane Clark. She was also of Irish descent, and was born in Troy, N. Y., and died in July, 1899. They had two daughters and five sons. A. L., Jr., is his father's chief clerk; John V., who was a sergeant in the Rough Riders regiment during the late war, is the manager of a large sheep ranch near Socorro, N. M., and has been extensively engaged in the cattle business in these two territories; Hugh O'Neil is employed in the

auditor's office of the Santa Fe, at Los Angeles, Cal.; and Joseph E. is an attorney of Prescott.

Hon. Robert E. Morrison was born July 13, 1856, in Chicago, Ill., and was reared in that city. Having completed the high school course there he entered the Union College of Law of that metropolis, and was graduated therefrom in 1877, being admitted to the bar previously, before the supreme court. Then until the fall of 1883 he was engaged in practice in Chicago, and that year came to Arizona. Establishing a ranch at the head of the Little Colorado river, in Apache county, he continued in the cattle business there for three years.

In 1886 Mr. Morrison was elected county judge of the Apache county court, being ex-officio probate judge and superintendent of schools also. He assumed the duties of his office in January, 1887, and though the legislature abolished the county court the same year, he succeeded in disposing of an immense amount of business in the mean time. In his court the grand jury returned thirty indictments against horse and cattle thieves, for the county was literally overrun by those outlaws, and this severe treatment by the administrators of the law caused that class to clear out of the county. Resuming his law practice at the expiration of his term, Mr. Morrison was located at St. Johns until the autumn of 1891, when he permanently settled in Prescott. Under appointment he had served as judge of the probate court and ex-officio superintendent of schools of Apache county, his term expiring at the close of 1888.

In 1892 he was elected district attorney of Yavapai county, which, as is well known, is strongly Democratic. At the close of his term he was triumphantly re-elected, and thus officiated in that responsible office from January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1897. In February, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley United States attorney for Arizona, and since entering upon his new duties he has efficiently and satisfactorily discharged his obligations. His private practice has steadily grown in importance and volume during all of these years, and he is looked upon as one of the finest authorities on the laws pertaining to corporations and mining that we have in this territory. Probably for this reason his clients come from far and near, and

by no means is his practice limited to the boundaries of his own county. He is a member of the Territorial and American Bar Associations.

The marriage of Mr. Morrison and Lizzie A. Kneipp, a native of Chicago, and a member of one of the oldest families in America, was solemnized in that city. Mrs. Morrison was for years a leading church choir singer and, as Miss Lizzie Klar, was well known in musical circles in Chicago.

HON. FREDERICK A. TRITLE.

A volume depicting the lives of well-known men of Arizona would be incomplete were no mention made of ex-Governor Tritle, who for years has been intimately identified with the development of the territory and has been a prominent factor in its progress and growth. Born near Chambersburg, Pa., he is a descendant of German ancestry through his grandfather, John Tritle, a farmer of Pennsylvania. His parents, Frederick and Martha (Cooke) Tritle, were born near Chambersburg, and spent their entire lives upon a farm in that locality. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, John, who served as a lieutenant during the Civil war, died in Pennsylvania, and another son, George, died in Indiana. The mother was a daughter of David Cooke, a farmer in Pennsylvania and the descendant of Scotch ancestors.

The youngest of the family, Frederick A., was born on the home farm August 7, 1833. At the age of twelve years, his father having died, he accompanied his mother to Chambersburg and there attended the academy for several years. Beginning the study of law on the conclusion of his academic studies, he was admitted to the bar April 10, 1855, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native town. However, six months later he went to Iowa, settling in Des Moines, where, in addition to a general practice, he carried on a land business with Henry C. Nutt, afterward president of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. In 1857 he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he embarked in a banking and land business as a member of the firm of H. C. Nutt & Co., meantime continuing his land business in Des Moines under

the firm name of F. A. Tritle & Co. The latter partnership was dissolved in 1858 and the next year he closed out the business in Council Bluffs and started across the plains for California, where he arrived in the fall of 1859. February of the next year found him in Carson City, Nev., where he engaged in the mercantile business for two years and at the same time acquired some important mining interests.

After his marriage, in the fall of 1862, Mr. Tritle removed to Virginia City, Nev., and there, in 1863, he organized the Belcher Mining Company, of which he was chosen president. This proved a most fortunate venture. Success followed in the steps of the company. For several years large dividends were paid the stockholders, and the concern became known as one of the most profitable in all the west. However, in 1867, the upper levels were exhausted, and although prospecting was continued for some time, no rich developments resulted. When the corporation, which had been organized in Nevada, changed to California, in 1868, he resigned his connection with the same.

In spite of the engrossing and responsible nature of his private business affairs, Mr. Tritle was interested in public matters from the earliest period of his residence in the west. By his fellow-citizens he was recognized as a man possessing qualities that eminently fitted him for the public service. In 1866 he was elected to the senate of Nevada, which two years before had been admitted to the Union and about the time of his election had been bounded by its present limits. As a member of the first state senate, his duties were of a most important character. He was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was instrumental in inaugurating a system of taxing the proceeds of mines, thereby putting the state upon a solid financial basis. The services which he rendered the state were of such a valuable nature that the people of his party (the Republican) determined to place him in nomination for the office of governor of Nevada. Resigning the office of senator, he gave his attention to the canvass for the gubernatorial chair, but, while making a splendid run, he was defeated by Mr. Bradley, the Democratic candidate.

At the time of the completion of the Central

Pacific Railroad, in 1869, Mr. Tritle was appointed a United States commissioner to receive and examine the road. As a member of the Nevada commission, he presented the solid silver spike for Nevada that was driven in at the connecting point of the two lines. This he presented, with the Nevada sentiment, "To the iron of the east and the gold of the west, Nevada adds her link of silver to span the continent and wed the oceans."

During 1871 Mr. Tritle embarked in the stock brokerage business in Virginia City, Nev., where he continued until November, 1880. However, the cares incident to the management of his large business, added to the anxieties connected with the various mining interests that he possessed, proved too great a strain upon his health, and he was obliged to seek a change of climate. For this reason he came to Arizona in the latter part of 1880, and since then his history has been, to a large extent, the history of Arizona, his own success having been won simultaneously with the progress and development of the territory. After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed, by President Arthur, governor of Arizona, February 6, 1882. His previous experience in public affairs in Nevada rendered him peculiarly fitted for this responsible task, and he acquitted himself honorably and well as the chief executive of the territory, continuing as such until October, 1885, when a change in politics of the national administration caused him to resign.

Since coming to Arizona, Governor Tritle has been interested in important mining concerns. Having bought and developed the United Verde group of mines, he organized the United Verde Company, which continued until \$100,000 had been distributed among the stockholders; however, on account of a reduction in copper, the mine was closed down and the company dissolved. Since then he has had other mining interests, that have taken much of his time and thought. In 1894 he was elected county recorder of Yavapai county, which he held until January, 1897. President McKinley in 1899 appointed him supervisor of the census of Arizona, and as such he had charge of the taking of the census for the territory in 1900. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Council Bluffs, Iowa,

and was raised to the chapter and commandery in Virginia City.

In Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Tritle married Miss Jane Catherine Hereford, who was born in Springfield, Mo. Her father was Francis Hereford and her mother was a daughter of Governor Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi. The family of Governor and Mrs. Tritle consists of one daughter and four sons, viz.: Catherine; Frederick A., Jr., whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Frank Hereford, a graduate of Yale College, and an electrical engineer, who died in Lynn, Mass., at the age of twenty-four years; John Stewart, an electrical engineer in St. Louis, Mo.; and Harry Russell, assistant secretary of Arizona, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

HON. BENJAMIN JOSEPH FRANKLIN.

A descendant of a Virginia family that settled in Kentucky in a very early day, ex-Governor Franklin was born in Maysville, Ky. His education was excellent, being obtained principally in the college at Kentucky Center. During the days when Kansas was the seat of the contest between the pro-slavery element and the free-state party, he settled in Leavenworth and engaged in the practice of law, gaining such prominence and influence that he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate. However, the war coming on, his plans were changed and he determined to enter the Confederate army. As a captain under General Bragg, he remained at the front for four years, until the southern army was forced to lay down its arms. He then went to Missouri, but, not being permitted to practice law, he gave his attention to the management of his farm near Columbia. In 1868 he opened an office in Kansas City and later served for six years as prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, after which he resumed his private practice.

Soon he became a factor in public life. In 1874 he was elected to congress from the fifth Missouri district and two years later was re-elected, serving for four years. During this time he was chairman of the committee on territories and introduced a bill for the organization



William T. Cooper

of Oklahoma Territory, which, however, failed to pass at the time. The provision of the bill was to allot lands to Indians in severalty, which policy has since been adopted by the government. Through his efforts the first federal building was secured for Kansas City and the first United States court established there. Under the administration of President Cleveland, in 1885, he accepted an appointment as United States consul to Han-Kow, China, the largest tea market in the world, where he spent the next five years. Returning to this country in 1890, he spent two years in Los Angeles and in 1892 settled in Phoenix, where he engaged in the practice of the law. On the removal of Governor Hughes, March 30, 1896, he was appointed governor of Arizona, and continued in this responsible office until July 20, 1897, resigning upon the change of administration. Retiring from the gubernatorial chair, he resumed the practice of law, but his health soon became so seriously affected that continuance in professional work was impossible. He died May 18, 1898.

The marriage of Mr. Franklin united him with Miss Anna Johnstone, of Missouri, and now a resident of Phoenix. They became the parents of three children, namely: Mary, of Phoenix; James, who has a ranch near this city; and Alfred, who was his father's private secretary during his term as governor, and from 1897 to 1898 served as assistant United States district attorney, since which time he has engaged in the practice of law in Phoenix. Both sons, like their father, are stanch adherents of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM FENIMORE COOPER.

This influential representative of the bar in Tucson was born in Dublin, Wayne county, Ind., August 6, 1858. The family of which he is a member trace their descent through English history to one Sir Astley Cooper, the famous surgeon, who lived from 1768 until 1841. The first of the name to emigrate to America came at a very early day and identified their fortunes with the state of Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather, Ezekiel, was born in Virginia, where he in time became a planter on a large

scale, subsequently removing to Wayne county, Ind. He was a first cousin of J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, who was a contemporary of Sir Astley. Ezekiel Cooper served in the war of 1812, and lived to be ninety-three years of age. The family have a vein of longevity, for Ezekiel's brother, John, was killed in a railroad accident at the advanced age of one hundred and four years.

Prof. John Cooper, the father of William, was one of the prominent educators of his day. A native of the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, he removed with his parents, when six years of age, to Randolph county, Ind., where he spent the greater part of his youth. A graduate of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, he was a classmate of ex-President Harrison, and Thomas Marshall of Kentucky, and upon graduating received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later becoming a Master of Arts. From his sixteenth to his seventy-second year he was engaged in educational work in Indiana, and during the fifty-six years was at times superintendent of the schools at Richmond, Evansville, Winchester, and Dublin. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is at present residing in Indianapolis, Ind. His wife, formerly Mary Witt, was of German descent, and was born in Dublin, Ind., a daughter of Dr. Caleb Witt, a native of White county, Tenn., and one of the organizers of the old Wayne agricultural works. After graduating from the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, he was for a time professor of that institution and later settled in Dublin, where he practiced medicine and manufactured agricultural implements for the greater part of his life. He was one of the trustees of the Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, organized in 1849, under the direction of the United Brethren Church, of which he was a member. His useful and noble life reached eighty-seven years. Mrs. Cooper, who is sixty years of age, is the mother of two sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased. Emma, who married H. B. Stratton, died in Leavenworth; Nellie is living in Indianapolis, and H. Orville is a guard at the Yuma territorial penitentiary.

Until fifteen years of age William Cooper lived in Indiana, and received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Rich-

mond high school in 1873. After attending the Otterbein University for a year, he entered the military academy at Peekskill, N. Y., and was graduated in June of 1877 at the head of his class. After graduating from the academy at Peekskill, he located in Richmond and read law with William A. Peele, ex-lieutenant governor of Indiana, but was subsequently obliged to seek a change of climate and occupation owing to failing health. Following the advice of physicians and friends he sought the west in 1878, and for a time lived in Pueblo, Colo., and in December of the same year went to Leadville. While engaged in prospecting and mining he contracted a severe case of pneumonia, and after recovering returned to his former home in Indiana. In 1880 he went to the Pacific coast, and visited various towns along the sea, finally settling on a cattle ranch at Gilroy, Cal., where he found perfect health and spirits from association with outdoor life and two years spent in the saddle. During this time he gained avoirdupois from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and sixty-nine pounds.

After a short trip to the east in 1883 Mr. Cooper returned to the sunshine and promise of California. For a time he engaged in various journalistic ventures throughout the state, and in 1891 located in Kingman, Ariz. He subsequently accepted a position on the Phoenix Gazette, and later bought the Florence Tribune, which paper he edited for fourteen months. In connection with the newspaper work he continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar in Florence in 1894, since which he has been admitted to practice in the courts of Arizona, and also in the superior court of California. In 1896 Mr. Cooper sold out the Florence Tribune and located in Tucson, as city editor of the Tucson Citizen, which position he retained for ten months. A later occupation was in the office of Selim M. Franklin as stenographer and legal assistant, and in 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for district attorney. So satisfactory were Mr. Cooper's services that he was re-elected district attorney in 1900, his term of office extending from January, 1899, until January, 1903.

While living in Florence, Ariz., Mr. Cooper married Lizzie Douglass, a daughter of James

Douglass, one of the pioneers of Arizona, and first sheriff of Pima county. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born four children: John Douglass, Vida Ellen, Orville Witt, and Xulla Mathilda. In politics Mr. Cooper is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the territorial central committee, and is ex-secretary of the Pinal county central committee. For two years he was clerk of the territorial board of equalization. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Spanish Alliance.

HARRY R. TRITLE.

Harry R. Tritle, the popular assistant secretary of the territory of Arizona, was born in Virginia City, Nev., September 30, 1874. His father, ex-Governor F. A. Tritle, of Prescott, Ariz., of whom extended mention is made in another part of this work, filled the gubernatorial chair of Arizona during the administration of President Arthur.

As the youngest child among the five which comprised his father's family, Harry R. Tritle spent his days of extreme youth in Nevada, and in 1882 removed with his family to Prescott, Ariz. He here began his education in the public schools, and in 1887 entered the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., in anticipation of a future entrance to Yale College. By the time he was graduated from the Grammar school in 1893 he had reconsidered his determination to enter Yale, and returned to his home in the far west. In Prescott he entered the employ of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad Company, and was time keeper during the construction of the road until 1896. He then entered the Prescott office of the recorder of Yavapai county for about a year, and in June of 1897 was appointed by Secretary Akers as assistant secretary of the territory of Arizona, with headquarters at Phoenix.

September 21, 1898, Mr. Tritle was united in marriage with Harriett Fisher, who was born in Prescott, Ariz. Her father, Hon. J. L. Fisher, who until his death was a large merchant in Prescott, was prominent in the political affairs





Wm. B. Cleary

of his city, and was at one time mayor of his adopted town, and also served as a member of the legislature. He was born in England, and possessed the substantial and reliable traits of character which we are wont to associate with the sons of our sister country. Mrs. Tritle is a woman of excellent education, and was graduated from the Irving Institute in San Francisco. She is the mother of one child, Lloyd Hereford.

Mr. Tritle represents the most enterprising of the younger element of business men in Phoenix, and is variously associated with the political, fraternal, and social institutions which enliven the city. In politics a Republican, he has served as president of the Young Men's Republican Club, and is a member of the county, executive and territorial committees. He is a member of the Maricopa Club, and of the Pi Sigma Tau. With his wife he is a member of and liberal contributor to the Episcopal Church.

W. B. CLEARY.

As corporation counsel of the Arizona Water Company, Mr. Cleary came to the territory from New York City in 1898, and is looking after the interests of the bondholders, and discharging the arduous duties connected with his responsible position in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The four water-ways under his jurisdiction, and which are merged into the Arizona Water Company's enterprise, are the Arizona, Grand, Maricopa and the Salt River canals, in length, respectively, forty-two, thirty, twenty-eight and twenty-eight miles, making a total of one hundred and twenty-eight miles, and in addition, about nine hundred miles of laterals. In 1899 Mr. Cleary was appointed general manager of the water company and is thus at the head of a concern which represents the life and vitality of the agricultural districts and is therefore the foundation of the prosperity of the territory.

The life of Mr. Cleary has been an interesting one and has held some of the adventure which was merged into that of his latter day ancestors. A native of the District of Columbia, he was born September 29, 1871, and is a son of Frank D. Cleary, a native of Virginia. The ancestral home of the family is Ireland and the paternal

great-grandfather, Michael, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland. Owing to complicity in the revolution of 1798 he was forced to leave his native land and in company with several brothers sought the larger freedom and possibility of the United States. He settled in Virginia and became a planter on a large scale. The next in succession, his son William, was born in Virginia in the dawn of the century in 1806, and when arrived at years of discretion interested himself in the fishing business at Opequon, Va., and was the owner of a busy sloop. During the Civil war he served as a confederate in a Virginia regiment and subsequently died at Washington at an advanced age. In his early manhood he married Miss Hannah McLean, a sister of Wilmer McLean, at whose residence in Appomattox General Lee surrendered to General Grant.

Frank D. Cleary, the father of W. B., was reared and educated in Virginia, and early displayed an ambitious spirit which saw beyond the borders of his native state. In 1852 he crossed the intervening plains and arrived in the far west and in time found himself in Utah, where he became clerk in the quartermaster's department in Pope's expedition against the Mormons. When the Civil war intercepted the peace of the country his sympathies were on the side of the Confederacy and he served with the rank of major on Gen. Henry A. Wise's staff until captured as a spy. After nine months' imprisonment at Fort Delaware he was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was later commuted to parole, through the kindly interest of Archbishop, afterward Cardinal, McClosky, who was the uncle of the mother of Mr. Cleary, and Archbishop Hughes. Pending the time when peace should be declared he was sent to Europe and remained there until the trouble arose between France and Mexico, when he courageously decided to go to Mexico and enlist in the service of the unfortunate Maximilian. A subsequent and wiser resolution resulted in his return to Virginia and his later removal to Washington, where he engaged in the real-estate business, and where he died in 1899.

The mother of Mr. Cleary was formerly Elizabeth Mullen, who was born in Philadelphia, a daughter of Edward Mullen, a native of the

north of Ireland. Edward Mullen immigrated to America at an early day, in company with his four brothers, and assumed charge of a Philadelphia branch of a wholesale tobacco business, which was also represented in New Orleans, Boston and New York. He died while on a business trip to California. Mrs. Cleary is now living in Washington, D. C., and is the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters: Edward, the oldest, a resident of Washington, D. C.; W. B., our subject; Frank R., who is living at Glendale, Ariz., and is a zanjero in the employ of the Arizona Water Company; Anna and Elizabeth, residents of Washington, D. C.

The education of W. B. Cleary was acquired at a private school and at St. John's Institute, Washington, D. C., from which he was subsequently graduated. He later entered Georgetown College in the sophomore year, but discontinued study at that institution to take up the three years' course in the law department at the National University in Washington. After graduating in law in 1894 with the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. he located in New York City and began the practice of his profession with the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 45 William street. He was later with the firm of Hatch & Wicks, a corporative law concern, and in 1896 engaged in an independent practice with an office at No. 45 Cedar street, New York.

A year later Mr. Cleary went to Alaska in the interest of eastern parties who desired him to pass judgment upon the merits of certain mining claims. His experiences in the gold regions were attended by extreme hardship and he found few inducements for a permanent residence or even large investment of capital. With sledges and dogs he succeeded, after weary days, in crossing the Chilcoot Pass, and upon arriving in Dawson was the possessor of seventy-five cents. Nevertheless, he got along fairly well until September of 1898, and then built a boat and floated down the Yukon river to the mouth. On the trip to St. Michael's he shipped as an able seaman, an unexpected adventure, and a hitherto unacknowledged ability. Upon returning from a trip to Golivan bay they encountered a severe storm and were driven to the coast of Siberia. The cost of food alone from Dawson to St.

Michael's was \$17.50. Arriving in Seattle in November of 1898, Mr. Cleary at once departed for New York, and having reported to the proposed investors of Alaska mining stock received the appointment which resulted in his departure for Arizona.

In Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Cleary was united in marriage with Nellie Shoemaker, born in Camden, N. J., and a daughter of J. K. Shoemaker, who is passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Cleary have been born three children: William B. (deceased), William F., and Nellie M. In addition to the other interests which engaged his attention Mr. Cleary is a director in the San Domingo Gold and Copper Mining Company, which operates mines in the San Domingo and Trilby districts. In 1899 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Arizona. He is a member of the board of trade, president of the Young Men's Institute, and member of the Athletic club. In politics he is a Democrat, and is fraternally associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

GEN. L. H. MANNING.

Upon arriving at the threshold of manhood L. H. Manning decided to cast in his destiny with the great territory of Arizona which had but recently entered upon the progressive march towards civilization and power among the states of the west. He comes from another section of the old south, Mississippi, in which state his parents, and grandparents, on both sides of the family, were born and lived. His paternal grandfather, Reuben Manning, was a rich and influential planter in the state mentioned throughout his life. The maternal grandfather was William W. Wallace, of the old and honored Wallace family of Scotland. He owned a plantation in Mississippi and for some years was a merchant of Holly Springs, as well.

The parents of the subject of this article were Hon. Van H. and Mary (Wallace) Manning, the former now deceased and the latter residing in Washington, D. C., where she has made her home for a number of years. During the Civil war the father enlisted in the Confederate army,





Geo. W. Ferguson.

and served until the close of the conflict with the rank of colonel of the Third Arkansas Regiment. Then, resuming his interrupted law practice at Holly Springs, he continued in that vocation until he was honored by being elected as a member of congress at Washington, where he represented the second congressional district of Mississippi for ten years. His death took place a short time after his retirement from that office, in 1893. In state and social circles and in the Masonic fraternity, with which he was identified, he was held in high esteem, and to his children he left the proud record of a noble life and an unblemished name.

Next to the eldest in a family comprising four sons and four daughters, L. H. Manning was born in Halifax county, N. C., May 18, 1864. His brother, Van H., Jr., is in charge of a government surveying corps, and the younger brothers, J. R. and W. R., are interested in various Arizona enterprises with him. The higher education of L. H. Manning was obtained in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford. In the early spring of 1884 he came to Tucson. For two years he served in the capacity of general manager of the Tucson Ice & Electric Light Company. During the latter part of President Cleveland's first administration he held the position of chief of the mineral department in the office of the United States survey. In 1893 he was appointed surveyor-general of the same office, by Cleveland, and very creditably discharged the duties devolving upon him until 1896, when he resigned, owing to the multiplicity of his personal business interests.

For the past five years Mr. Manning has devoted the major share of his attention to mining in old Sonora, Mexico, where he has opened a number of mines. In June, 1900, he bought out the old firm of Norton & Drake, and this general mercantile house is now known as that of the L. H. Manning Company. Of this flourishing enterprise he is the president and manager. When favorable opportunities presented, he made investments in real estate in this city, and, in addition to the Owl Club, which he built, four substantial residences stand as monuments to his good taste and good business ability. In company with our well known citizen, Leo Goldschmidt, he organized the Franklin Park Com-

pany, and is its president and manager. Fraternally he is associated with the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In political affairs he is a Democrat.

The marriage of Mr. Manning and Miss Gussie Lovell took place at the home of her father, Judge Lovell, in 1897. She was born in San Jose, Cal.

HON. GEORGE W. CHEYNEY.

The well-known and popular postmaster of Tucson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 1, 1854, and is a son of Waldron J. Cheyney, a native of Chester county, that state, and a representative of an old English family which belonged to the Society of Friends and came to America with William Penn. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Waldron J. Cheyney, Sr., was a farmer of Chester county. The father served as captain on the staff of General Hall of New York in the Civil war, and was in the service from the opening of hostilities until Lee's surrender at Appomattox. For many years he has been a business man of Philadelphia, and since 1877 has been largely interested in mining in Arizona and California. During this time he has made numerous trips to this territory, and was one of the original investors at Tombstone. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances Potts, is a native of Philadelphia, of which city her father, Edward Potts, was also a native and a prominent banker for many years. The Potts family is also connected with the Society of Friends and was founded in America during William Penn's time, their early home being on the Schuylkill river in Pennsylvania. Our subject is the oldest of a family of eight children, all of whom are living, but he is the only one residing in this territory. His brother, Samuel W., is mining in California, while the others are all residents of Philadelphia.

George W. Cheyney passed his boyhood and youth in the city of his birth, and is indebted to its public schools for his educational advantages. In 1871 he went to New York City, where he was in the employ of James W. Queen & Co., opticians, until 1877, and then returned to Phila-

delphia, where the following two years were spent. He then went to Atchison, Kans., and later to Leadville, Colo., and from there returned to Philadelphia. In 1881 he came to Tombstone, Ariz., and has since engaged in mining in this territory, being superintendent of the Tombstone Mill & Mining Company for five years, which is the largest in that locality. In July, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Tucson, and assumed the duties of that office on the 2d of August.

At Atchison, Kans., Mr. Cheyney was married, September 20, 1882, to Miss Annie Neal, a native of that place, of which her father, Clement J. Neal, is a pioneer. As a young man he was one of the original boy riders of the Pony Express, between St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal., and had many narrow escapes. He was one of the earliest settlers of Kansas and became a leading architect and builder of Atchison, where he still resides. Our subject and his wife have six children, namely: Bernice, Frances, Mary Neal, Ruth, Edith and Eleanor.

Mr. Cheyney is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a prominent Knight Templar Mason, having been initiated into the mysteries of the order at Tombstone. He is now a member of the commandery at Tucson, and is past grand master of the grand lodge of Arizona, and past grand high priest of the grand chapter. The Republican party has always found in him a staunch supporter of its principles, while he has done all within his power to insure its success. He has served on the territorial and county central committees, and in 1890 was a member of the constitutional convention. That same year he was the Republican nominee for delegate to congress, but owing to the large Democratic majority in Arizona he was defeated. He has twice been elected to the territorial counsels, being a member of the fifteenth and seventeenth general assemblies. He was superintendent of public instruction for four years under Governors Wolfley, Irwin and Murphy, and was ex-officio member of the board of regents. Over his life record there falls no shadow of wrong; his public service has been most exemplary, and his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty. He is

to-day one of the most prominent citizens of Tucson.

HON. COLES BASHFORD.

This name awakens chords of deep feeling in multitudes of hearts, for few of the actors on the stage of the just-completed century played more important parts or accomplished more for the rights, liberty and progress of the people than did Gov. Coles Bashford, statesman, lawyer and pioneer. While Wisconsin and other states have great reason to claim him as their own, Arizona undoubtedly has even stronger claims, for, prior to the organization of the territory, he cast in his fortunes here, served as our first attorney-general, was president of the first territorial council or legislature, was our congressman in the Fortieth Congress at Washington, D. C., was secretary of Arizona, and with other frontiersmen risked his life hundreds of times while striving to carry out his noble work for the people of this future state, traveling through districts in all parts of the territory where the Indians were exceedingly hostile. But it is impossible to briefly summarize the great and noble achievements of this distinguished citizen, and from contemporary authors and later writers the following facts and tributes have been gleaned.

Born near Cold Springs, N. Y., January 24, 1816, Coles Bashford received a thorough training in the classics at Wesleyan University, of Lima, N. Y. Then for seven years he studied law, practically preparing himself for his future career, and in the meantime was largely dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. Admitted to practice before the supreme and all other courts of New York state, October 28, 1842, he at once entered upon his life-work in Wayne county, N. Y. June 7, 1847, the young man was chosen as the nominee of the Whig party to the office of district attorney, and was elected that autumn. The energy and ability which characterized all of his undertakings thenceforth, elicited the commendation of William H. Seward and eminent lawyers of the period.

In 1850, resigning his position, Mr. Bashford removed to Wisconsin, immediately taking rank

with the ablest lawyers of the state. Settling in Oshkosh, he soon became well known and was elected to the state senate on the Whig ticket, from Winnebago county, though the Democratic vote in that district was a close second. Becoming a recognized leader in the young state's legislative body he declined the honor of being a nominee for congress when the proposition was made to him, preferring to labor in his own locality. Then he was re-elected by a good majority and in the sessions of 1854-55 occurred the bitter discussions on the Missouri Compromise. It is almost needless to say that Senator Bashford earnestly declared himself against the pernicious extension of the slavery system into states hitherto free from the curse. "A motion to indefinitely postpone in the state senate a joint resolution which had been carried through the lower house cleared the field for action. Governor Bashford was the first to speak on the question. He refused to be gagged by the senate and proceeded to raise his voice in an eloquent peroration against the spreading of the slavery evil in any state or territory. His withering denunciation of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the author of the Nebraska bill in congress, earned for him a reputation which spread throughout the north."

Upon the organization of the Republican party Governor Bashford was one of the first in Wisconsin to espouse its principles, and September 5, 1855, the state convention of the new party, after adopting a strong anti-slavery plank, nominated him for the gubernatorial chair, the showing of the first ballot being one hundred and twenty-four out of two hundred and ten votes in his favor. The Democrats had renominated William A. Barstow and succeeded in electing every candidate on their ticket. The board of state canvassers, under a claim of irregularities practiced in certain counties at the polls, gave Barstow the preference, certificate of election and had him inaugurated at the state capitol January 15, 1856. Then was seen of what spirit Senator Bashford was made. Being thoroughly convinced that he had been justly elected by the people, he took the oath of office on the same day as did Barstow, and began to battle for his rights with that determination which always carried everything before it. Be-

ginning a suit by quo warranto before the supreme court of Wisconsin, providing for the setting aside of his opponent on the grounds of fraudulent election returns, the evidence there submitted proved beyond a doubt that a villainous attempt had been made to disfranchise the voters, who rose in their majesty and turned the usurper from the office, placing the man of their choice at the head of affairs. The counsel employed in this celebrated case comprised some of the most eminent legal minds of the time; the contest lasted for three months and the precedent thus established has left a lasting impress upon our national history. The arguments advanced by counsel, the decisions of Judge Whittenton, are to be found in the Fifth Wisconsin Reports—occupying fully two hundred and fifty closely printed pages. "The demeanor of Governor Bashford throughout the exciting contest was worthy of a Cromwell. Unmindful of threats, above the contumely and scorn of his assailants, strong in a righteous purpose, unflinching in his just demands and fully aware of the great stake at issue, he went on sternly and boldly, until fraud was unmasked, villainy suppressed and the cause of truth, freedom and that purity of the ballot-box triumphed. Never was a man subjected to severer test and never was truer mettle or purer character exhibited, and Coles Bashford won not only the plaudits of friends, but the admiration and respect of all honorable political opponents."

Thus, March 25, 1856, Governor Bashford assumed the duties and responsibilities to which the public had called him, and at the expiration of his term the following highly-deserved resolution was unanimously adopted by the Republican state convention: "Resolved, That the warmest thanks of the people of Wisconsin are due to Governor Bashford for the zeal, energy, ability and perseverance with which he has prosecuted to a successful issue before the supreme court of this state his claim as the legally elected governor of Wisconsin; that by this act he upheld justice, law and the constitution, and vindicated the rights of sovereignty of the people; that we honor him for his administration of the state government and that wherever justice triumphs over fraud, and the rights of the people at the ballot-box are held sacred, the name

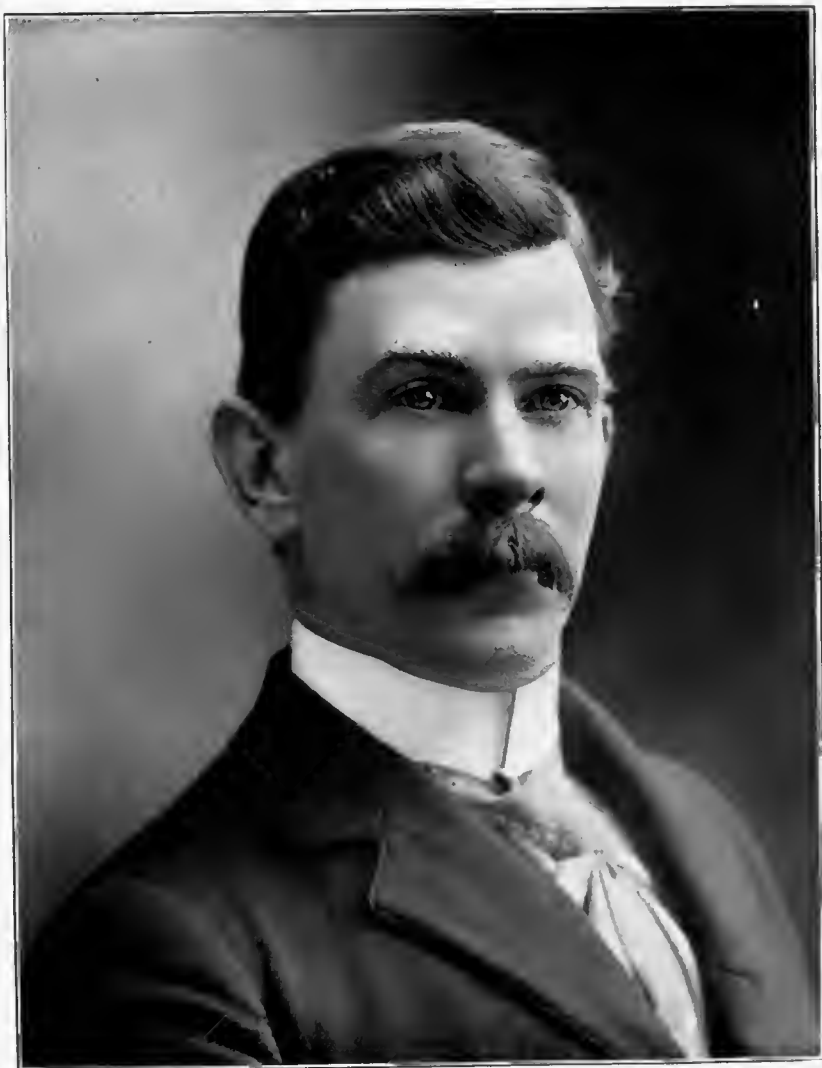
of Coles Bashford will be held in grateful remembrance and respect."

Thus the first successful candidate in the United States for the exalted office of governor, elected under the banner of the then new party, was the subject of this review. It required no modicum of courage and resolution to serve under the prevailing disaffection, and though he "was weighed in the balances and not found wanting," it is not strange that he often yearned for the quiet, comparatively untrammelled life of the private citizen. The press, his party and host of friends urged him most earnestly to again make the race for the office he then held, and it became evident that his manly course had attached great numbers of his former opponents to him. Nevertheless, he repeatedly declared that nothing, save the absolute need of the people, shown by almost unanimity of action, could prevail upon him to accept a re-nomination, and in a speech before the convention he positively declined to consider the matter. Some of his political enemies, fearing his increased popularity, instituted a series of attacks upon his administration, whereupon the governor immediately demanded an impartial investigation of all of his official acts by a commission to be appointed by the legislature. The two Democrats and three Republicans thus chosen complied with their instructions, and unanimously exonerated him from each and every charge which had been made against him. Thus he retired from his position with the cordial respect and confidence of the masses, the general verdict being that he had been a faithful, independent and trustworthy servant of the people.

Though his law practice had necessarily suffered greatly, Governor Bashford soon was absolutely burdened by his immense business, and when, in 1859, he was urged to become a candidate for the judgeship of the circuit court of the tenth judicial district, he refused, even though nearly all of the members of the bar of the district had signed the request. Again in the following year the political tempter appealed to his ambition, seeking by voice and petition to have him become a candidate for congress, but the result was the same. During the winter of 1862-63, however, he lived in Washington, D. C., where business affairs demanded his presence.

The pioneer spirit always had been inherent in the governor, and when Arizona was organized as a territory he accompanied the newly-appointed officials to their new field of action, aiding them in establishing headquarters at Navajo Springs, where they arrived December 29, 1863. Governor Goodwin, realizing that the old Mexican laws must hold until a territorial legislature enacted others, felt the great responsibility so severely that he was glad to appoint Governor Bashford as attorney-general, thus being relieved of much care. The duties of his office were very taxing, as the entire territory was one judicial district, and duty called him to every section, even to points where the Indians were the most hostile. All of his acquaintances marveled at his wonderful escapes from the treachery and open attacks of the red men, as he journeyed, so often alone, over vast stretches of otherwise uninhabited localities. He was the first lawyer admitted to practice in the courts of Arizona, as May, 1864, this ceremony was gone through with at Tucson.

Pima county elected Mr. Bashford to the first Arizona territorial legislature, and that body chose him as president, for there was much to be done, a code of procedure to be adopted and important laws to be formulated on every subject relating to the new territory's welfare. So well did he meet the expectations of his colleagues and the general public that he was elected to the next sessions. Then, as chairman of the committee on judiciary, the code was framed; and the records demonstrate that not one of the other members of the legislature took so active and useful a part in the weighty deliberations before them. To his surprise, in 1866, a convention of over one hundred citizens of Pima county unanimously nominated him for delegate to congress, party lines not having been drawn there, as yet. Elected by a good majority, he carried out the wishes of his constituents in the Fortieth congressional sessions at the nation's capital, and at the close of his term was appointed secretary of Arizona by President Grant. This kept him in that responsible position for a term of four years, and in 1871 the territorial assembly selected him to compile the various sessions laws into one volume. With due regard to exactness and with



Joe. B. Curtis.

an intelligent regard for convenience of reference this great work was performed. Recognizing that the administration of Governor Bashford as secretary of Arizona had been thoroughly satisfactory, President Grant re-appointed him to the same office in 1873, and it was not until private business interests demanded his making his residence at Prescott, where he had made investments, that he resigned, Tucson then being the capital city.

Almost continuously for about three decades Governor Bashford had been prominently associated with the management of public affairs, and at the age of three-score he felt that the remainder of his life might well be devoted exclusively to his family and personal interests thenceforth. His long and eventful career has been rarely equalled, and the high principles by which he ever was governed shone forth conspicuously in his every action, thus endearing him to all who knew him. April 25, 1878, he was called to his eternal reward, his demise occurring at his Prescott home. The western descending sun gilds the solid shaft of granite which marks the last resting-place of the mortal remains of this true patriot and pioneer, at Mountain View cemetery, at Oakland, Cal., and illuminates a line which is inscribed thereon, a favorite quotation of his, "Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The widow of Governor Bashford resides in Oakland, Cal., where she may readily visit the beautiful city of the dead, though well she realizes that a more enduring monument to his memory was erected by himself in the history of his time, and that his memory is tenderly cherished in the hearts of a multitude of the people whom he so well and conscientiously served through his long and distinguished career. In her girlhood she bore the name of Frances Adams Foreman, Seneca Falls, N. Y., being her birthplace. Her father, David Foreman, was a pioneer in Wisconsin, where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber for years. Born of their union were seven children: Elizabeth, widow of G. A. Sprecher; Margaret, wife of R. H. Burmister; William C., of Prescott; Helen B., widow of W. E. Smith; Belle, who died at eleven years of age; Lillian E., wife of A. W. Kirkland, and Edward L., of Oakland, Cal.

HON. JOSEPH B. CORBETT.

This able and thoroughly enterprising young man represented his district in the twenty-first general assembly of Arizona, making a creditable record. He was nominated on the Republican ticket from Pima county in the fall of 1900 and was elected, receiving the highest majority vote of any nominee on the Republican legislative ticket. He served in the session of 1901, being a member of the following committees: On corporations, education, and ways and means. Political and public affairs have engaged his serious attention since he left the school-room and the future undoubtedly has further honors in store for him, for he is not only well posted on the leading questions of the day, but is strictly conscientious in the discharging of every duty and confidence reposed in him, and would be incapable of proving a traitor to the cause in which he believes, or to the friends who delegate him as their representative.

A westerner by birth and training, J. B. Corbett is a native of San Francisco, born October 27, 1870. His parents were James and Mary (Bayley) Corbett, and he is one of five brothers and sisters. A brother, James Corbett, is employed as an engineer on the Mexican Central Railroad, one sister is deceased and the other two are making their home with our subject. Their mother died in San Francisco and the father is still living chiefly in that city, engaged in mining engineering.

The boyhood and youth of J. B. Corbett were passed in San Francisco and Oakland. He received a liberal education in the grammar and high schools of Oakland, his graduation from the last-named institution taking place in June, 1886. He then started as an apprentice machinist in the West Oakland shops and remained there and with the McKinzie Machine Works for two and a half years. He then was given a position as fireman on the line of railroad running between Oakland and Sacramento and at the early age of nineteen was promoted to the post of engineer, his run lying between Oakland and Sacramento, on the Southern Pacific. He continued to occupy that position until April, 1892, when he came to Tucson, and since that time has piloted his engine between this city

and Yuma. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was secretary of his division for several years and was chairman of the grievance committee for many years. In Masonic circles he stands high, having been initiated into the order in Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., of East Oakland. Since coming to this place he was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Tucson Chapter No. 3 and became a member of Arizona Commandery No. 1, K. T., also being identified with the Order of the Eastern Star.

MARCUS W. MESSINGER.

No citizen of Phoenix stands higher in the hearts of the people than does M. W. Messinger, former county treasurer of Maricopa county. His life is exemplary and his broad-minded humanitarianism has endeared him to the high and low, the rich and poor. Born March 19, 1844, on a farm in Morton, Tazewell county, Ill., he is a son of Martin and Lucinda (Parmenter) Messinger. On the paternal side he is of German descent, and his grandfather, Lyman Messinger, a native of Massachusetts, and a farmer of New York state, was a veteran of the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, Nathan Parmenter, served with the rank of captain in the same great war, and his father was an officer in the Revolution. Both were pioneers of Vermont, the younger having been born in that state, and there, after a life spent in quiet agricultural pursuits, he was called to his reward. Mrs. Lucinda Messinger, his daughter, was born at Brandon, and died in Illinois when in her seventy-ninth year. One of the early settlers in that then frontier state was Martin Messinger, whose birth-place was in New York. When a young man he went to Vermont, and met and married the lady of his choice in Brandon. Then, after spending a few years in Ohio, he made his way to Illinois, passing through Chicago in 1835, when it was considered a hopeless swamp. Locating upon a tract of wild land in Tazewell county, he improved it and when he wished to dispose of some wheat, for instance, was obliged to haul it one hundred and sixty miles, to Chicago, from which city he conveyed lumber used in making floors in his house.

After living for a long time on one farm, he removed to another one in the same vicinity, and continued to cultivate that place of eighty acres from 1854 until his death in his seventy-seventh year. In principle he was a strong Abolitionist, and was known as a conductor on the underground railroad. Two of his children survive, M. W. and George P., the latter a merchant of Manistee, Mich.

The boyhood and youth of M. W. Messinger passed uneventfully upon the parental homestead. In the common schools he laid the foundations of knowledge, and attended the high school of Tremont, Ill., which was kept in the court house where Abraham Lincoln regularly came to practice law. Later he was a student in the Illinois State Normal at Normal, Ill. At the end of two years spent in that institution he was forced to return home, owing to illness. Later he went to Chicago and attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, after his graduation being sent by the firm to Burlington to establish a branch college. For two years he was connected with that institution under salary, and then, in partnership with Col. William Christy, bought the college, which they conducted for two years. Then selling his interest, he returned home and purchased the farm which he managed until 1875. When Colonel Christy was elected treasurer of Iowa, Mr. Messinger became cashier of the First National Bank of Osceola, Iowa, but at the end of a year returned to his Illinois farm, which he so thoroughly tiled and improved that it won the name of being one of the best country-seats in the county. In 1888 he accepted a good price which was tendered him for the farm, and came to the southwest.

Since coming to Phoenix Mr. Messinger has been connected with many different enterprises, and as a horticulturist has been as successful as he formerly was as a general farmer. His twenty-acre orange orchard, and his twenty acres of olive-trees, situated about six miles north of Phoenix, are well provided with water and are yielding abundant harvests annually. One of the organizers and the present president of the Ingleside Company, which owns two hundred acres of orange trees near the falls of the Arizona canal; and vice-president of the Salt River Valley Orange Association, he is deeply



R. C. Powers.

interested in this important branch of our trade.

While a resident of Illinois Mr. Messinger held a number of local official positions, and was a member of the county central committee of Republicans. In 1888 he became a director and the assistant cashier of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and from 1892 until the fall of 1898 was the cashier of the same. At the time last mentioned he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to the responsible office of county treasurer. His majority was one hundred and twenty over a nominal Democratic majority of over four hundred votes. Having tendered his resignation as cashier of the bank, he entered upon his new duties January 1, 1899, and at the expiration of his term was again nominated, but was defeated. For some years he was connected with the old organization known as the Chamber of Commerce.

In the county of his birth Mr. Messinger married Miss Mary A. Roberts, likewise born there, and daughter of John M. Roberts, a prominent farmer, originally of Wales. The eldest of the four sons of our subject and wife is Albert Fenton, a graduate of the high school and formerly a student of Knox College of Illinois, and now the receiver for Ryder's Lumber-yards. Victor Emanuel, employed in the interests of the same concern, as manager of the Glendale (Ariz.) branch yards, is a graduate of the high school, and for two years attended Leland Stanford (Cal.) University. John Montgomery was a member of the high school class of 1900, and Charles Herbert, the youngest, is in the public school. The parents of these manly sons have just cause for pride in them, for they are, indeed, worthy children of sterling parents.

While every form of human activity and every effort to promote civilization are of great interest to Mr. Messinger, he is especially devoted to Sunday-school work, believing that in the well-grounded principles of the young lies the hope for our country. Soon after coming to Phoenix he identified himself with the Presbyterians, and now is the senior ruling elder of the church. While the church edifice was in process of construction he served as chairman of the building committee. For a number of years he officiated as superintendent of the Sunday-school, only leaving that position because of his being called

to the wider work of the territorial organization of Sunday-schools. Since the inception of that society—some eleven years ago—he has been the secretary of the board, which is doing a world of good. He also is a member of the board of home missions of the Presbytery of Arizona and with great joy sees the cause of Christianity being advanced along all lines.

HON. RIDGLEY C. POWERS.

In tracing the lives of men it is often extremely interesting to note the utterly unexpected order of events, the unforeseen intervention of what we sometimes call destiny, and which Shakespeare terms that "Providence which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." Strange, indeed, does it seem that R. C. Powers, who valiantly fought for three years against the Confederacy, should, only seven years after the termination of that struggle, become the governor of the old southern state of Mississippi, but such was the case. In that responsible position he did not make enemies, as many might have done, but on the contrary, he succeeded in arousing a more kindly feeling for the north, whence he had recently come. Thus he assisted the difficult task of reconstruction. His tact proceeded from a genuine kindness of spirit and a liberal mind.

For the past twenty-two years ex-Governor Powers has been a resident of Arizona, and has been actively connected with many of its chief industries. He is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, the only son and oldest of the seven children of Milo and Lucy Ann (Dickenson) Powers. His great-grandfather Powers, the founder of the family in America, was a native of England and settled in New Jersey. The grandfather, Jacob Powers, was born in that state, participated in the war of 1812, and was an early settler of Westmoreland county, Pa., later of Trumbull county, Ohio. Milo Powers was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and for many years was a farmer and merchant in Ohio. After retiring from business, he went to Mississippi, where he died at his son's home. His widow is living with a daughter in New Orleans, La. She was born in Connecticut eighty-four years ago and is of English descent. Her father,

Capt. Samuel Dickenson, was a native of the same state and won his title by gallant service in the war of 1812. With a colony from his own state he went to Ohio in an early day and there passed his remaining years.

Born December 24, 1836, Hon. Ridgley C. Powers lived in Trumbull county, Ohio, until he was grown. He attended the Western Reserve Seminary, and later took a scientific course in the University of Michigan, completing his education in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where the degree of Bachelor of Arts was bestowed upon him in 1862. After the close of the Civil war the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Leaving college, in August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was made second lieutenant of Company C. Later he was promoted to be first lieutenant and then became captain of his company, after which he was assigned to detached duty as assistant adjutant-general in the first brigade of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps. Subsequently he was connected with the Second Division of the same corps, as assistant adjutant-general, and on two occasions, for gallant and conspicuous bravery in battle, was promoted, first to brevet-major, then to brevet lieutenant-colonel. He participated, with the army of the Cumberland, in thirteen hard-fought battles and one hundred or more skirmishes, taking part in the whole campaign from Murfreesboro to Nashville, and the Georgia campaign. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, but did not leave his regiment. With his comrades, he was mustered out at New Orleans in September, 1865.

As one of the results of the war, many north-erners made settlement in the south. Having been impressed with Mississippi, Governor Powers purchased a fine cotton plantation of two thousand acres, situated on the Noxubee river, near Macon, and this he successfully operated for sixteen years. That he thoroughly adjusted himself to the conditions in the south and that he possesses qualities to command admiration became evident when, in 1869, he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, with J. L. Alcorn, governor. In 1871, when Alcorn was elected to the United States senate,

by virtue of his office Mr. Powers became governor, serving as such through 1872 and 1873, his administration being exceedingly peaceable and prosperous. In later years it has been conceded, by thinking men of both parties in Mississippi, that the state never had a chief executive who administered affairs more successfully or who was more popular among all classes, than was Governor Powers.

On the expiration of his term, Governor Powers returned to his plantation, which he sold in 1879, in order to remove to Arizona. Here he has been engaged in civil engineering and at present is United States deputy mineral surveyor. At different times he has been employed in important government work as surveyor, and ever since his arrival here he has been interested in mining, having opened several mines. One of these, the Model, was sold by him in 1901 to the Model Gold Mining Company of Chicago, which is one of the strongest gold mining companies in the west and in which he still retains an interest. He also operates a gold mine, the Emmett, situated about twenty miles east of Prescott. At this writing he is president of the Good Government League of Prescott and president of the Miners' Association of Yavapai county.

In the Grand Army of the Republic, Governor Powers is deservedly popular, and is past commander of the Phoenix Post. His political influence is given to the Republican party. In the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday-school he is an active member and a trustee. He was married, in Cleveland, Ohio, October 27, 1892, to Miss Mary Wilson. His only child, Ridgley C. Powers, Jr., is now a student in Pomona College in California.

HON. SCOTT WHITE.

In the various enterprises which have been instituted for the upbuilding of Cochise county Mr. White, sheriff of the county, and secretary of the La Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, has ever been in the front ranks as a promoter of progress. A native of Lagrange, Fayette county, Tex., he was born in 1856, and was educated in the public schools of Texas and the University of Virginia. His father, John W. White, was born in Virginia, and was for several years a merchant in Texas.



Albert H. H. H.

As secretary and assistant manager of a mining company, Scott White came to Arizona in 1881, and was for eleven years located at Bowie station. Afterwards he engaged in prospecting and in the cattle business in the San Simon valley, where he had a ranch at Dunn's Springs, near Fort Bowie. In 1892 he removed to Tombstone and still continued his cattle business, to the extent of several hundred head. After coming to Arizona he rapidly grew in popular favor and was elected a member of the territorial legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1886. He was elected supervisor of Cochise county for the long term in 1890, from which position he resigned in 1892 upon his election as sheriff of Cochise county. In 1895 he was appointed by Judge Bethune clerk of the district court of Cochise county, and held the position until 1896, when he was again elected sheriff. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected to the office. His administration has been well received, and the various matters which have come to him for adjustment have been fairly and tactfully met.

In 1899 Mr. White became associated with the mining concern of which he is secretary, and whose interests he has done much to further. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Lady Lyons, and of this union there are three children, who are living in Tombstone. Fraternally Mr. White is associated with the Cochise Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Tombstone Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., Knight Templars Commandery at Tucson, and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., at Phoenix. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the Tucson Lodge No. 385, B. P. O. E.

ALBERT STEINFELD.

The great establishment of L. Zeckendorf & Co., Tucson, Ariz., of which Albert Steinfeld is the resident partner and manager, is a splendid monument to the earnest and unremitting efforts and the genius of the man who manages the varied interests of the firm. For twenty-four years he has been a partner in the concern and since 1872 has made his home in Tucson, devoting his entire time and attention to the business which has been conducted in the southwest for nearly half a century.

Mr. Steinfeld is a native of Hanover, Germany, his birth having taken place in that city December 23, 1854. With his parents he came to the United States in 1862 and, living in New York City, received a liberal English education in the public schools. His first commercial venture was with the wholesale dry-goods firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co., successors to George Bliss & Co., in whose employ he remained two years. In 1871 he crossed the "father of waters" and became identified with the great west. At Denver, Colo., he was employed by his uncle, Charles Ballin, a dry-goods merchant. In January, 1872, he arrived in Tucson, where he first became connected with the enterprise of his uncles, A. & L. Zeckendorf. Having thoroughly demonstrated his ability and fidelity by several years of service, he was admitted to the firm, with which, as previously stated, he has been the moving spirit ever since, and which owes the prosperity of this large concern to the broad-gauge management of his bright genius. He is very popular in commercial circles of the city and for a period served as president of the old Chamber of Commerce, later being the vice-president of its successor, the present Board of Trade.

Fraternally Mr. Steinfeld is prominent in Masonic circles, and by his means, influence and ability contributes more than his full share to the general welfare and prosperity of the city of Tucson and Pima and Santa Cruz counties. To his employes and assistants he is a kind adviser and friend, and he can rely on the unswerving fidelity of every man in the firm's employ. The name of the firm of L. Zeckendorf & Co., of Tucson, and of Albert Steinfeld, its manager, is known in every mining camp and ranch for hundreds of miles around, in Arizona, New and Old Mexico, where the firm do business from all their varied departments. The casual visitor is astonished and surprised when he walks from one department to another in this great building, for he finds every class of merchandise that a miner, rancher, or business man can use, and on the main floor are to be found the general offices and Mr. Steinfeld's private office, which is always open to the various and sundry callers who visit the store. A larger floor space is occupied by this establishment

than any other in the territory, and the annual business transacted here exceeds that of the other commercial houses of Arizona.

In addition to this business, Mr. Steinfeld is identified with various other industries in Southern Arizona, each of which shows his indomitable pluck, spirit and energy in the success that has attended it. No man in Southern Arizona has been in closer touch with the development of her many and varied resources than Mr. Steinfeld, and it is in a large measure due to his good judgment, enterprise and energy that the development of this great section has been brought about, not alone in the enterprises with which he is directly or indirectly connected, but the assistance, good advice and help he has given to others. Today he occupies the enviable position of being the head of the mercantile interests of Arizona; highly respected and esteemed by all who know him; a man whose word or actions have never been questioned.

February 15, 1883, in Denver, Colo., Mr. Steinfeld married Miss Bettina V. Donau, daughter of Simon Donau, of San Francisco. They have a very attractive home on South Main street, built in the old Mexican style, whose light and pride are their four children, named respectively, Lester, Irene, Harold, and Viola.

BENJAMIN FANEUIL PORTER.

The general superintendent of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad is B. F. Porter, whose life-long experience in railroading renders him peculiarly fitted for his responsible position. Closely connected with the construction and management of this railroad since its earliest days, he is and has been deeply interested in the great work which has played so important a part in the upbuilding of Arizona.

Mr. Porter is a worthy representative of a sterling family of the old south, of English descent. His father, Judge Benjamin F. Porter, was born in Charleston, S. C., in which city the grandfather, John Richardson Porter, was a leading business man for many years. He was born in one of the Bermuda Islands, and died in Charleston. Judge Porter, who was recognized as a leading member of the bar, served as

reporter of the supreme court of Alabama, represented his district in the state legislature for upwards of a decade, and rounded his career by presiding as judge of the circuit court. His erudition and general competency for the duties of that office led to his re-election at the expiration of his first term, and he was actively engaged in his professional labors when he died, in 1868, in his sixty-third year. In the ranks of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, and in the Baptist Church, to which he belonged, he was highly honored and beloved. His home for many years was in Tuscaloosa and Greenville, Ala., and in the town last named both himself and estimable wife were residing at the time of death. Mrs. Porter was Eliza Taylor Kidd prior to her marriage, and of their ten children nine lived to maturity. Born in Chesterville, S. C., she was a daughter of Hon. John Kidd, likewise a native of that state, and for many years a prominent member of the legislature of Alabama. In 1829 he removed to a plantation near Fort Claiborne, Ala., and there spent the remainder of his life. One of his sons, Leroy, also served in the state legislature, and his wife, Adelaide Adair, a native of Kentucky, was a niece of Governor Adair, of that state, and was a near relative of Zachary Taylor. The Kidd family was founded in Virginia and later in South Carolina by the descendants of an Irish gentleman of the name, and a brother of Hon. John Kidd, Andrew Kidd, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and participated in the hardships of that then wilderness with Daniel Boone and other heroes of his ilk.

Dr. J. R. Porter, the first-born child of Judge Porter and wife, was graduated from the Nashville Medical College, and was the surgeon of the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment from 1861 to 1864, when, on the battle-field of Franklin, he was placed in command of a company by General Hood, and was killed ere the conflict was over. Rev. James D. Porter was engaged in the practice of law with his father until he entered the army, being connected with the Sixth Battalion of Alabama Cavalry. The hardships which he endured so preyed upon his health that he became dangerously ill while participating in the battle of Shiloh, and returned home, a wreck of his former self. When he had par-

tially recovered, he entered the ministry, and for years prior to his death in 1880 was rector of the Episcopal Church of Greenville, Ala. Capt. R. Y. Porter, the present mayor of Greenville, where he has been engaged in the insurance business for years, has taken a very prominent part in the military affairs of his state. The eldest sister, Mrs. Julia R. Pratt, departed this life at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her husband, John Pratt, was the inventor of the first typewriter, the one now known as the "Hammond." During the progress of the Civil war he perfected his wonderful invention, which has been of untold value in the world of commerce, and, as affairs in the United States were in such a state, he ran the blockade and went to England, where he took out patent-rights on his machine. Returning at the close of the war, he exhibited it at the New Orleans Exposition, at which time he became associated with the Mr. Hammond whose name the machine bears. Mrs. J. R. Abrams, whose husband is deceased, and who was a successful merchant, resides in Greenville, Ala. Mrs. Ina M. P. Ockenden, of Montgomery, Ala., was connected with the editorial staff of the Greenville "Advocate" for fifteen years, and is an author of marked ability, many of her prose articles and poems possessing exceptional merit. Mrs. Emma Bedell lives in Galveston, Tex., where her husband is a lumber merchant. Mrs. Ann J. Anderson, a widow, resides near Hempstead, Tex.

The birth of Benjamin F. Porter occurred April 15, 1842, in Tuscaloosa, Ala. When he was six years old he accompanied the family to Floyd county, Ga., and in 1852 went to Marshall county, Ala. Leaving Hearn School, at Cave Springs, Ga., where he was pursuing his studies, the youth commenced his business life by entering the engineering corps of the present Alabama Great Southern Railroad. At the end of a year and a half he became one of the engineering corps of the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Company, and after the grading work had been completed became connected with the Mobile & Great Northern (now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad) and was thus employed until the beginning of the Civil war.

For five months B. F. Porter served with the Barlow Rangers on the Gulf coast, when he was

detailed by John T. Milner, of Birmingham, Ala., to enter the service of the Southern & Northern Alabama Railroad. Proceeding into the coal regions of northern Alabama, according to his instructions, and in the interest of the Alabama Arms Manufacturing Company, he laid claim to some public lands in Jefferson county, and continued to look after this enterprise until the close of the war. In the meantime, when Wilson's army was traversing the northern part of Alabama, Mr. Porter was placed in charge of a supply train for General Forrest's forces, and continued to act thus as a conductor on the train until he was captured by the Federals at Demopolis, Ala., while endeavoring to save the rolling stock in his care from destruction at the hands of the Northerners. Ten days after his capture, however, General Lee surrendered, and he was paroled by Brigadier-General Winthrop.

Going to Greenville, Mr. Porter remained there for two years as assistant agent for the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, and in the spring of 1868 went to Selma, Ala., becoming conductor and superintendent of construction on the Selma & Gulf Railroad. Later he held a like office with the Western Railroad of Alabama, and after its completion, in 1871, was placed in charge of the construction of the Mobile & Birmingham. When thirty miles of the road had been finished, he was installed as a conductor of a passenger train, made the first run northward to Birmingham, and continued to act in this capacity for eighteen months. His next undertaking proved unfortunate, for he lost all of his means when the partly constructed Vicksburg & Nashville Railroad went into bankruptcy. Other reverses, also, were in store for him, for, while in his next position, engaged in superintending the repairing of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, he was stricken with smallpox, in December, 1872. For almost a month he had no medical attendance, and though he nearly died, his fine constitution brought him through the illness. Returning to Memphis, he accepted a position, as foreman of the track-laying department, with the Memphis & Paducah Railroad. Again he was laid low, this time with cholera, and he was removed twelve miles upon a hand-car to Memphis.

Upon his recovery he went to St. Louis, a more healthful locality, and thence proceeded to Grafton, Ill., where he was foreman of the work of quarrying stone used in the construction of the celebrated Eads Bridge. Two years later, desiring an entire change of occupation, he purchased a farm in Jersey county, Ill., and for more than a decade operated his homestead.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Porter sold his property and identified himself with the building of the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad. Arriving in this locality at the opening of the year 1887, he rapidly pushed the work forward, and at the end of six months the road was entirely ready for traffic. For eleven years thereafter he held the position of road-master of the line, which is forty-two miles long, with the Mesa branch, and connects with the Southern Pacific. During these eleven years he was absent from the road only nine days—a record rarely surpassed, and attesting his faithfulness. January 15, 1898, he was appointed acting superintendent of the road, and on the 1st of the following April was promoted to the general superintendency, his present position.

In 1866 Mr. Porter married Miss Mary E. Thomas, a native of Mississippi, and reared in Alabama. Three sons bless their union, namely, Walter Kidd, B. F., Jr., and Joseph R. Walter K., quartermaster's agent on the transport "Belgian King," in the United States navy, is now located in the vicinity of the Philippine Islands. B. F., Jr., is employed in the freight department of the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad, with his headquarters at Clifton.

One of the foremost organizers of the Arizona Mutual Savings & Loan Association, Mr. Porter holds the office of president of the same. He also is a member of the city board of trade and of the Maricopa Club, and is prelate of Phoenix Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., and belongs to the Order of Elks. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the county central committee. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

JUDGE JOHN H. LANGSTON.

This well-known probate judge was born in Mason county, Ill., February 13, 1874, and is a son of Joseph M. and Helen May (Whiteford)

Langston, natives of the same state and county. His father was for many years a farmer and horse dealer in Mason county, and subsequently removed to Sangamon county, Ill., near Springfield, where he conducted farming interests. Upon removing later into the city of Springfield, he became prominent in the affairs of the town, and served for many years as justice of the peace. His early aspirations were turned in the direction of law as a means of livelihood and outlet for ambition, and in due time he was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois. In 1896 he located in Phoenix, Ariz., and continued the practice of law. Subsequently his son, J. Henry, became a partner under the firm name of Langston & Langston. Mrs. Langston was a daughter of John Whiteford, a wealthy farmer of Mason county, Ill., who died at the age of seventy-nine. Mrs. Langston died in 1877, leaving three children, all still living, John Henry being the second oldest.

The early years of Mr. Langston were uneventful, and were spent in Mason county, where he received a good education in the public schools, supplemented by more extended study after the removal of the family to Springfield. As an independent venture he began to carry papers for the "Morning Monitor," and later worked up to the important position of business manager for the paper. As regards his life work, he early decided to follow the example of his father, and entered upon the study of law with E. L. Chapin, and was admitted to the bar June 10, 1896. For a time he practiced the profession at Springfield, and in 1899 removed to Phoenix, and entered into a law partnership with his father, the firm carrying on a general law practice, and receiving the patronage and appreciation due their painstaking and conscientious methods of conducting business. This partnership continued until our subject assumed the duties of his office.

In Springfield, in 1897, Mr. Langston married Bertha A. Magee, a native of Illinois. Of this union there are two children, Edwin Henry and Helen Evelyn. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Langston was nominated for the office of probate judge on the Democratic ticket, was duly elected, and is the present incumbent. He is a Knight of Pythias, and past chancellor of Per-



John H. Norton

cival Lodge, No. 262, Springfield, Ill., and a member of the Fraternal Army of America. He is also associated with the Mutual Protective League, and is president of the Phoenix Council No. 246. In the work of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Maricopa county he is actively interested and is also a member of the Jeffersonian Club.

JOHN H. NORTON

AND HIS MANY AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS VENTURES.

Although since 1885 a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., the territory of Arizona does not relinquish its claim upon Mr. Norton, for the links have been and yet are too close. Almost his entire mature life has been devoted to the development and furthering of Arizona's industries, and, needless to relate, it has resulted in mutual benefit. Although he suffered many vicissitudes, as is common to the frontiersman, yet he remembers those early days as among the best of his life, and never regretted casting his lot with the pioneers of Arizona.

Born in Milton, seven miles from Boston, Mass., in 1847, a son of Hubert and Mary Norton, his early years were chiefly spent in "the Hub" where he received a liberal high-school education. The attractions of the great west lured him beyond what was then considered the pale of civilization, and after spending a year employed as a clerk in Kansas he went to Colorado. At twenty-two years of age the ambitious young man embarked in business on his own account at Las Animas, Colo. In 1876 he started for the wilds of Arizona, and after traveling eight hundred and fifty miles from a railroad, by stage, reached Tucson where he spent a few months. Then he established the business and became a member of the firm of Norton & Stewart at Fort Grant, Ariz., where for several years they conducted a large store and handled government contracts for supplying the fort and other posts in the interior. The nearest town to Fort Grant at that time was Tucson, one hundred and twenty miles distant; but when the railroad was built that far, a station was established for and twenty-five miles from the post, at Willcox. Mr. Norton also had

contracts for carrying the United States mail, his route being seven hundred and fifty miles long; and the faithful manner in which he performed his duties won the admiration and esteem of everyone.

The condition of the territory at that time is vividly described in "Arizona and its Resources." In those early days the territory's business was necessarily conducted under great difficulties. Most of the merchants of the territory purchased their goods in San Francisco, and the freight charge from there to Fort Grant was eleven to twelve cents per pound. One large firm in Tucson sent ox trains to the western terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad, to haul goods purchased in the eastern markets, and it took a year for them to make the round trip. Mr. Norton quickly saw that New York was the proper place to buy his goods, and started east for that purpose. He took the stage at his store at Fort Grant, and after a ride of seven hundred and sixty miles reached Trinidad, Colo., then the terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad. Arrangements were immediately made with one of the large forwarding and commission firms there to forward to Fort Grant one hundred and twenty-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of freight as soon as it should arrive from New York, and he hastened on his journey to make the purchases. Concluding his business in the east he started on his return trip and reached Trinidad shortly after his goods had arrived there and been forwarded. Taking the stage again he rode to Fort Grant, and although it was Arizona he was glad to reach home. To show the difference between the freight charges then and now, the rate from New York to Trinidad was fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and eight cents per pound from Trinidad to Fort Grant. Upon the arrival of these eastern purchases at Fort Grant all of the officers and ladies of the post visited the store to witness the opening of the various lots of goods. Food supplies were quite different in those days from what is found today; canned goods had to be almost wholly relied upon, and all the vegetables obtainable were such as came in cans. Potatoes and cabbage were rare luxuries. A small "truck garden" was started about forty miles from Fort Grant, and when

the man arrived at the post upon his trips the all important question was not as to the prices he charged, but how to so divide the contents of the wagon as to make them go around and give all at least a few fresh vegetables. At that time Fort Grant was regimental headquarters, having seven troops of cavalry and the band. The troops were to protect the settlers against about six thousand San Carlos Apache Indians. Mr. Norton can hardly remember a year among the first ten that he was at Fort Grant when there was not an outbreak, and a great many of the Indians left the reservation. It then was the duty of the troops to go after and bring them back. The Indians were well fed and cared for by the government, but still they would periodically break out, and the troops were sometimes out seven to ten months trying to force them to return. Of course, during all this time, the settlers would be excited and very anxious. In 1881 Mr. Norton, when furnishing flour to the San Carlos Agency, had one hundred thousand pounds hauled by ox train; the Indians charged the train, killed five of the men and destroyed large quantities of the flour. They would take sacks containing one hundred pounds, open them, pour out about half of the flour, re-sew the mouth of the sack, tie half of the flour into each end of the sacks, throw them over the backs of their horses and start for their mountain fastnesses. As the troops followed and more and more crowded them they would throw off some of this flour to lighten the loads of their animals, and make it possible to travel faster; and they were trailed more than a hundred miles by the flour so thrown away. The claim for this damage was filed with the Government, and it was some eight years before the matter reached final adjustment and payment.

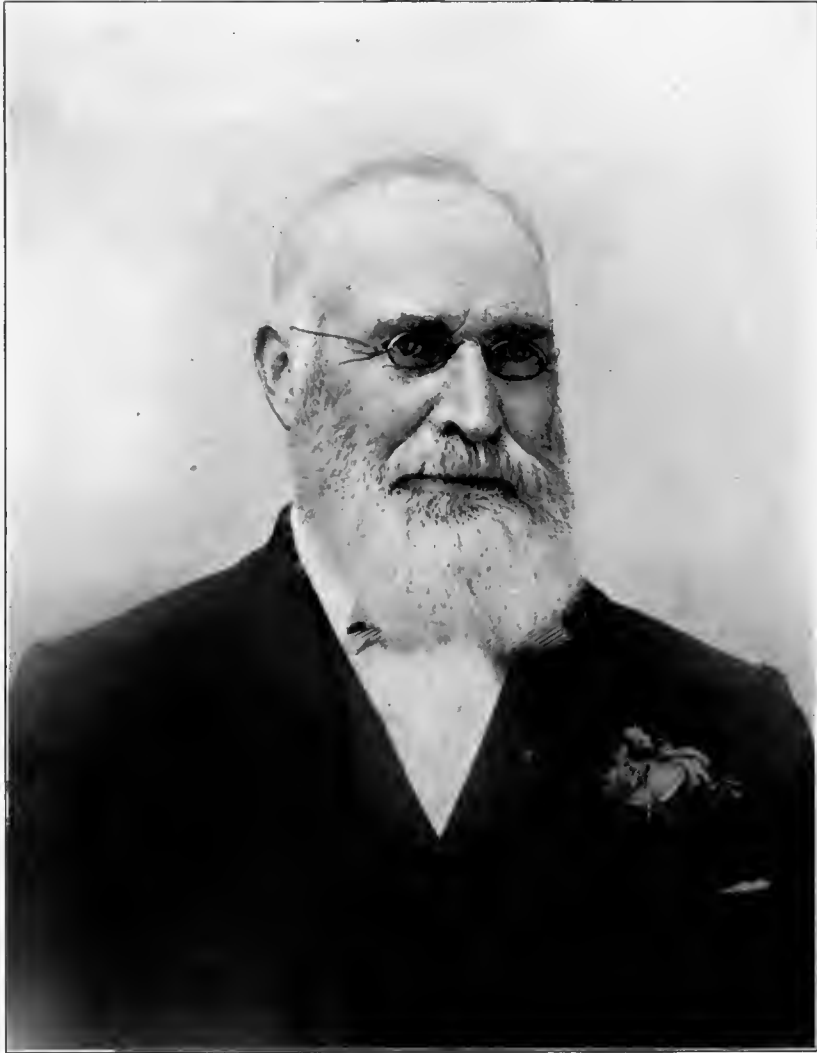
Large quantities of hay were annually cut in the Sulphur Spring valley, in which Fort Grant is located; this had always been done by hand, with hoes, scythes and sickles. But when Mr. Norton secured the contract to furnish hay to the government he had several mowing machines shipped from the East with which to cut it; they were the first such machines ever seen in this section; the freight which he paid upon even one of them would almost paralyze the farmers of today. But they introduced mod-

ern methods, and revolutionized the sickle cutting.

One of the great features of early Arizona days was the stage, as it offered the only means for travel and distributing the mails, except when done by horseback. This was gradually changed as the railroad was extended. And as these changed conditions gradually took place it was very freely predicted that the railroad would destroy the country; business was, for a time, reduced, as the large number of freighters and freight teams previously handling the carrying trade were laid off, but this was only temporary. There was less of lawlessness in the territory before than after the advent of the railroads, and civilization and crime came hand in hand.

The entire territory in those days was supported by the moneys disbursed by the government for supplies and the pay of troops at the various military posts. It would perhaps be hard to find any stronger illustration of the development along one line, the cattle industry, since 1881, than the fact that in this year Mr. Norton had to send to Chihuahua, Mexico, for a herd of cattle to furnish fresh beef to the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, while, today, there are nearly sixty thousand head of cattle shipped from this neighborhood each year. Such an undertaking to drive cattle from Chihuahua to San Carlos was very risky, as they had to pass through two hundred miles of the Indian country. Mr. Norton's brother, B. E. Norton, had just arrived from the east, and thought that to go for these cattle would be a nice trip, and furnish him with some new experiences, so he, in company with John H. Riley, a thorough cattle man of wide experience and now one of the largest cattle men of Colorado, started from Fort Grant. They were a month on the road to Chihuahua and three months driving the cattle up from there, and say that they shall never forget the experiences of those four months.

Soon after the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed through Arizona Mr. Norton, with his partner, Mr. Stewart, laid out the town site of Willcox, and the house of Norton & Stewart was founded at that place. They were the first mercantile establishment and erected the first



Cap & J. J. Vroom

building in the town. This was in the winter of 1881. Five years later the junior partner withdrew. Since that time the firm has been known as John H. Norton & Co. H. A. Morgan, the resident partner and general manager, has been connected with Mr. Norton since 1878, and is thoroughly trusted and relied upon. The business of the firm has grown with the town and increased with the development of the surrounding country; they now have branch stores at Pearce, Cochise and Johnson, each of them important and growing mining camps in the Dragoon mountains, and in the aggregate transact a large business each year. The Willcox store has a large trade, both wholesale and retail. In addition to the large and handsome building occupied in the chief business part of the town they have several commodious warehouses near the railroad, one of them being 40x100 feet. The financial responsibility and conservative management of this firm commend it to the commercial world. Young men cannot do better than emulate the example thus set before them. Mr. Norton, with his brother, B. E. Norton, owns a large stock ranch at Cedar Springs, which was the scene of the attack by the Indians upon the ox-train loaded with flour for San Carlos, in 1881, as has been mentioned above. Having early adopted the policy of importing thoroughbred Hereford bulls their stock is of extremely high grade, and the cattle bearing their brand, "N. N.," find a ready sale.

During the past five years Mr. Norton has moved to and made his home in the beautiful city of Los Angeles, and is connected in business there. He is president of the Bluewater Land & Irrigation Company of Bluewater, N. M. They have a dam sixty-five feet high at the mouth of the Bluewater cañon, impounding four thousand acre feet of water; also about sixty miles of fence and thirty miles of distributing ditches covering about four thousand acres of land. It is the intention to build the dam higher so that the balance of the land in the valley, some twenty-five thousand acres, may be brought under ditch. He is president of the Western Contracting and Construction Company and vice-president of the Norton-Drake Company, both of Los Angeles, and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, which has done

so much for Los Angeles and vicinity, making known to the world the resources of the famous fruit belt of Southern California. To all of these enterprises he gives more or less of his personal attention, and brings to his affairs all the vigor and acumen of a man in the prime of life. Since residing in Los Angeles he has, as first vice-president of the Jonathan Club, and by connection with many other social bodies, cultivated a host of friends.

Having accumulated a competency in his long and prosperous career Mr. Norton has of late years made numerous investments, and thus is deriving an income from mines, cattle, mercantile enterprises, etc. Perhaps one of the chief secrets of the success he has achieved has been his concentration of energy in the crucial early years of his career in the world of business. Though always an enthusiastic Republican, in national affairs, and often strongly urged to accept political preferment, he steadfastly has declined public honors, feeling that his business interests demanded his personal attention.

The marriage of Mr. Norton and Miss M. F. Van Doren took place in 1886; they have one daughter, Amy Marie, now eleven years of age, and it was largely for her sake and that she might have the best educational advantages, that her parents moved to Los Angeles, where the schools are unsurpassed.

CAPT. JOHN J. NOON.

Well known as one of the oldest residents of southern Arizona, Captain Noon was born in County Mayo, Ireland, July 27, 1828, and came to the United States with his parents, John and Mary (McManamon) Noon, when only six years old. The family located in Jennings county, Ind., where John J. received his education in the public schools, later attending the Jesuit College in Cincinnati. His otherwise uneventful youth was rendered interesting when he accompanied an elder brother, Patrick, on a trip through the south and west. On arriving in St. Louis in 1844 he heard Hon. Thomas Benton, the great statesman of Missouri, deliver one of his famous speeches. In the spring of the following year he returned to his home in Jennings county, Ind. Needless to say that after going out into the world for even this short

period, the surroundings and possibilities of Jennings county seemed circumscribed, and the youth determined to avail himself of the more remunerative activity of New Orleans. On the way he stopped and visited Andrew Jackson at the old Hermitage near Nashville, Tenn. Arriving in this southern city for a second time, he was employed by Augustus W. Walker, the great grain merchant of that city, and at the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1847, he joined the Second Ohio Regiment under Colonel Weller.

Owing to an accident received at New Orleans Mr. Noon did not immediately participate in the affairs of the Mexican war, but in May of 1847 again joined his regiment, then stationed at Vera Cruz, his reception by his comrades and the officers of the regiment being rendered particularly gracious on account of a letter given him by his former employer, Mr. Walker, to a nephew, General Walker, who was commissary-general under General Scott. After witnessing the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the United States guns, he was detailed with the quartermaster's train in the campaign against the City of Mexico, but the first day out was so seriously kicked by a mule that he was necessarily sent to a hospital in New Orleans. Upon recovering, the war being over, he at once sought the assistance of Mr. Walker, who, true to his former friendship, gave him a position in his establishment. The following year he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there, in February, 1849, married Margaret King, who was born in Ireland, and reared in Ohio. With his bride he started for Minnesota, but at the outset of the journey cholera broke out on the steamer and he was obliged to disembark at St. Louis and seek the seclusion of a hospital for four months. Subsequently he returned to New Orleans and bought some dray teams and engaged for a time in teaming and freighting.

In May of 1850 Captain Noon decided to try his fortune in the west, and boarded the steamer Alabama (his wife having returned to Cincinnati) and went, via Panama, to San Francisco. At the isthmus the steamer was detained for three months on account of the absence of coal, and they did not reach San Francisco until September 5, 1850. Covering a period of forty years

Captain Noon was engaged in mining and prospecting in California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, during which time he was successful and unfortunate by turns, but came out in the end the winner by a considerable majority. At one time he owned several good mining properties, and was at different times superintendent of mines for some of the large companies. During this period he was one of the founders and first settlers of Unionville, Humboldt county, Nev., and also of the towns of Austin and Belmont, and was one of the first to discover the Revelle district in Lincoln county, Nev. While prospecting at Tentic, Utah, he met a namesake, Dr. A. H. Noon. Captain Noon was interested in mines on Big Cotton Wood creek, which he later sold to Judge Bennett and others of Salt Lake City. He was one of the first settlers on Jordan creek in Idaho, where he had a fine and remunerative placer claim.

In 1879 Captain Noon and the doctor came into Arizona, where for ten years they were interested in mining at Oro Blanco, Pima county. In 1889 he started for Nogales, and on the way thither located the famous St. Patrick mine, twelve miles west of Nogales, which he later sold for \$20,000 cash. Arriving in Nogales with a burro train of rich ore, which he disposed of, he finally bought and located on a piece of land in the Santa Cruz valley adjoining the city. Since then he has successfully raised fruit for market, his land having been wonderfully improved and fitted out with all modern devices for the carrying on of a large fruit enterprise. The land is planted with about eight hundred trees bearing all manner of fruit, for which there is a ready demand. The property has been a source of violent litigation, and was formerly a grant from the Mexican government to several men, the title being hotly contested in the courts. Captain Noon was able to furnish proof of the first title given by Spain to Mexico, and so won his suit and retained his land. In these early and trying times he was a member of the committee of citizens known as the Nogales Protective Association. In 1893 his possessions were increased by the purchase of land adjoining on the south, which was laid out into lots and sold, and is known as Noon's addition.





A. J. Putwell

In all that has assisted in the present prosperity of the city of Nogales Captain Noon has been influential. He is especially interested in the matter of education, and has helped to render possible the fine school buildings and system that prevail here. He was active in securing the setting apart of Santa Cruz county, and served as the Republican mayor of Nogales for one term, and as councilman for one term. He is one of the well-known pioneers of Arizona, and has for years been a leading and representative Republican. Of the children born to Captain and Mrs. Noon three are living: Mary, who is the wife of Frank Lowden, of Walla Walla, Wash.; John, who is successfully plying a steamboat on the Yukon river in the Klondyke; and Dr. Nicholas K. Noon, of Nogales. George Noon died in Colorado. Mrs. Noon died in 1870.

A. J. PICKRELL.

Undoubtedly one of the best-posted men in Yavapai county on the subject of minerals and productive ore is Mr. Pickrell, superintendent of the Chicago Gold Mining & Milling Company. He is a practical geologist and mineralogist, besides being a business man of conspicuous executive ability, and his company could have found no one better suited to promote its interests.

Thirty-nine years ago A. J. Pickrell was born in the town of Deep Cut, Ohio, and when eight years of age he was taken to the south, where he grew to maturity, living in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. For some time he attended school at Iuka, Miss., and when seventeen years of age he started out to make his own way in the world. Going to Leadville, Colo., he devoted three years to prospecting and mining in that region, and thence went to Aspen, same state. There he became the owner of stock in the Della S. mine and several others, besides being one of the directors and stockholders in the Grand Union Mining & Milling Company.

At the time that the value of silver had so deteriorated, Mr. Pickrell came to Arizona and in the year of his arrival here (1894) took a lease and bond on the old Silver Trail mine on the Hassayampa river. After taking out consider-

able ore and more thoroughly developing it, he sold out to the Sundance Gold Mining Company. In 1896 he became interested in the Surprise group of mines, and was influential in getting organized the Chicago Gold Mining & Milling Company, of which he is a director and manager. A ten-stamp mill was erected and a large amount of ore has been taken out. It comprises gold, silver and lead, though chiefly gold, and about \$40 to the ton, on an average, is realized.

Personally, Mr. Pickrell is connected with several mining enterprises, more or less valuable. He owns and is operating a group of mines on Groom creek, now under bond and being well developed, these being known as the Midnight Test. They are producing a high-grade gold-bearing ore, of the free-milling quality. Another cluster of mines on Slate creek, which are in active force and which are owned by Mr. Pickrell, are the Little Kid mines, in which gold, silver and copper are found in paying quantities. The Little Kid group of mines has been transferred to the Gold & Copper Consolidated Mining & Milling Company, from which large quantities of rich ore are now being shipped and milled. Mr. Pickrell is manager of this company, and one of the largest stockholders. The veins containing the desired minerals vary from twelve inches to four feet in thickness, and the ore averages \$100 per ton—a remarkable showing. Three tunnels have been constructed, one being one hundred and fifty feet, another one hundred and seventy-five feet and the third three hundred feet long. His long experience in mining and the usual success which has attended his undertakings have caused him to be looked upon as an authority, and many times he has been employed to investigate and report upon mining property, both in Colorado and Arizona. Concentration of energy and purpose are among his notable characteristics and therein is found the secret of his success. Politically he is a Democrat.

GEN. R. ALLYN LEWIS.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Phoenix is General Lewis, the well-known territorial manager of the New York Life Insurance Company. 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 already brought to him a high degree of prosperity.

The General was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 6, 1867, a son of Andrew M. and Louisa (Ames) Lewis, the former a native of New York, the latter of Frederick, Md. On the paternal side he is descended from a prominent old French family, which, on account of political troubles, left France in the sixteenth century and removed to Ireland, locating in County Waterford, where they owned large estates. There our subject's great-grandfather was born. The grandfather, James M. Lewis, was also a native of the Emerald Isle, and was the founder of the family in America, taking up his residence in New York City. The Allyn family, to which our subject also belongs, was from Scotland and Wales. His maternal grandfather, Norman Ames, was a planter of Maryland and a soldier of the war of 1812. The General's parents both died in New York, where the father was engaged in the practice of law. In their family were three children, our subject being the second in order of birth.

Reared in New York, General Lewis was educated in private schools. He left school in 1885 and in 1887 came to Arizona. He was appointed assistant cashier in the banking house of Kales & Lewis, of Phoenix, but in August of the same year this firm was merged into the National Bank of Arizona, of which he was assistant cashier for seven years. In 1894 he resigned that position to become manager of the New York Life Insurance Company in connection with Howard C. Boone, but has been alone since 1895 as manager for Arizona with headquarters at Phoenix. In business affairs he has been eminently successful and now owns considerable property in Phoenix.

Here General Lewis married Miss Letitia McDermott, a native of Frederick, Md., and a representative of a family which was founded in that state over two hundred and fifty years ago. By this union have been born three children, namely: Andrew M., Marie and Eleanor. In 1889 our subject assisted in organizing the National Guard of Arizona, becoming a private of Company B, First Regiment, but he was soon

made first lieutenant, and for five years served as major of the Second Battalion of that regiment, also acting inspector general a part of the time. On the 1st of August, 1897, he was made adjutant-general of Arizona with the rank of brigadier-general, and was serving in that office when he retired from military affairs, August 1, 1898. He has also taken an active and prominent part in civic affairs, has represented the second ward in the city council, serving also as acting mayor. For three years he efficiently served as territorial bank examiner, and has exercised considerable influence in public matters. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and in times past has been a member of both the county and territorial committees. Socially he is a charter member of the Maricopa Club, director of Phoenix Country Club, and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is today one of the most prominent men of Phoenix and well deserves his popularity.

GEN. R. H. G. MINTY.

Though at least four generations of Gen. R. H. G. Minty's family have made honorable records in military circles, and though a flattering military life opened before him, he resolutely declined, seeking his career in railroading. However, when his country called him he loyally responded and nobly stood at his post of duty from the beginning until the end of the Civil war, thus earning his title. At first he was the commissioned major of the Second Michigan Cavalry, then was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Third Michigan, and later was made colonel of the Fourth Michigan. His distinguished services led to his being made brigadier-general and brevet major-general. As such he was honorably discharged when his country no longer required his presence on southern battle-fields. The government had so thoroughly tested his ability, however, and recognized his general merits to the extent that it was desired to retain him among its officers, and accordingly he was commissioned major of the Eighth Regular Cavalry, and then it was that he refused further military life, preferring the quiet pathway of a private citizen.

The father, paternal grandfather and great-

grandfather of General Minty were all of them officers in the British army. The father, Col. Robert Minty, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was a graduate of Sandhurst Military College, of England, and won his title in the British service. That he possessed marked ability is shown by the fact that he was appointed as judge advocate-general of Jamaica, and besides, he was a great traveler, visiting the chief places of interest in all parts of the world.

Born in County Mayo, Ireland, December 4, 1831, Gen. R. H. G. Minty had exceptionally fine advantages in his youth and accompanied his father in some of his extended travels to foreign ports. When only seventeen, he was commissioned as an ensign in the British army, and served in the West Indies and in Africa until 1853, when he resigned and came to America. For two years he lived in Canada, and in January, 1854, became connected with the Great Western Railway of that province. In 1856 he went to Detroit and held the position of assistant general freight agent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, as previously stated, he loyally went to the defense of the land of his adoption. At the close of the war he re-entered the employ of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and subsequently was with the Michigan Central. Later he was general superintendent of the Grand River Valley Railroad, and was the superintendent of construction on the Michigan Air Line. Afterward he was the general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; served in the same capacity with the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Transit Company's railways, and with the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, afterward was general manager of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad of Kentucky. Next he was made auditor, general freight and passenger agent, cashier and paymaster of the Montana Union Railroad. From 1897 to 1900 he was the auditor, general freight and passenger agent of the United Verde & Pacific Railroad, at the end of which period he resigned and became the fourth vice-president and secretary of the American-Mexican Pacific Railroad, now in process of construction. His home for three years was in Jerome, but now his headquarters and residence are in Tucson.

For years General Minty has been very active in Grand Army circles, and is very popular with his comrades. At present his membership is with Negley Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Tucson, and he has the honor of being the department commander of Arizona. He also belongs to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and is identified with the Masonic order. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has been a staunch adherent of the same. Religiously he is an Episcopalian, and in all of life's relations is thoroughly honorable, upright and worthy of respect. He is married and has two children, Courteney A., who is married and lives in Jerome; and Laura, wife of Walter C. Miller, who is manager of the large establishment of T. F. Miller & Co., of Jerome.

HON. SAMUEL BROWN.

Unlike many of the early settlers of the Salt River valley, Mr. Brown's life has always been associated with the changing and developing processes of the far west, and he is therefore more familiar than are most with the peculiar conditions existing in countries dependent upon artificial irrigation.

The early life of this prosperous business man and former member of the territorial assembly from Maricopa county, was an interesting one, and represents the successful efforts of a man who had many obstacles to overcome. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1852, and is a son of Jeffrey and Bertha (Braza) Brown, the latter a native of Mexico. Jeffrey Brown spent the greater part of his life as a captain upon the seas, and was himself a vessel owner. In 1848 he rounded the Horn and arrived in California in the days of gold, and thereafter made his home in the land of almost perpetual sunshine. In later life he removed from San Francisco to Los Angeles, where was eventually terminated his eventful life.

Samuel Brown was five years of age when his father removed to Los Angeles, and there he received the education afforded at the public schools. His boyhood days were saddened by the death of his father when he was but fourteen years of age, and, being the oldest child in the family, which had previously been entirely de-

pendent upon the exertions of the father, he was almost immediately introduced to the serious and responsible side of life. With the courage of untried youth he set to work to aid those so dependent upon his efforts. When nineteen years of age he decided to prepare for the future by learning the trade of blacksmith, and in Los Angeles, Cal., served an apprenticeship of five years. After completing his knowledge of blacksmithing he settled in Tempe, Ariz., in 1878, and was employed by C. T. Hayden in his blacksmith shop for several years. In 1883 he started an independent business, opening the shop for repair and general blacksmithing work which has since been successfully conducted.

In 1878 Mr. Brown married Bertha Gallardo, a native of Los Angeles, and of this union there have been three children, of whom one only is now living, Frances Brown. Mr. Brown has various interests aside from the immediate concern of his business, and has been prominently identified with the most important enterprises of his locality. He is a firm believer in the benefits of education, and his purse and influence have invariably been on the side of progress in this as in other matters. A Republican of the true blue kind, he yet has liberal views regarding the politics of office holders, and believes in voting for the best man regardless of the color of his politics. He was honored by the community by election as an assemblyman to the twentieth territorial legislature from Maricopa county, and served in a highly creditable manner for two years. During that time he introduced a bill which secured an extra appropriation for the territorial normal school, amounting to \$9,500. He is now serving his second term as a member of the city council of Tempe. For a number of years he has served as a member of the Tempe public-school board, and is now president of the board of trustees. Fraternally Mr. Brown is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the United Moderns, and is now president of the Spanish-American Alliance, a fraternal organization which has its headquarters at Tucson.

He is foremost among the citizens of this wonderfully prosperous town of Tempe, and his broad and liberal views, and unchanging interest in the general welfare, have won for him

the appreciation and good will of those who know of his great value as a worker for progress.

FRANK COX.

Prominent for more than two decades in the political and professional world of Phoenix, Frank Cox is known and honored, not only here, but throughout Arizona generally. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and his labors on behalf of the platform and party of his choice, and his zeal in the cause of the right and just, speak eloquently of the principles which actuate him in all of his relations with the public.

Mr. Cox is a great-grandson of one of the veterans of the Revolution, a Virginian of high standing. Ivy H. Cox, a grandson of this gentleman, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born and educated in Virginia. He entered the ministry, and was for eighteen years presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal conference of Western Texas, to which state he had removed in 1850. He also served as chaplain of a Texas regiment during the Civil war. He moved to California in 1868, living for several years in San Diego. Thence he came to Arizona, settling in the town of Florence, and turning his attention to the practice of law. He was a resident of Phoenix during the last twenty years of his life, where he took a very active part in political campaigns. His canvass of the territory in the interests of King Woolsey is still remembered. His wife was Miss Mary J. Cook, of Alabama. There were eight children as the result of this marriage, Frank Cox being the second son. He was born in Belmont, Tex., December 5, 1856. He attended Soule University, in Chapel Hill, Tex., and later continued his education in San Diego.

In 1873, when still a mere boy, he went into partnership with J. S. Harbison, and for two years conducted an apiary near San Diego. Being ambitious, he took up the study of law, and in 1879 located in Phoenix. Shortly after his arrival here, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Democratic central committee of Maricopa county, and in 1881 was elected clerk of the board of county supervisors. The same year witnessed his admission to the legal fraternity, and in 1884 he was elected district



John J. Rath

attorney. That he won the confidence of the people in this capacity is evidenced by the fact that he was re-elected three successive terms, thus serving from the beginning of 1884 to the close of 1892. Three times he was nominated for this position by acclamation, but his duties had been so arduous, and in many respects so distasteful, that he declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the fifth term, and has since devoted his attention to the general practice of law. He has been the general attorney for the Southern Pacific Company in Arizona for seven years, and is also the legal adviser of the Western Union Telegraph and the Wells-Fargo Express Companies, as well as of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railway Company. He was for some time a member of the law firm of Cox, Street & Williams, which later became Cox & Street. Mr. Cox was also associated in business with J. F. Wilson, now delegate to congress from Arizona, for about a year. On two occasions he was urged to become a candidate for delegate to congress from Arizona, but declined to do so, preferring to devote his attention to his large and growing practice. As a lawyer, he ranks among the strong men of the territory, and is, at this writing, president of the Territorial Bar Association.

Mr. Cox is identified with the Maricopa Club and is also a Mason of high standing, being a member of Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; Arizona Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.; Phoenix Commandery No. 3, K. T., and El Zaribah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was married, September 16, 1883, to Mrs Annie Boyd, a daughter of S. C. Reed, who was one of the early settlers on the Pacific coast.

JOHN J. RATH.

The town of Cochise, justly regarded as infantile when compared with the larger and older towns in Arizona, is representative of the locality in which its future is centered, in that it is in the first stages of a promising development but recently recognized by the world at large. Hither have come some substantial and far-sighted miners and commercial men, among them being Mr. Rath, who is not only hopeful of the mining possibilities in the Dragoon moun-

tains, but has backed his faith and good will by investing heavily in mining and other property, and acting in the capacity of chief improver of the settlement. In fact, it is difficult to understand how soon the various enterprises so successfully carried on by this enthusiastic pioneer would have developed had a man of like energy and enterprise not been at the helm.

Of German parentage, Mr. Rath was born at Queens, Queens county, Long Island, N. Y., March 25, 1870, and is a son of J. J., Sr., and Susie (Antz) Rath, who were born in Germany. Until his thirteenth year he remained at home and attended the public schools, and at this early age started out on his own responsibility to make an independent livelihood. For two years he found employment in Colorado, and then lived in California until 1893, when he settled in Arizona. At Bowie Station his perseverance was rewarded with the position of chief clerk for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which he held for four years, and was then transferred to Cochise, as station agent, remaining as such from 1897 to 1899. Upon being made postmaster and Wells-Fargo express agent he resigned his position with the railroad in 1899, and, while still retaining the latter-named positions, built up a large mercantile business, which he recently sold.

For the carrying on of his enterprises Mr. Rath built a fine large building, which is used as an hotel, postoffice and express office, and is fitted with all of the requirements of a first-class and extensive trade. The traveling public are glad to avail themselves of the fair treatment accorded them by the genial and obliging proprietor, whose integrity and sound commercial honesty are never questioned. As further evidence of his devotion to the public cause may be mentioned Mr. Rath's successful attempt to supply the town with water from a small works instigated by himself. He is now able to branch out somewhat in this line and is preparing to supply the railroad with water.

To Mr. Rath is due the distinction of having located the town of Cochise, for, long before a town was thought possible, he homesteaded the farm which is the present site, and gave to the Golden Queen Mining Company the ground upon which they erected their ten-stamp quartz mill. This was the beginning of the industries

here represented, since which time Mr. Rath has held out every possible inducement to the outside world to come here with their capital and brains, and help in the development of a section of wonderful promise.

In 1896 Mr. Rath married Lulu B. Olney, a daughter of Joseph and Agnes I. Olney, of Solomonville. Of this union there is one child, Edith, who is two years of age. Although a strict party man, and a Republican of indelible dye, Mr. Rath is not an aspirant for political honors. Rather he prefers to devote his entire time to his business and mining pursuits, and to a general supervision of the upbuilding of the town. He is regarded as one of the most enthusiastic of the advocates of the resources of Arizona, and his name will be inseparably associated with the rise, prosperity, and future history of Cochise and the Dragoon mountains.

HON. WILEY E. JONES.

Distinction fell to the lot of the subject of this memoir when he was just at the threshold of early manhood, for in 1886 he was honored by election to the legislature of his native state, Illinois, representing the Springfield district, and upon the expiration of his term was triumphantly returned by his political friends. In the session of 1889 he was the Democratic nominee for temporary speaker of the house, the youngest member ever thus honored in that state.

But now, turning backward a few pages in his history, it is ascertained that W. E. Jones is a son of J. W. and Polly A. (Wills) Jones, natives of Kentucky. The father was three years old when taken to Sangamon county, Ill., and there grew to maturity, becoming a well-to-do and respected farmer. The birth of his son, W. E., occurred near Springfield, October 19, 1856, and his boyhood was chiefly spent upon a farm. Supplementing his district school education by a course in the Springfield high school, and training for business in the commercial college there, he then determined to enter the legal profession, and studied under the direction of Hon. John M. Palmer. That distinguished statesman's name was placed before the house of representatives of the Illinois legislature for

the United States senatorship by W. E. Jones in 1889, the latter afterward being a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1896, at Chicago. The young man was admitted to the bar of his state in 1884, and, as previously stated, was a member of the legislature from 1886 to 1890, making an excellent record.

Having a strong desire to behold the great west, W. E. Jones went to the state of Washington, and after practicing his profession there for a short time came to Arizona. This was in 1892, and with good judgment he decided upon Graham county as the place of his abode. The same year he was elected district attorney, and so thoroughly pleased the public in his administration that he was elected again in 1894, in 1896 and in 1898. The last time he was absent, serving in the United States army, for he had enlisted in Company B, First Territorial Volunteer Infantry, and, indeed, had been influential in organizing the company, then being chosen as its first lieutenant. After serving for seven and a half months, he was mustered out at Albany, Ga., and returned home to resume his duties as district attorney, at Solomonville.

All local enterprises and industries find an earnest friend in Mr. Jones, who has invested from time to time in many of them. He owns some mining property, and, in partnership with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Phebe (Bozarth) Jones, a native of Sangamon county, Ill., owns the Jones House, a fine brick hotel building, erected in 1900, and well equipped in every particular. It is now considered the leading hostelry of Graham county, and one of the very best in the territory, and commands a large patronage from the traveling public, as well as local trade.

It certainly is totally unnecessary to state that Mr. Jones is an enthusiastic advocate of the platform of the Democratic party. Having formed the acquaintance of W. J. Bryan in Washington, D. C., early in the '90s, he was one of his strongest admirers and adherents thereafter. One of the delegates to the Chicago convention in 1896, where Mr. Bryan was nominated, he worked for him heartily in the succeeding election. Fraternaly Mr. Jones is a charter member of the Solomonville Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the same can be said of his connection with the lodge of Red Men at Tuc-



Steve Roemer

son, Ariz. We feel that he has deeply at heart the welfare of the great majority, and by his straightforwardness he has won the genuine regard of all who know him, here and wherever he has dwelt.

HON. STEPHEN ROEMER.

The enterprising town of Benson, with its unrivaled location and many business chances, numbers among its most faithful and substantial citizens Mr. Roemer, agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and for numerous building and loan associations.

Of German parentage, Mr. Roemer is possessed of the shrewd and thrifty habits which are engendered in the average German youth, and which invariably insure at least a competence in return for continued application to business. He was born in Bowling Green, Ky., February 18, 1869, and is a son of Gus and Mary (Dicke) Roemer, who were natives of Germany, and were farmers by occupation. They settled in Bowling Green after their marriage, and subsequently died in that place. Their son received a common-school education, supplemented by attendance at Ogden College. When quite young he entered the employ of a large jewelry firm, and was then engaged in the lumber business with his brother, Charlie Roemer, for four years. Upon emigrating to the west he lived in southern California for several months, and in 1895 came to Phoenix in the capacity of a messenger for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, between Ash Fork and Phoenix. In 1897 he became agent for the same company, with headquarters at Benson, which position he still holds.

As an evidence of his faith in the future of Benson and vicinity Mr. Roemer has taken up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and the same amount of desert land, and anticipates good results when the valley shall have been irrigated from the proposed artesian wells. At the present time he is not only agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, but for the Arizona & Southeastern Express Company as well. He is also local treasurer for six building and loan companies, three of which are in Denver: The Fidelity Savings Association, the In-

dustrial Building & Loan Association, and the Columbia Savings & Loan Association; one is in Los Angeles, the Providence Mutual & Loan Association; one in Tucson, the Arizona Savings and Insurance Company; and one in San Francisco, the Pacific Coast Savings Association.

The political career of Mr. Roemer has been a prominent one, and has reflected great credit upon party and representative. He is an unswerving adherent of the Democratic party, and in 1898 was secretary of the Democratic county committee. In 1900 he was regularly nominated and elected to the twenty-first legislature, which was the most important in the history of the territory. He was chairman of the committee on public expenditures and accounts, also member of committee on corporations, and the committee on county and county boundaries. He introduced the bill for the establishment of the Reform School at Benson, and it is said that without his strenuous efforts the institution would not have been secured for this place. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., at Phoenix; the Elks at Phoenix, No. 335, and the Knights of Pythias at Benson.

HON. GUSTAV HOFF.

During the period of his residence in Tucson, Mr. Hoff, former mayor of this city and ex-representative of the Arizona legislature, has witnessed the greater part of its upbuilding. His business ability and patriotism received early recognition, and after serving one term in the city council of Tucson, his name was brought forward by his Democratic friends, with the result that he was nominated and elected to the sixteenth general assembly of the territory. There he made a fine record, as was confidently expected, and introduced more bills than any other member of the house. As chairman of the ways and means committee, and as chairman of the special committee having in charge the funding act and also as one of the judiciary committee he rendered the people effective service, and met with wide-spread commendation. Among the numerous bills which he piloted through was that of the Australian ballot system, which became a law. Early in 1899 he was

elected mayor of Tucson, and perhaps the most momentous enterprise carried out in his term was the purchase of the plant now known as the city water-works. Many improvements were inaugurated, such as a new sewer system, the laying of cement sidewalks and the grading of streets.

After this brief resumé of what he has accomplished for the people, an outline of the personal career of Gustav Hoff doubtless will prove of general interest. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, his birth having taken place near the city of Driesen, December 7, 1852. The Hoff family is an old one in that locality, and his father, Charles F., was the only one of his parental household who came to America. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ernestine Korth, was born in the same vicinity—near Driesen, the daughter of a farmer. In his early manhood Charles F. Hoff was a miller, and after his arrival in this country he built a large Dutch wind-mill, for the grinding of corn, at Yorktown, Tex., and operated it during the Civil war. In 1855 he brought his family to the United States, and as stated, made his home in Yorktown for a number of years. In 1865 they returned to Germany, where they remained about two years, the father speculating in cotton and coffee, meantime. Then, once more, the family turned toward the setting sun, and as formerly, made the long voyage in a sailing-vessel, this time the trip consuming thirteen weeks. The father now devoted his attention chiefly to the cattle business, and in 1871 started with his herd along the Chisholm trail towards Abilene, Kans. Reaching Newton, which had been laid out, and promised to become a thriving town, he decided to locate there, and, having built a store (the third one erected in the place) commenced transacting a general merchandising business, and yet retained his interest in his cattle until 1874. Then, accompanied by his son Gustav, he went to Utah, and for one season engaged in freighting ore with mule teams from the Flagstaff mine and others in the Little Cottonwood cañon in Utah. In 1875 they went to San Bernardino, Cal., and then the father returned with Mr. Adams to this territory on a mining expedition. He died at the age of fifty-eight years, in Tucson, after having spent some time

in the mining regions of New Mexico and southern Arizona. His wife had died in Texas, and three of their children are still living in that state, namely: Julius W. (a merchant), Mrs. Emma Earl and Mrs. Lena Metz. Charles F. is the superintendent of the Sunset Telephone Company of Arizona.

As he was but three years old when the family first sailed to these shores, bound for Galveston, Tex., Hon. Gustav Hoff would have had only a very slight acquaintance with the German language had he not returned to his native land at the close of the Civil war here. While in Germany, however, he attended the gymnasium, or national school about two years, and the remainder of his education was obtained in private schools in Yorktown, Tex. As stated above, he had considerable experience on the western frontiers, crossing plains and mountains, and becoming familiar with life in many phases. From 1874 to 1877 he continued in the freighting business in San Bernardino and vicinity, and for the three years which followed was a clerk in the wholesale house of Hellman, Haas & Co. In 1881 he came to Tucson for the German Fruit Company, and at the end of nine months entered the employ of C. Seligmann & Co., remaining with their successors, A. Goldschmidt, until the business was closed up. Then as a member of the firm of Hoff Brothers, he carried on a merchant brokerage business for a year, after which he became a traveling salesman for the grocery department of L. Zeckendorf & Co. In 1892 he entered into partnership with A. V. Grossetta and L. G. Radulovich and established the Tucson Grocery Company, dealing in wholesale and retail lots. They have built up an extensive trade, and in 1897 entered into another enterprise, the Tucson Hardware Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Hoff also has mining investments and from the time of the organizing of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association has been its secretary. A member of the Board of Trade, he has acted as treasurer of the same since it was organized. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being past master workman of Tucson Lodge No. 1, and now is the grand receiver of the grand lodge of the order in Arizona and New Mexico. More-



James Reilly

over, he belongs to the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, is associated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Uniform Rank of that order; is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Spanish-American Alliance, and the National Union. For years he has been a member of the county central Democratic committee, and is an ex-chairman of that body. One of those most active in the forming of the A. O. U. W. Hall Association, he was chosen as its secretary at the start, and is yet serving in that capacity.

In Los Angeles the marriage of Mr. Hoff and Miss Alice A. Ford, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., was solemnized September 11, 1880. They are the parents of four daughters and one son, namely: Mamie, Pearl, Clara, Florence and Louis. The eldest daughter, Miss Mamie, has made an excellent record as a student, and is a graduate of the University of Arizona. The family stands high in social circles of Tucson, and the children are being given good advantages.

JUDGE JAMES REILLY.

Of all the interesting lives and personalities which have matured in the midst of the west, and eventually found their way to the erstwhile glittering possibilities of Tombstone, the silver dream of a departed multitude, none has embodied in his wanderings and occupations more of adventure, romance and courage than has characterized the upward struggles of Judge Reilly.

A native of the north of Ireland, Judge Reilly was born in county Caven in 1830. His father, who was ambitious for larger fields of activity, left home when his son was four years of age, and came to the United States in search of a desirable location for the family. His patriotism for his adopted country was the means to his end, for he was killed in Texas while participating in the revolution, in the battle of San Patricio, in 1836. The mother and three children left Ireland in 1849 and settled in New York City. The eldest son in the family, Luke, had gone to California in 1847 and afterward died in Australia. In the summer of 1849 the next to the youngest of the children, James, who was then nineteen, entered the United States

army and served for ten years. He was sent to Texas and won distinction through fighting the Indians in Texas and New Mexico under Generals Harney and Twiggs, and was raised through all the non-commissioned offices to the rank of sergeant-major. After his discharge at Fort Hudson, Tex., in August of 1859, he engaged in the freighting business in Texas, and bought an outfit of mules and wagons for the purpose. In September of 1860 the Indians appropriated his mules at Beaver Lake, Tex., and, somewhat disillusioned regarding the prospects of life in the great wilderness of a state, he decided to go west. In company with Messrs. McCoombs, Walker, Chalmers, and Rooney, he included his freighting outfit in the eighteen teams and wagons belonging to the party, and which were loaded for the sutler at Fort Buchanan, Ariz., and crossed the plains to their destination. Mr. Reilly had previously visited Arizona in 1857 as a soldier, as escort of Captain Pope, United States army topographical engineers, in charge of an expedition for boring for artesian water, on the Staked Plains and in New Mexico.

On arriving at Fort Buchanan Mr. Reilly was left entirely alone, as his companions across the plains returned to Texas to join the Confederate army in the Civil war, which had just been declared. He remained at the fort and continued his former occupation of freighting, his course being between the fort and Magdalena. Here, as in Texas, he suffered from depredations on the part of the Indians, who seemed to entertain a fondness for mules, at which second loss he disposed of the remaining wagons and went out of the freighting business. From a major of the Sonora army in Mexico he rented lands and a mill in Santa Cruz, and there raised wheat and corn and operated the mill for a year. Owing to an encounter with a citizen of the place in which Mr. Reilly was obliged to terminate the citizen's career, he was put in jail, tried, and sentenced to four years' banishment to Lower California. Although an exile, he was permitted to engage in any desired occupation, which happened to be mining, and to which he turned his attention until 1866. In the meantime he was obliged to keep the governor informed as to his whereabouts.

Upon arriving in Arizona in the latter part of 1866, having made the journey up the gulf and by way of the Colorado river by steamer to Yuma, he went to work in the Wickenburg mines. In the spring of 1867 he drove a team for Louis St. James, freighting between La Pass and Prescott. He also worked in the mines at Wickenburg for a short time, and in 1868 went to Bradshaw, Ariz., prospecting and working for wages in the mines. In the fall of the same year he went to La Pass, and cut wood on contract for six months, and then went to Yuma in the fall of 1868. While there he engaged in the hotel business with a Mr. Bradley, but soon discontinued it, and engaged in the mercantile business and contracting for the supply of wood at Fort Yuma and Yuma Depot. As a contractor for the provisions of the troops at Fort Yuma he was fairly successful for about three years and in the mean time had been studying law. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of Yuma county and admitted to the bar.

The journalistic career of Judge Reilly was commenced in 1878 when he published the Yuma "Expositor," a periodical removed to Phoenix about a year later, and there continued for a year, when it passed into other hands. In the mean time he had been accumulating a library of over three hundred law volumes, which he took with him upon removing to Tombstone in 1880. Here, from a comparatively small beginning, he was eventually rewarded for having chosen this as his permanent abiding place, the goal having of course been intercepted at times by downs as well as ups. In 1880 he was appointed justice of the peace, and he is also a notary public. In 1863, in Phoenix, he married Miss Nicolasa Ruiz, who is a native of California and of Mexican parentage. Covering a period of twenty-six years of law practice, twenty-one of which have been passed in Tombstone, he has gathered together a splendid library of one thousand and five hundred volumes, which is a special matter of pride with this earnest student of affairs and legal science. In his practice a specialty is made of the laws governing mining, in the expounding of which he is one of the authorities in the territory. In other ways an admirable citizen and friend, he is an integral part of the present solidity of Tombstone, a man

of strong character and distinct individuality, whom to know is to respect.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. LOVELL.

The life of Judge Lovell has been an interesting one, and furnishes many evidences of the power of mind and determination over adverse and even discouraging circumstances. As a member of the Tucson bar he has proved his worthiness to be numbered among the most capable and enterprising of the exponents of legal science in the territory.

A native of Muhlenberg county, Ky., Judge Lovell was born November 5, 1836, and is a son of Ira J. Lovell, who was born in Logan county, Ky. The paternal grandfather, Michael, was a native of Maryland, on the Chesapeake, and early settled in Kentucky, where he eventually died. His son, Ira, followed his example, and was a farmer during the years of his activity. In 1852 he undertook the journey across the plains, and settled near San Jose, Cal., where he died in 1897, at the age of eighty-six years.

The mother of Judge Lovell was formerly Ann Laurette Campbell, and was born in Muhlenberg county, Ky. The ancestry of the Campbell family is Scotch, and the great-great-grandfather, Alexander, was born in Scotland, and upon emigrating to America settled in what is now Kentucky, where he engaged in farming. The great-grandfather was born on his father's farm, and was also a farmer, as was the next in succession, William C., the paternal grandfather. William C. Campbell served with distinction in the war of 1812, as an officer in the Kentucky Line. The Campbells were all members of the Methodist Church, and were people of high moral and intellectual character. Mrs. Lovell was a niece of Col. Hugh McNary, who formerly lived in Columbia, S. C. In 1824, when Lafayette last visited the United States, Colonel McNary, as colonel of the South Carolina troops, escorted him from the line of North Carolina to Columbia, S. C., and, after the celebration, across the Georgia line. At that time Mrs. Lovell was on a visit to Georgia, and was one of the party of fifty little girls that walked before the general, strewing flowers in his path-

way. Mrs. Lovell died in California in 1890. She was the mother of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are now living, Judge Lovell being the oldest in the family.

The first event of importance in the life of William M. Lovell was when he went, in 1850, to Saline county, Mo., where, with his parents and seven of the children, he assisted in the preparations for crossing the plains to California. At the end of eighteen months was enacted a scene so familiar in the early days, and which from the distant present is viewed with so much of the romantic environment. In the large train that wound its way through the sparsely settled country were many ox-teams and wagons, and the caravan was enlarged by the presence of cattle which were driven the whole distance. After five months and fifteen days they arrived in San Jose, Cal., on October 1, 1852, and during the following years William assisted his father in the improvement of his farm of several hundred acres in the Santa Clara valley.

In 1858 Mr. Lovell started out on a prospecting tour up the Frazier river to British Columbia, and upon his return, in the fall of the same year, entered the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then began the study of law with Judge Archer, at San Jose, and was admitted to the bar of California in 1863. Subsequently for eighteen years he engaged in the practice of his profession with Judge Archer, at San Jose, and also served for three terms as district attorney of Santa Clara county, Cal. In 1878 Mr. Lovell became interested in mining in Yavapai county, Ariz., and in 1882 located in Tucson, where he engaged in the general practice of law, and also continued his mining enterprises. For two terms he served as district attorney of Pima county, and had previously served as deputy district attorney for the same length of time. In 1892 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the seventeenth council of the legislature, and during the time of service introduced measures of importance to the territory.

At San Jose, Cal., Judge Lovell was united in marriage with Mildred L. Welch, who was born in Holt county, Mo. Of this union there

are four children, viz: Gussie, who is now the wife of Gen. L. H. Manning, of Tucson; Laurette, Mrs. W. E. Francis, of Tucson, who is an artist of prominence in the territory, and who, during the World's Fair at Chicago, was honored by being appointed lady commissioner; Lawrence Archer, who is superintendent of the L. H. Manning Company, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Ira Welch, who is a graduate of the Tucson high school. Mr. Lovell is variously interested in the affairs of his adopted city, and is one of the most enterprising and enthusiastic advocates of the benefits to be derived from association with this wonderful territory of prominence. He is a member of the Territorial Bar Association and is recognized as among the stanch Democrats of Arizona.

GEN. HERBERT F. ROBINSON.

Much of the time for the past eleven years Gen. H. F. Robinson, of Phoenix, has taken a prominent part in the Arizona National Guard, and with just pride in this grand body of military men, often has participated in reviews and maneuvers. In March, 1890, this patriotic descendant of a worthy hero of the Revolutionary war enlisted as a private in Company B, First Arizona Infantry, and April 27, 1891, was made second lieutenant of that company. A year later, April 15, 1892, he was appointed to serve on the staff of Governor Irwin, as inspector of small-arms practice, his rank being that of captain. However, by an amendment to the code in 1893, the rank was changed to that of a major. After five years of service in that capacity at his own request, in August, 1897, he was placed upon the retired list. August 5, 1898, he was commissioned by Governor Murphy as adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and for the past two years he has maintained an office for the transaction of his military affairs, at his own expense.

The great-grandfather of this popular young officer was Isiaah Robinson, who enlisted in a Connecticut regiment and served in the war for independence. He was of English descent, a native of the Nutmeg state, and a pioneer farmer of Vermont. In that state occurred the birth of his son, Dr. Daniel Robinson, grandfather of

the general. He was a student of that celebrated pioneer physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and after practicing his profession in Bennington, Vt., for some years, removed to Wisconsin. This event took place in 1846, when the state was but little improved, but long prior to his death he was in the possession of a good practice in Manitowoc county, Wis.

The parents of our subject are Henry M. and Anna A. (Fulwiler) Robinson, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, whose birthplace was in the town of Mexico, resided in Wisconsin from 1846 until after the close of the Civil war and now lives in Indianapolis, Ind. He has been a commercial traveler most of his mature life, and now is retired from business. During the Civil war he served in the First United States Mechanics Fusileers until the regiment was mustered out. His wife, who was a native of Shippensburg, Pa., died in the Centennial year, in Illinois. Her family is a very old one in the Keystone state, as it was founded there in 1740 by a German, John Fulwiler. His son Abraham, and grandson John Fulwiler, father of Mrs. Robinson, were born in Pennsylvania, the latter in Perry county. He was an iron foundryman and after removing to Lexington, Ill., as he did in his prime, he was a merchant, until his death. Of the three surviving children of Henry M. and Anna A. Robinson, W. H. is manager of the Phoenix Trust Company and Mrs. J. C. Sartelle lives in Chicago, Ill.

Gen. H. F. Robinson was born June 7, 1865, in Lexington, McLean county, Ill., and was reared in that state and in Wisconsin. Having completed his studies in the Milwaukee high school, at the age of fourteen he became a book-keeper, and later turned his attention to the manufacturing of maps. In 1895 he joined the surveying corps of the St. Paul Railroad, and was employed in western Iowa and northern Wisconsin until 1887. Since the year mentioned he has resided in Phoenix, for some time being employed by companies engaged in the laying out of canals on the northern side of the Salt river. After being an assistant for a period, he became chief civil engineer of the work, and is still holding that position. All of the canals in which he was interested have been consolidated

under the management of the Arizona Water Company. For eighteen months he superintended the construction of the city water-works of Phoenix, and has executed many other contracts along the line of civil engineering.

Politically General Robinson is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Society of the War of 1812 of Ohio, and the Sons of the American Revolution. In fact, he organized the local society of the last-named order, and was its president for three terms, or until he resigned. That he stands high in his profession is indicated by his having been called to the secretaryship of the Arizona Society of Civil Engineers, which office he now holds. He built a pleasant modern residence at No. 522 North First avenue, and the lady who presides over its hospitalities possesses an excellent education and is as popular in society as is her husband. Prior to their marriage, which took place in this city, she bore the name of Lida Parce. She was born in Michigan, and finished her literary education at Albion College.

WALTER J. N. McCURDY.

The flourishing town of Nogales, with its possibilities of growth, and varied commercial and other interests, would seem to hold special inducements for young professional men who look forward to the future with enthusiastic expectations. As a member of the legal profession, Mr. McCurdy has so far found his surroundings of a particularly pleasing and remunerative nature, and his special aptitude for, and sound understanding of, the law have won for him a large patronage and a host of friends. In January, 1901, he formed a law partnership with William J. Ekey, under the firm title of McCurdy & Ekey.

Until seven years of age Mr. McCurdy lived at Osceola, Mich., where he was born January 8, 1875. His parents, James and Helen (Prescott) McCurdy, took their young son to the far west, where, in Sacramento, Cal., he received a substantial home training, and an excellent education in the public and other schools. Following a long and earnestly cherished inclination, he began the study of law with the law firm of Al-



Ed. Williams

exander, Miller & Gardner, and was admitted to practice at San Francisco, Cal., in 1897. For a year he practiced law in that city, and then came to Nogales, opened an office, and started in a general law practice. In addition to the outside work which commands his attention, he is the attorney for P. Sandoval & Co., bankers.

In politics a Republican, Mr. McCurdy is actively interested in local matters, and was secretary for the Republican county central committee for one year. He is a member of the McKinley and Roosevelt League, and is secretary of the same. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 95, at San Francisco. Like all who live in the mining districts of Arizona, he is interested in the prolific outpouring of valuable ore, and has prospected to a considerable extent. He has the pluck and determination to overcome any reasonable obstacle that may come his way, and the pleasing personal traits of character which so greatly aid in the accomplishment of all purposes.

JUDGE EBENEZER WILLIAMS.

A criminal lawyer of recognized erudition and profound legal research, Judge Ebenezer Williams, a member of the bench and bar of Nogales, has a reputation extending beyond the confines of his resourceful little town, and may be said to belong to the territory in general as well as to the bi-national city.

A native of Pittsburg, Pa., Judge Williams was born October 3, 1830, and is a son of Ebenezer and Margaret (Jones) Williams. His youth was fortunately surrounded with excellent educational advantages, and culminated with the training received at Allegheny College. While still a youth he had decided upon the profession which should engage his mature years, and as a preliminary entered the office of George P. Hamilton, attorney, and in due time was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the United States court. For a time he practiced in his native city, and in 1860 went to the present site of Minneapolis, Minn., which was then but a sorry prediction of its present prominence among the cities of the country. With the breaking out of the war he returned to

Pennsylvania, and enlisted in the One Hundred and First Volunteer Infantry as first lieutenant, under command of the old war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew Curtin. After the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines he was breveted major, and as a member of the army of the Potomac, participated in all of the important battles, as aid to General Wessels.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Williams returned to Pittsburg, and continued the practice of law until 1880, at which time he removed to the far west and practiced for two years in San Diego, Cal. His first association with the territory of Arizona began in 1884, when he settled in Mohave county, and practiced law in Mineral Park. His ability received early recognition, for he was soon elected district attorney for Mohave county, and held the position for two years. After a subsequent short residence in San Diego, he came to Nogales, in 1891, and opened a law office. His various duties included that of city attorney, and attorney for the Nogales Building & Loan Association. In the fall of 1897 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Pima county, but relinquished his position when the separation of Pima and Santa Cruz counties occurred in March of 1898, preferring to remain in his own county. At the time Governor Murphy appointed him probate judge and first superintendent of schools for the new county of Santa Cruz.

Judge Williams is one of the most substantial of the citizens of Nogales, who have demonstrated an abiding faith in its ultimate rank among the largest and most enterprising cities of the territory. His career is a matter of pride to all who are associated with him in whatsoever capacity, and his numerous claims for recognition are based upon the possession of those attributes which insure lasting good to the community of which he is a member. He has a perfect command of the Spanish language, and is one of the most delightful as well as forceful extemporaneous speakers in the territory. The readiness with which he can comply with a request for a speech, upon a multitude of subjects, has aroused the wonder and admiration of the public men with whom he is associated in different parts of the territory. An instance is cited when he was called upon to reply to the word

Rebekah, at the reception of the Grand Lodge in Tucson of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at which time he went upon the platform without any previous preparation, and delivered an eulogy that was afterwards widely printed, and mentioned with many expressions of appreciation and wonder. Judge Williams has at his command an extensive vocabulary, a ready and fine wit, and an elegance of expression, which is convincing, pleasing, and altogether acceptable.

Fraternally Judge Williams is associated with Masonic Lodge No. 240, at Sonora, Mexico, also is a member of the Odd Fellows, and noble grand of Lodge No. 9, at Nogales; past grand secretary of the Territorial Grand Lodge, and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Nogales. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. While a resident of Pittsburg he married Miss Jane Gallaher, of that city. They have had three children, viz., Ross, deceased; Bertha, deceased, and Brady, at home. Judge and Mrs. Williams are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

COL. CHARLES S. CLARK.

The many and oftentimes complicated legal affairs of Tombstone have a capable and erudite adjuster in Charles S. Clark, who has resided within the boundaries of this interesting town since 1879. To no one are the early successes which made the founding of the city possible, and the later vicissitudes which robbed it of its prestige among the great mining centers of the country, more familiar than to Mr. Clark. Nor have any clung more persistently and faithfully to their belief in a city of substantial growth, which should replace the magic building of the rapid seekers after wealth. At first a speculative and experimental miner, Mr. Clark grew in rapid favor in the midst of his new surroundings, and in 1884 was appointed postmaster of the town of his adoption. After five years he turned his attention almost entirely to the practice of his profession, and has been amply rewarded for his conscientious and painstaking work by the patronage and appreciation of his fellow citizens.

The greater part of his life Mr. Clark has spent in rugged and unconventional parts of the world, and many interesting adventures have been added to the list of his remembrances. Like

several of his townsmen, he came originally from New York state, where he was born at Oswego in 1833. His parents, Eli and Christina (Van Olinda) Clark, were also born in New York, where they spent the greater part of their lives. Fortunate in educational advantages, their son received his training at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1849, subsequently entering Union College, in the regular course. The adventure which has been of frequent occurrence in later years began in 1852, at which time he started on an expedition to Central America, with Colonel Blanco, and remained there in the midst of many exciting details until the capture and execution of Colonel Walker in 1856. While on the Pacific coast he made many trips to Panama, New Orleans, and other points in filibustering expeditions and had many hairbreadth escapes.

In 1853 Mr. Clark undertook a trip to the northwest Hudson bay and Yukon region, and lived in the frozen arctic north for thirteen months. Upon returning, he studied law with an uncle, Chauncy Clark, at Sodus, N. Y., but went to Wyandotte, Kans., in 1857, remaining there a few months. While in Kansas he attained to political prominence, and was elected to the territorial legislature from Allen county. In April of 1861 he was delegated by the citizens of Allen county to raise a regiment of cavalry of the First Kansas Volunteers, known as Clark's Battalion, of which he was put in command, and during a part of the service was with Canby's forces in New Mexico. He later served on the court-martial at Leavenworth for eight months, and for six months was under Gen. Tom Ewing in Missouri. Upon being ordered south he participated in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., by General Steele, and at the time commanded a brigade under General Davidson. He later joined the expedition to Mexico, and as a member of the Red River expedition met General Price at Panola. He also commanded a regiment of cavalry at Devall Bluff, Ark.

After his discharge from the service, in March of 1865, Colonel Clark located in Franklin county, Kans., and engaged in the interesting occupation of milling flour, and also ran a saw-mill. He was also general manager of the railroad from Paola to Leroy, in Kansas, and



James M. Sanford

through this transaction became the loser of \$50,000. Somewhat disillusioned as to further residence in Kansas, he located at Longview, Tex., on the Texas Pacific and the International and Great Northern Railroads, and was variously interested in the milling and lumber business and in the practice of law. For a time he was attorney for the Great Northern Railroad. In 1878 he sought the possibilities of Arizona, and in 1879 located in Tombstone. In addition to the responsibilities incurred through his legal practice, he has ever been vitally interested in the undertakings of the Democratic party, and in 1891 was elected to the legislature and was speaker of the house.

Mrs. Clark was formerly Henrietta Bertrand, daughter of Joseph H. Bertrand, of Kansas. She is the mother of two daughters: Lorrie, the wife of T. W. Brown, of Tombstone, and Nellie, married to Thomas Edson Tarbell, also of Tombstone. Colonel Clark is fraternally associated with the Masons in Kansas, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Tombstone. In 1900 he was elected to the Grand Lodge and has been financier of the local lodge for thirteen years. He was for some time commander of the Burnside Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the substantial and reliable men of Tombstone, and stands in the front ranks among the members of his profession.

JUDGE JAMES M. SANFORD.

The settings which necessarily go hand in hand with the narrative of the life of Judge James Monroe Sanford are prolific of historical and romantic suggestions, which range in their extent and variety from the very early settlers along the New England coast, through the once peaceful shades of Arcadia, immortalized by Longfellow, into the realms of the horror-laden days of witchcraft. More modern but yet more interesting are the journeys of the present-day Sanfords, their associations with the awakening of the different parts of America from the primeval sleep, that had only been lightly disturbed by the tread of the fleet-footed Indian and the tramp of the buffalo herds. Of the daring men who penetrated the wilds of Arizona in the beginning of the '60s, few remain to tell

the tale of their conflict with the dangerous and law-ignoring element, and their subsequent conquering of the same.

Arriving here in the winter of 1861-62 from Sacramento, Cal., Judge Sanford is the oldest resident of Arizona north of the Gila river and east of Fort Mohave. The family is of English descent and was first represented in America by three brothers, one of whom settled in South Stonington, Conn., another in Virginia, and the third settled in Illinois while it was yet a territory. The original name was Sandford, but as the brothers sailed for this country the purser of the vessel inadvertently changed the name to Sanford, and as such it has since continued. Judge Sanford is descended from the Stonington branch, the members of which were prominent in the early history of Connecticut, and from which also comes William Sanford of California.

On the maternal side there is the old Puritan stock of Salem, Mass., with their strange and unyielding austerity, and their cherished belief in witchcraft. In fact, up to the time of Judge Sanford's mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Wooliver and was a daughter of Caleb Wooliver, there still remained a lurking belief in the horrible prevalence of human witches. The Wooliver family originated in Germany. Caleb Wooliver was born in the Dutch colony of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was reared in the Dutch colony of Albany, N. Y., and enlisted in the Revolutionary war, but before the close of hostilities was taken back to Halifax as a prisoner of war. Subsequently he settled in Nova Scotia and married a Miss Hunt. Judge Sanford's father, James Sanford, was born in New Brunswick, and spent his life in the regions around the bay of Fundy.

James Monroe Sanford was born in Nova Scotia November 21, 1821, and was educated in the town of Douglas. From a long line of ancestors similarly gifted he inherited a genius for the mechanical side of things, which was early developed and turned to practical account. In 1844, at the age of twenty-three, he was seriously handicapped by uncertain health, and, having expended several hundred dollars on doctors without any help, he was finally fortunate in falling under the successful treatment

of Dr. Shutliff, of Brooklyn. In accordance with the doctor's suggestion he traveled extensively through Canada and the northeast states, and was greatly benefited. In 1847 he went to St. Louis, and was employed on a contract for the construction of the officers' quarters at Fort Jefferson. In 1849, with a large train of emigrants bound for California and the gold fields, he started overland from Cooper's Ferry. Upon locating in Sacramento he engaged in building and contracting, and in placer mining at Weaverville. He was identified with the early history of Sacramento and got out some of the timber for the first buildings in the town. In 1850 he went to Yuba and located some claims at Long Bar, from which he took out \$1,200 in a few weeks. After six months of successful work there, he went to Doneville, on the Yuba, at Little Rich Bar, where he located claims that enabled him to leave the district with a fair supply of gold dust, of which he had enough to make him quite weary before he reached his journey's end. He made the trip on horseback. A Mr. Zumwalt, who made the same trip, had his mule loaded exclusively with gold dust. In search of a desirable location Judge Sanford purchased teams at Marysville, and traveled over the Sacramento bottom, settling in 1851 upon a farm in what is called the Sutter Pocket. Three hundred and sixty acres were entered, on which he began to farm and raise fruit, remaining there for eleven years, when the property was disposed of for \$5,500.

A change of location was effected in 1861, when, during the latter part of the winter, Judge Sanford settled in Needles, on the Arizona side, and, in partnership with John Brown, of San Bernardino, built the first ferry-boat on the Colorado river, at Fort Mohave. A subsequent undertaking was the management of a farm on Cottonwood Island in the Colorado river, but he objected to the Pinte Indians gathering his crops, and removed down on the Verde in Yavapai county. There he helped to establish a settlement near the famous Camp Verde military post. He had zealously petitioned General Wright, of San Francisco, to send troops for the protection of the settlers in the Colorado valley, but they did not arrive until he had located on the Verde. In this district he again took up

farming, but again the Indians molested to such an extent that the settlement was broken up. After the Indians had ruined his prospects there, he settled in Prescott, then but little more than a town site. Here he started the first saw mill and turned out lumber for the erection of the buildings. Incidentally he had a little ranch on the Granite creek and engaged in horticulture, but the frost proved a formidable rival, and destroyed the fruit. For twenty-four years he remained in Prescott, and during that time handled immense quantities of lumber, and for ten years had the monopoly of making chimneys, his mechanical skill contriving many excellent devices for improving draft and disposing of smoke. In Prescott also he attained considerable popularity as a nurse, for which he was well prepared by reason of his extended experience in nursing the soldiers returned from the Mexican war. Many times in the west he was called upon to officiate in severe cases, especially where amputation of a limb was necessary and good treatment essential. In 1881, when the Santa Fe Railroad was being constructed from Albuquerque to Needles, he was engaged at different camps along the route in furnishing lumber for the camps.

In the fall of 1862 Judge Sanford left Fort Mohave in company with twelve others on a mining expedition, the Indians having told them of a rich find. On the fourth day out the Indians began to surround them and act in a menacing manner, and Judge Sanford, with one other comrade, thought discretion the better part of valor, and hastily beat a retreat. Of the ten who continued to chase the gold phantom of the Indians' brains only two returned, the others having fallen victims of the savages. In 1884 Judge Sanford located a ranch near Williams and invested \$2,000 in cattle, also bought a good brood of mares, and proceeded to raise cattle and horses. For eight years he was successfully engaged in this enterprise, and then, concluding that advancing years were a hindrance to life in the saddle, he sold out his business. In 1882 he was appointed justice of the peace and was afterward re-elected or appointed six different times, serving in all fourteen years. This position has afforded an excellent opportunity for ridding the locality of undesirable



Wm. G. Blakely

personages, especially horse thieves and marauders. Under the regime of Judge Sanford they have been induced either to give up their unlawful methods of doing business, or transfer them to other and less quiet districts.

Judge Sanford owes his election to the independence of the people, for he claims allegiance to no particular party. He is a socialist in the broadest sense of the word, and believes in the right of every individual to hold all that he earns in this world. While pursuing a busy and tireless career he has accumulated a large property, owning in all twenty-eight and one-half lots in Williams, besides many buildings, and formerly had ninety-three lots and many buildings in Prescott. Strange to say, this earnest pioneer has had no sharer of his fortunes, for he has never married.

JUDGE WILLIAM G. BLAKELY.

The active life of this highly respected citizen of Kingman has been mainly passed in the west. It may be truly said that wherever he has dwelt the community has been made better, for he has ever sought to benefit his fellowmen, and has not been actuated alone by a desire for material prosperity. In the record of his long and useful life there are many lessons to be gleaned and an example is presented well worthy of the emulation of the young.

Born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1829, William G. Blakely was reared on a farm and attended the district school at Kortright, the village academy at Delhi, and later was graduated from the State Normal School at Delhi, after which he taught school two years. With the high principles of honor inherited from his Scotch ancestors he desired to assist in the education of his brothers and sisters and to aid his parents financially, and was therefore in a mood to seek the gold fields of California when the excitement of 1849 prevailed throughout the country. His commendable ambitions were happily realized, as, after passing four years in California, he returned home and paid off the mortgage on his father's farm. He then began the study of law in the office of Amasa and Amasa J. Parker at Delhi. On completing his studies he returned to the Pacific slope, where

he followed his profession and also devoted much attention to mining.

While residing near Sonora, Cal., in 1858, he discovered the Eureka mine, where he built and for two years operated a quartz mill. In 1861 he removed to Carson City, Nev., and having previously pursued a thorough theological course and been licensed as a local preacher by the California Methodist Episcopal conference he proceeded to labor in the Nevada field, visiting all parts of the territory and arousing great interest and religious activity in many localities. In 1861 Governor Nye appointed him superintendent of public instruction for Nevada, and during his term he accomplished a great deal for the cause of education. After establishing his home in Austin, Nev., he erected one of the handsomest Methodist Episcopal churches in the territory and for a long time officiated as its pastor. Besides his work as pastor he continued to mine extensively and also built a large quartz mill in Smoky valley for the purpose of treating ore derived from the Mother Vein mine. In 1868 he settled in Pioche, Nev., where he continued in mining and ministerial work.

In 1872 he came to Arizona and until the county seat was changed to Kingman lived at Cerbat and Mineral Park, and there located and developed a number of mines, also practiced law. Elected judge of the county court, he held that important office until it was abolished by act of legislature. Then Governor Zulick appointed him probate judge and ex-officio superintendent of schools. In 1886 he was elected district attorney for Mohave county and soon afterward was appointed United States commissioner, which position he occupied about fourteen years. On the Republican ticket, in a strongly Democratic county, he was twice elected district attorney, filling the office from November, 1886, until 1901. His private practice is extensive and representative, as he is the attorney for the Santa Fe at this point, also legal adviser for the White Hills Mining and Milling Company, and resident agent and attorney for a large share of the leading mining and business companies and corporations in Mohave county.

As in the past, Judge Blakely is an important factor in the advancement of the cause of Christianity in his community. At Kingman he built

the only Methodist Episcopal church that has been erected in the county and most of the time since he has occupied its pulpit. As a local preacher in the Arizona Mission conference, and a great worker in the Kingman circuit, in which are situated Chloride and numerous thriving mining towns, he certainly is a power for good. He is a member of the Good Templars and a staunch temperance worker. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias, besides various social organizations.

At Kortright, N. Y., September 5, 1853, Judge Blakely married Susan Elizabeth Wilson, youngest daughter of Rev. Samuel Wilson of that town, and who, during his entire active life, was a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Blakely's death occurred in Kingman August 20, 1899. Of her marriage were born four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons survive, all being interested with their father in mining. They are named as follows: Ross H., clerk of the district court for the fourth judicial district; Lew, editor of the Arizona Arrow, published at Kingman, and John E., who is engaged in mining in the Aubrey and Owens districts. The sons are regarded as among the representative younger men of Mohave county.

HON. HUGH H. PRICE.

In past ages the history of a country was a record of wars and conquests; today it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. A man of keen perception, of great sagacity and unbounded enterprise, Mr. Price has become one of the most prominent and influential men in the different communities where he has resided. He now makes his home in Phoenix, and has become prominently identified with her business interests.

He was born at Black River Falls, Wis., December 2, 1859, and is a son of Hon. William T. Price, a native of Hollidaysburg, Pa., to which state his family removed from Virginia. When a lad of fourteen the father went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he spent two years, and then to Black River Falls, Wis., where he was

extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was also interested in mills at Davenport and other places on the Mississippi, and was very successful in his business affairs. His worth and ability were widely recognized and he was honored with several very important official positions. He was a member of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature in 1851 and 1882, and the state senate in 1857, 1870, 1871, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1883 he was elected to congress, and was a member of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth session. He was also elected for the fiftieth, but died in 1886, before the close of the forty-ninth congress. Politically he was a very strong Republican, and several times was a state elector. In early life he married Julia Campbell, a native of Ontario, Canada. She now resides at Black River Falls, Wis. By this union were born four children. Those living are: Hugh H., and Margaret. Those deceased are May and William.

Hugh H. Price was graduated from the Black River Falls high school in 1876, and the following year entered the University of Wisconsin but left that institution in 1880, during his senior year, to enter upon his business career. For some years he was connected with his father in the manufacture of lumber, and like that gentleman took quite an active and prominent part in public affairs. He was a member of the Black River Falls city council and supervisor of Jackson county, Wis. At a special election held in 1886 he was elected a member of congress to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. His district comprised fifteen counties. He served for a short time during the forty-ninth congress, but refused a renomination. He was a member of the Wisconsin state senate during the sessions of 1889 and 1891, and helped pass the Bennett law and re-elect John C. Spooner as United States senator. He was vice-president of the Wisconsin World's Fair board in 1893, and spent most of the summer in Chicago. As president of the Price Manufacturing Company he continued to engage in business at Black River Falls until coming west. He also controlled the water power at that place, and the first electric light plant established there, and had flouring mills at Hickson

and Taylor, Wis. In 1887 he established the First National Bank at Black River Falls, and was its president.

In 1894 Mr. Price removed to Graham, N. M., and organized the Helen Mining Company, which opened mines and built a mill seventy-five miles northwest of Silver City in the Cooney mining district of Socorro county, N. M., when there was not a building there. After putting the business on a good paying basis, Mr. Price resigned in the spring of 1899, and came to Phoenix, though he still owns an interest in the Helen Mining Company and is a director of the same. On coming to Phoenix he assisted in incorporating the Home Savings Bank & Trust Company, with a capital of \$100,000, and has since served as its cashier and treasurer, while Gen. C. F. Ainsworth is president and S. M. McCowan vice-president. Our subject is also receiver for the Highland Canal Company.

At Chester, Pa., Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Lydie B. Graham, a native of that place and a daughter of John T. Graham, who was also born in the Keystone state. Her father was one of the pioneers of Pike's Peak and is now a resident of Denver. He has been prominently connected with the mining interests of both Colorado and New Mexico, and is now treasurer of the Helen Mining Company. Mrs. Price was educated at Mountain Seminary near Tyrone in Pennsylvania, and the Woman's College at Baltimore, Md. She is now a prominent member of the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is serving as regent for Arizona in the latter order. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject and his wife have one child, Thompson.

Mr. Price was made a Mason in Colby, Wis., and now holds membership in Phoenix Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.; Black River Falls Chapter, R. A. M.; Chippewa Commandery No. 8, K. T., at Eau Claire, Wis.; Milwaukee Consistory and Tripolite Temple, N. M. S., at Milwaukee. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Phoenix and belongs to Maricopa Club. In his political views he is a staunch Republican. He is genial, courteous, enterprising and progressive, of commendable public spirit and the highest integrity, and is a man of whom any community might be

justly proud. Although his residence in Phoenix is of short duration, he has already become thoroughly identified with its interests, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

HON. JOHN T. ALSAP.

His name forever linked with Arizona, as one of its founders, legislators and pioneer judges, the late Hon. John T. Alsap holds an honored place in the hearts of our people. Time, with relentless hand, crumbles monuments erected to the memory of the good and great, but on the printed page of enduring records the chronicles of lives are preserved for future generations and thus, in compiling the annals of Arizona the subject of this memoir deserves a prominent place.

A native of Frankfort, Ky., born in 1832, he was a son of Rev. John and Keziah (Randall) Alsap, of England and Maine, respectively. The father came to the United States in early manhood, and was an active worker in the United Brethren denomination in Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. His wife died in Indiana and he was subsequently called to his reward from his home in Iowa.

Having been graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Law and Doctor of Medicine in the New York College, John T. Alsap devoted his attention to medical practice until 1854, when he crossed the western plains and for ten years continued professional labors to some extent in California, in conjunction with mining and prospecting, as physicians and surgeons were in great demand in certain localities there at that time. In 1864 he came to Arizona, and commenced mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Prescott. The Apache Indians being troublesome, the following winter he accompanied King G. Woolsey and his command on their expedition against the tribe, as his services as a surgeon were desired. The first territorial treasurer of Arizona, he served during the administration of Gov. R. C. McCormick, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature as a representative of Yavapai county. In 1869 he and his wife's brother, W. L. Osborne, settled in the Salt River valley, about a mile northeast of Phoenix, and thenceforward he was intimately associated with the development of this section.

Elected to the legislature in 1870, he aided in the organization of Maricopa county, and the same year was elected judge of the probate court. His term in the general assembly expired in 1872, but after serving as chief clerk in the territorial council and as district attorney, he was again honored by re-election to the legislature. In 1886 he received the nomination for the county treasurership of Maricopa county, but was summoned to his heavenly reward in September, prior to the election, of whose issue no one was in doubt, owing to his marked popularity and efficiency in all public affairs. In the intervals of his public duties he was actively engaged in the practice of law and won an enviable reputation at the bar and on the bench. In the Odd Fellows order, in the Knights of Pythias and among the Masons, he was prominent, in the last named being a past officer in the commandery and its representative in the grand lodge of the territory. In religious belief he was a Methodist, while in political creed he adhered to the Democratic platform.

While a resident of Prescott, Mr. Alsap married Louisa A., daughter of John Preston Osborne, a pioneer of that locality who dated his residence in Prescott from July 6, 1864. For several years he was an extensive raiser and dealer in cattle, taking contracts from the government, and operating farms on the Verde and the Lower Agua Fria until 1870, when he became a permanent settler of the Salt River valley. He it was who built the first hotel in Prescott, the Osborne House, and after coming to the vicinity of Phoenix he assisted in laying out the city. His ranch was well adapted for general farming and for live stock, and there he continued to dwell until his death, January 20, 1900, when he was eighty-five years old. A native of Tennessee, though reared in Virginia, he was a merchant in Kentucky until 1850, when he went to Adams county, Iowa, and in 1863 went to Colorado, where he owned the site of the present city of Colorado Springs until the following year, when, as formerly stated, he became a resident of Arizona. His father, John Osborne, also a native of Tennessee, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Kentucky. The mother of Mrs. Louisa A. Alsap, like herself, born in the Blue Grass state, is still living,

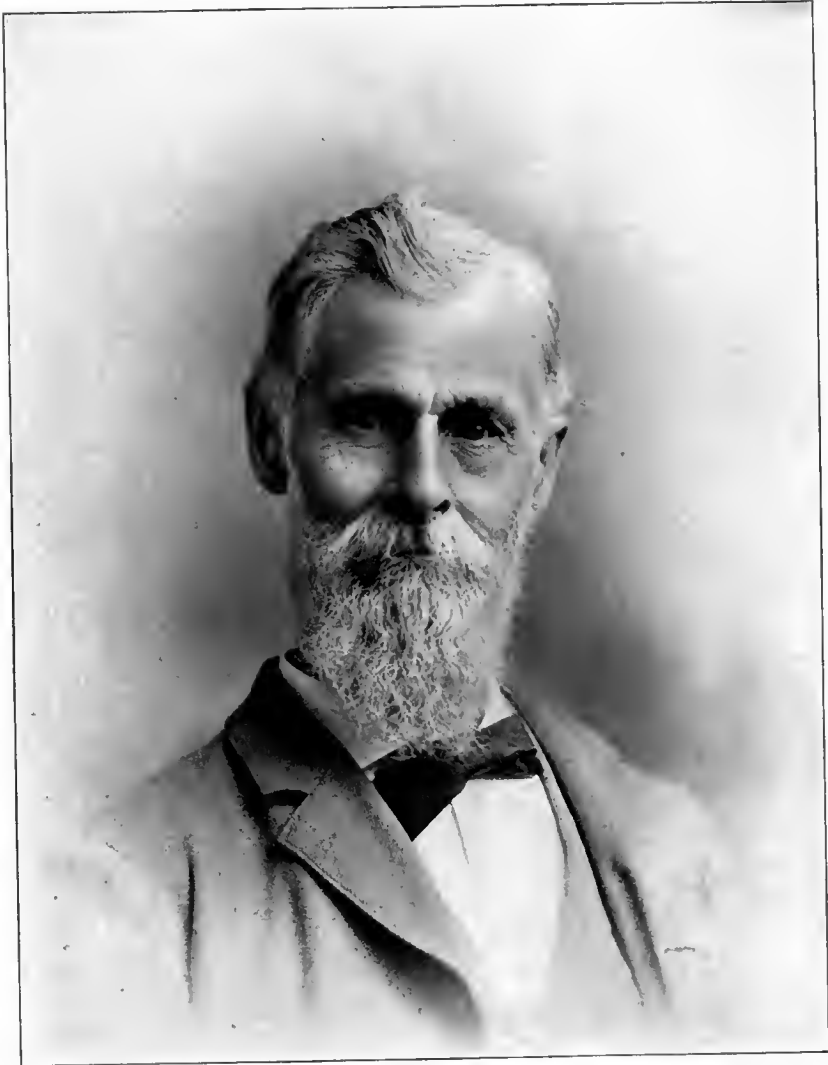
her home being in Phoenix. She bore the maiden name of Paulina E. Swetman, and her father, Neri F. Swetman, was a prosperous planter in Kentucky.

Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Osborne six are yet living, namely: W. L., a farmer of the Salt River valley; Mrs. J. T. Barnum of Phoenix; John W., who is interested in mining operations and lives in this city; Neri F., ex-county recorder of Maricopa county, and a citizen of Phoenix; Mrs. Paulina R. Cramer and Mrs. Rose G. Copeland, also of this city.

In 1876 Mr. Alsap married Miss Anna D. Murray, who was born in Lexington, Tex., where her father, William P. Murray, of North Carolina, was an early settler. In December, 1870, he brought his family to Phoenix and located upon a tract of unimproved land not far distant, but died in the following year, ere he had executed many of his ambitious plans. He had been twice married, and of his first union four children were born, only one of whom is deceased, while of the eight children born to his second marriage, five are yet living. The mother of Mrs. Alsap was Margaret, daughter of Isaac White, a native of Ireland, and for years an Alabama planter, though his death occurred in Mississippi. Her birthplace was the old plantation in Alabama and her death took place in Texas. Mrs. Alsap has lived in Phoenix or locality for more than three decades, and is held in high esteem. She received her education in the schools of Texas and this county and has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Order of the Eastern Star. Five of the promising sons and daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Alsap are yet living, namely: Florence A. and Margaret B., graduates of the Phoenix high school; John W.; Genevieve M. and Guy. Alton P. died at the age of eleven months.

HON. JERRY MILLAY.

Hon. Jerry Millay, who was judge advocate-general of Arizona on the staff of Governor Irwin, with the rank of colonel, and occupied the same position during the first administration of Governor Murphy, has filled numerous public positions with marked ability and to the entire



Ezekiah Brooks

satisfaction of the people, with whom he is justly popular. In the counsels of the Republican party he stands very high, as was unquestionably shown when, during his absence, he was nominated for the territorial council. He has been a leader in the Maricopa county and the territorial Republican central committees, and to his strenuous efforts is due much of the local success of his party.

A worthy representative of an old Maine family, our subject was born in the town of Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc county, where his father and grandfather also were born. His great-grandfather Millay was a native of Ireland, and about a century ago settled upon a farm in Maine. The grandfather, Gen. Jeremiah Millay, was in the war of 1812, serving with the rank of brigadier-general. Besides carrying on a farm in Maine, he was a ship-builder, having ship-yards on the Kennebec river, and for some years was engaged in the coasting trade. Capt. James K., father of our subject, married Eunice Ridley, daughter of George Ridley, and was interested in the merchant marine traffic, owning ships plying between the West Indies and South American ports, and sometimes making trans-Atlantic voyages. In later years he retired from the sea and resided on his farm in Maine, which had been his place of residence for fifty years. There he died when approaching the ripe age of four-score. His elder child, James H., still operates the old homestead.

The subject of this sketch was born half a century ago, and was reared at his birthplace in Maine. Completing his literary studies at Bowdoin College, which he left in his sophomore year, he then went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the lumber business. Later, returning home, he taught in the vicinity, in the meantime studying law under the guidance of Col. J. W. Spaulding. Admitted to the bar in the Centennial year, he established himself in practice in Bath, and at the end of four years located in Richmond. There he was connected with an ice business for two years.

Having learned considerable in regard to the natural resources and future of Arizona, he came to Phoenix in 1882, when only one brick building was standing. With characteristic energy, he embarked in the law, and has conducted a flourish-

ing practice here for many years. While C. A. Arthur was president, he served as assistant United States district attorney, and from January, 1895, to January, 1897, was the district attorney of Maricopa county. Numerous business enterprises have been fostered by his means and influence, and everything relating to the public good is of deep interest to him. He is a member of the Stockmen's Association of the Pacific Coast, and has served on its committee. Appointed a delegate, he attended the International Irrigation Congress held at Los Angeles, the first convention of the kind. He was chosen to act as chairman of that body, officiating with credit, and for two years was on the executive committee. He belongs to the Maricopa Club and to the Arizona Bar Association.

In the town of Bath, Me., occurred the marriage of Mr. Millay and Miss Margarette E. Hine, a native of Connecticut. Her mother was a member of the Adams family, directly descended from Samuel Adams, of colonial New England fame. Mr. and Mrs. Millay occupy a modern residence, located upon a desirable piece of property adjoining the city.

JUDGE HEZEKIAH BROOKS.

This worthy pioneer of Yavapai county, honored by his wide circle of acquaintances, probably has resided here uninterruptedly longer than any other citizen of the county. Upon him rests the honor of having been the first judge of the probate court of this county, which then comprised Yavapai, Coconino, Apache, Navajo, Maricopa and other counties, indeed, over half of the territory. Under the administrations of several governors—seven years altogether—Judge Brooks presided over the affairs of the probate court, leaving that important office just a score of years ago, with an unimpeachable record.

Coming to the neighborhood of the present city of Prescott in October, 1863, the judge and his party camped on the bank of Granite creek and there erected the first cabin put up along that stream, on the site of the then future Prescott. By virtue of authority conferred upon him by an assemblage of citizens he was appointed and served as one of three commissioners who

laid out and had charge of the sale of lots in Prescott. The other commissioners were Van C. Smith and Robert W. Groom, the latter a surveyor. During all of the intervening years the judge's interest in this now thriving place has never wavered and he is certainly entitled, for more than one reason, to a place of honor in its chronicles.

The ancestors of our subject in America have been true pioneers in each generation. His paternal grandfather, James Brooks, was born in Connecticut and served in the colonial war for independence. He was one of Washington's aides and seven times was captured by the British, but managed to effect his escape every time. Both he and the judge's maternal grandfather, Phineas Johnson, also of Connecticut, were early settlers in Ohio. On the old homestead near Berlin, Conn., the birth of Hezekiah Brooks, Sr., occurred, and from the time of the family's removal to the vicinity of Elyria, Ohio, until his death, he was numbered with the agricultural class of the community. He served as a justice of the peace and was held in high esteem. The mother of the subject of this sketch bore the maiden name of Hannah Johnson. She also was born in the Nutmeg state, and spent most of her life in Ohio, dying in Cleveland. Of her thirteen children ten lived to maturity.

Judge Brooks was born September 7, 1825, near Elyria, Ohio, and completed his education in the high school of that place. He continued to give his energy to farming until 1850, when the gold excitement in California called him to the west. Having made the long trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco he became one of the miners on the South Fork of the American river, later going to Coloma and Greenwood valley. From 1851 to 1854 he conducted a merchandising business at Coloma, also being assistant postmaster of that place. Then he had charge of a store at Georgetown, Cal., and in 1854 went to Yreka, Cal., where he was in the employ of the local canal company for a period. Then he returned to merchandising and was deputy and then postmaster of Yreka. In 1861 he became a citizen of San Francisco, where he engaged in contracting for two or more years.

In the fall of 1863 Judge Brooks came to

Arizona overland from Los Angeles, and for several years engaged in prospecting and mining, also improving a ranch adjoining Prescott and raising some cattle. In addition to these enterprises he conducted stores for some time and made investments in various industries, aiding all local undertakings within his power, and ever striving to advance the welfare of this, his chosen community. In politics he was first a Whig and subsequently a Republican. In Yreka, Cal., he was initiated into the Masonic order and is a charter member and the oldest living member of Aztlan Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Prescott, also being past master of the same.

The marriage of Judge Brooks and Mrs. Mary C. (Smith) Leib took place in Prescott. She was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and her first husband, Dr. Leib, was surgeon under Major Willis of the first military detachment stationed at Fort Whipple. Mrs. Brooks came of an old and prominent Moravian family in the Keystone state. She died November 18, 1891.

HON. A. A. DUTTON.

The great lumber resources of Coconino county, than which there is no more favorable locality in the United States, has furnished an outlet for the brains and ability of many who have come from the east in search of homes, competence, and oftentimes lost health. Mr. Dutton belongs to the latter-named class, and it is needless to say that while pursuing the agreeable occupation of lumbering in this ideal climate, he has found all and more than he looked for, and is today one of the reliable and substantial citizens of Flagstaff.

When three years of age Mr. Dutton, who was born in Waupun, Wis., in 1856, removed with his parents to New York state, where he was educated and grew to manhood at Sherman, Chautauqua county. After graduating from the high school at Sherman he engaged in educational work for a time, and continued the same occupation after removing to Harvard, Ill. In 1883, on account of failing health, he sought an all-around change in Flagstaff, and entered the employ of the Ayer Lumber Company as a log scaler. Step by step, as his health im-



B. F. Jackson

proved, he mastered every detail of the lumber business, and now has charge of all the shipping of the mills. This is an extremely responsible position, and he discharges it with credit to himself and the firm which he represents.

While prominent in lumber circles, Mr. Dutton is perhaps as well-known as an able and conscientious politician. In 1892 his merit was recognized by his fellow townsmen, he being elected chairman of the board of supervisors of Coconino county, which energetic and progressive body of men secured the erection of the present court-house and jail. In 1896 he was elected a member of the territorial council, and has since taken an active part in local and territorial undertakings of the Republican party. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Foresters, and is past master in the former body and grand trustee of the Territorial Grand Lodge of New Mexico and Arizona. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the northern Arizona Normal School at Flagstaff, and is interested in promoting educational matters in Coconino county.

In 1881, at Harvard, Ill., Mr. Dutton married Mrs. Elida M. (Dunham) Dutton, and of this union there is one son, Charles A.

JUDGE BENJAMIN F. JACKSON.

Though the nominee of the Democratic party in Navajo county for the judgeship of the probate court and superintendency of county schools, the personal merits of Judge B. F. Jackson received such a general support from voters of all political creeds, in the fall of 1900, that his friends were triumphant, as over two-thirds of the ballots cast were in his favor. More and more, the public is recognizing the importance of trustworthy officials regardless of party, in the affairs of a city or county—knowing that political bias should not enter into the question. Since 1896 the subject of this article has administered the affairs of the probate court of this county, in connection with which he has paid special attention to our county school system, making marked changes for the better in the same. At the expiration of his first term, in 1898, he was re-elected to these positions, and

again, in 1900, as above stated, was made his own successor.

Unquestionably Judge Jackson is one of the ablest young men in Arizona, and by nature and training is eminently well qualified for the responsibilities now resting upon him. His birth occurred at Versailles, Ind., February 23, 1867, and after completing the high school course of that place he became a student at the Bloomington (Ind.) University. During the following seventeen years he devoted his entire attention to teaching, and met with special success in the management of normal schools, both in Indiana and in Kentucky.

In 1893 Mr. Jackson came to Navajo county, Ariz., and became the superintendent of the Apache Indian school, at Fort Apache, remaining in the government service for eighteen months, during the administration of Cleveland. He then taught a school at the village of Shumway for about one year. Returning to his native state, he was admitted to the bar of Indiana in December, 1899, since which time he has conducted the practice of law in connection with his public duties. The elevation of our schools has been a matter of deep concern to him, and three county institutes, attended by the twenty-six teachers employed in this county at present, have been conducted by him since he was placed in his office as superintendent of schools. He belongs to the Territorial Teachers' Association, and under his judicious management the schools of Navajo county have been advanced to first rank among those of the other counties of Arizona. Practically self-made and self-educated, he is entitled to great credit, for indomitable will and concentration of purpose have been the secrets of his success. In Indiana he became affiliated with the Masonic order, and at Winslow he joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

LINDLEY B. ORME.

The Orme family trace their descent from distinguished English ancestry, and were first represented in America by one Rev. John Orme, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came from England to the United States in practically the dawn of the eighteenth century, and settled in Prince

George county, Md. His descendants served their adopted country with courage and distinction during the Revolutionary war, and the latter-day members have since been identified with the best interests of the localities in which they resided.

The grandparents of Lindley B. were Henry C. and Deborah (Pleasants) Orme, natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia. He was born in Springfield, Mo., October 18, 1872, and is a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth (Bell) Orme, who were born, respectively, in Montgomery county, Md., and in Kentucky. Henry C. Orme was born December 15, 1846. From earliest youth he evinced the sterling and substantial traits of character inherited from his forefathers, and which are everywhere recognized as the foundation of good citizenship. The early training of the district schools was but the prelude to a life of continued study and research, and to a keen observation of men and events. As a result, Mr. Orme is today a remarkably well-informed man upon general and current topics, and has received many practical marks of appreciation wherever he has elected to reside. After the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted, in September of 1862, in White's Virginia Battalion of the Confederate army, and became a part of Stuart's Cavalry. Later, under Gen. Wade Hampton, he fought at Antietam, Brandy Station, Winchester, and the Wilderness, and finally surrendered at Appomattox. During the three years of his service as a private in the cause of the Confederacy, he was twice captured, and twice slightly wounded.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Orme returned to his former home in Maryland, and after several years removed to Missouri, where for five years he engaged in general and railroad surveying, and became a proficient civil engineer. He subsequently went to Dallas, Tex., and became interested in educational work, to which he devoted himself for the greater part of five years. In 1879 he sought the larger possibilities of the far west, and took up his permanent residence one and one-half miles from Phoenix, Ariz. Upon three hundred and twenty acres of government land which his untiring industry reclaimed from a sterile and desert condition he lived for many years, and is

at present residing on the eighty acres retained from the original claim. In the '90s he served two terms, or four years, as county assessor of Maricopa county, and for eight years was undersheriff of the same county, when his brother, L. H. Orme, was sheriff. For four years also he was deputy sheriff under N. M. Broadway, and A. J. Halbert, serving two years under each. With the different enterprises for the upbuilding of his county Mr. Orme has been closely identified, and has ever lent his influence on the side of progress and enterprise. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Bell, of Kentucky, there have been born ten children, of whom the following survive: Lindley B., John S., Norman L., William W., Ethel M., Ada Lee and Ruth M. Norman L. (born in 1876) was a volunteer soldier in the Spanish-American war, and a member of Troop B, Rough Riders, under Major McClintock. At the battle of Los Quasimos he received severe injuries from which he has only partially recovered. At the present time he is employed in the post office at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

As a boy, Lindley B. Orme followed the fortunes of his parents, and with them went to Texas, and finally to Arizona. In this far western territory he was reared to maturity, surrounded by the refining home influences which tended to develop the best traits of his character. In the public schools of Phoenix was laid the foundation for a life time devotion to all-around study, and he was graduated from the Phoenix high school. This was supplemented by a course at the Lamson Business College. As a congenial means of livelihood he turned his attention to stock-raising in Maricopa county, and in 1896 settled upon the ranch ten miles west of Phoenix, which has since been his home. At the present time he has about three hundred head of cattle, of which he makes a specialty, although other kinds of stock are raised on the farm.

Mr. Orme represents the most advanced element among the young agriculturists and stock-raisers of Salt River valley, and his friends and associates predict a prosperous future for him, judged from the standpoint of his present success. He is especially interested in



P. C. Robertson

the subject of the development of water in his locality, and is a director in the Maricopa Salt River and Grand Canal Company. A Democrat in national politics, he has been a trustee of the Cartwright school district, and was for a time stock-inspector of the Phoenix shipping district. He has also been a county central committeeman. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

October 7, 1897, Mr. Orme married Ida M. Ricketts, who was born in Evansville, Ind. Of this union there has been one child, Lindley H., Jr. Mrs. Orme is a daughter of William A. and Sarah (Gentry) Ricketts, the former of whom served in the Federal army during the Civil war and died when his daughter, Ida, was five years old. In 1891 Mrs. Ricketts came to Phoenix, accompanied by three of her children.

JUDGE P. C. ROBERTSON.

For the greater part of his life Judge Robertson has been identified with the conditions of the far west. A native of Pike county, Ill., he was born in 1839, and when but eight years of age removed with his parents to Andrew county, Mo., where they lived on a farm for four years. One of the most vivid remembrances of his youth is the trip across the plains which the family undertook in 1853, at which time, in addition to their own household paraphernalia, they took with them a herd of cattle. The memorable journey came to an end in California, the travelers settling in the vicinity of Cacheville. Here and at Woodland, Cal., Judge Robertson lived on and off until 1872, in the meantime having spent about four years in Virginia City, Nev. In 1872 he changed his location to Modoc county, Cal., and in 1880 removed to Globe.

While living in Virginia City, in 1864, Judge Robertson married Elizabeth A. Tebbs, of California. Of this union there were born four children, of whom two are living: Henry Q., who is a school teacher in the northern part of Gila county, and Peter T., who is an attorney at Yuma, Ariz. Upon arriving in Globe Mr. Robertson opened a livery and feed stable which had an era of prosperity for three years, and he then moved up on the upper Salt River valley and was engaged in farming and stock-raising,

besides conducting a general merchandise business. These interests occupied his time and attention until two years ago, when he returned to Globe with the intention of remaining here permanently.

As a stanch and unswerving member of the Democratic party, Mr. Robertson has been prominent in local and territorial affairs. He became initiated into office while living in California, as assessor of the town of Woodland. In 1877 he was elected to the California assembly, and served in this capacity for two years. In Arizona he was elected chairman of the board of supervisors of Gila county in 1883, and in 1886 was elected to the territorial council from Gila county. He was further honored by his fellow Democrats by being elected to the probate judgeship of Gila county November 6, 1900. One of the reliable and substantial men of this locality, he is esteemed by all who know of his ability and excellent traits of citizenship.

GEN. CHARLES F. AINSWORTH,

It is generally conceded by those who are familiar with the present substantial conditions existing in Arizona that there have been attracted to her boundless possibilities men of great achievements and comprehensive intelligence. In this as in other countries, the rise and progress of a region may well be gauged by the character of its bar, as from its ranks more than from those of any other profession are selected the men who fill the highest public stations. Its members spring from no privileged class, but from the people whose aims they represent. In Arizona, as elsewhere, wisely conservative and erudite minds are attracted toward the profession which embodies in its principles the only exact and unchanging science, and there is no more notable example of this truth than may be found in the acknowledged ability of Gen. Charles Franklin Ainsworth. In 1888 he became associated with Arizona, prior to which he had made a splendid record as district attorney of Jackson county, Wis.

As an attorney in Phoenix, he at once stepped into the prominence to which he is entitled by virtue of his broad knowledge of the law, firmness of decision and business promptitude.

Scarcely any enterprise of dimensions has arisen within Phoenix with which he has not been associated in some capacity, either as part owner or legal adviser, nor are his interests confined to this city, for they extend in various directions in the Salt River valley. No one has been more enthusiastic than he in the development of this part of the country, and no one has given his advice more constantly on the side of progress. During the course of events of late years undertakings have been formulated in which he is especially interested. He is president of the Home Savings Bank and Trust Company of Phoenix, president of the Phoenix Building and Loan Association, president of the Phoenix Water Company, and is interested in the street railway system, in addition to which he was formerly owner of a half interest in the Phoenix Electric Light and Gas Company. As a staunch member of the Republican party he has filled many positions of trust, including the office of district attorney of Jackson county, which he held for ten years. August 12, 1898, he was honored by appointment to the office of attorney-general of Arizona.

Of interest always are the early struggles which precede the fulfilment of promising expectations. Mr. Ainsworth was born at Lisbon, N. Y., January 3, 1853, and is a representative of a family numerously scattered throughout New England. The ancestry of the family is English, and a record has been kept for several generations back. The first of the name whose ambition extended beyond the boundaries of his native land was Edward Ainsworth, who came from England to America in 1652. In the course of time he settled at Roxbury, Mass., and from his large family came many descendants who were prominently identified with the intellectual and commercial interests of their respective localities. Charles Franklin Ainsworth is descended from a branch of the family that claimed Woodstock, Conn., as their home. The influences that surrounded his boyhood were not unlike those which mould the future of the average farmer boy, and his education was such as is procurable from the public schools. Like many others who have eventually reached prominence, he was largely dependent upon his own exertions. In the fall of 1870 he entered

St. Lawrence University at Canton, and his subsequent graduation with the rest of his class was the well-earned result of teaching school during the winter while attending the university, and working on a farm during the summer months. For a time he later engaged in educational work and was principal of the Ogdensburg Institute in New York.

The first aspirations of Mr. Ainsworth in the direction of a future livelihood were toward the medical profession, but he soon decided in favor of the law, which decision he has never regretted. After having been admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, he commenced to practice at Black River Falls, Wis., in 1876, and soon ranked among the most promising members of his profession in Jackson county, where he remained until his removal to Arizona.

The marriage of Mr. Ainsworth united him with Minnie A. Southworth, who at the time was living in Canton, N. Y. She was born in Hartford, Conn., and came from a New England family whose ancestors were among the pilgrims on the Mayflower. Her parents, Egbert H. and Sylvia (Tracy) Southworth, were residents of Canton, N. Y., for many years. To General and Mrs. Ainsworth have been born four children, namely: Frank, who was educated in St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and is now assistant cashier of the Home Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Phoenix; Sylvia, who was educated in Marlborough Seminary at Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur, and Ruth, who are students in the Phoenix schools.

COL. WINFRED WYLIE, M. D., LL. B.

Scotland is the ancestral home of the Wylie family, and the first members whose ambitious inclination reached beyond the borders of their sturdy historic land to the crude conditions and latent possibilities of the future great republic across the seas, immigrated hence and settled in Tioga county, Pa., where they became industrious tillers of the soil, and enterprising promoters of progress. In the changing course of events there developed in their midst unusual talent in various directions, the predominating trend however being analytical and scientific, and finding expression

in a mastery of the science of medicine. The arts also are not without their representative, for from the latter-day family has sprung one whose mastery of the violin is destined to win renown, and the appreciation of all true lovers of this most wonderful of all instruments.

Reared in an atmosphere which, from his earliest remembrance, was impregnated with an intimate knowledge of human ills and a sincere striving for their alleviation, Dr. Wylie is, by virtue of inheritance and years of profound research, a master healer of men. A native of Marathon county, Wis., he was born August 8, 1855. His father, Daniel B. Wylie, M. D., who was born in Great Bend, Pa., was graduated from Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn. For many years he was a prominent practicing physician in Tioga county, Pa., and then removed to Grand Rapids, Wis., and eventually to Wausau, of the same state, where for forty years he ministered to the physical woes of the community, and where he died in 1891. Mrs. Wylie, who is now living with her son in Phoenix, was, before her marriage, Harriett Amsbry, born in Tioga county, Pa., and a daughter of Truman Amsbry. Her medical education was acquired at the Woman's Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which she was graduated in the class of 1866. She practiced medicine with abundant success for a period of twenty-five years, principally at Wausau and Merrill, Wis.

Of the children in the family besides Winfred, D. Baldwin is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and is an eye and ear specialist at Milwaukee; Myrtle is the wife of George C. Bent, of Ogden, Utah, and is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music; Genevieve is living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Ralph is now in Berlin, Germany. Ralph Wylie is the especial pride of his family and friends, for as a violinist he has already won many laurels. A graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, he had qualified at the early age of twenty to assume charge of the musical department of the University of Illinois at Champaign. In Berlin, Germany, he is availing himself of the instruction of the best masters, who predict a great future for him.

The education of Dr. Wylie was acquired at the public schools of Wausau, and at the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. Under his father's able instruction he became sufficiently advanced in medicine to enter the Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1877. Further instruction was received in Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., which terminated with his graduation in 1878. As the result of a competitive examination he was appointed house surgeon of Long Island Hospital, and served in that capacity for a year. At Wausau, Wis., he entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon attained to a prominent place in medical circles. While located there he was surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroads. While practicing at West Superior he served in a similar capacity for the St. Paul & Duluth, the Duluth & Winnipeg, the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Omaha Railroads. He was also president of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association. After removing to West Superior he devoted his time almost exclusively to surgery, and as health officer of the city introduced many sanitary measures which were readily approved and adopted. Among the other responsibilities incurred in this northern city was the position of president of the Douglas County Medical Association, and a membership in the Inter-State Medical Association.

While living in Wisconsin Dr. Wylie married Cora J. Alban, who was born in Plover, Portage county, Wis., and of this union there have been two children: Elta, who is studying music in Los Angeles, Cal., and Edith. The better to cope with the various legal questions that are wont to arise in the experience of a physician and surgeon with such a multiplicity of interests, Dr. Wylie undertook the study of law, and was graduated from the Atlanta (Ga.) Law School June 25, 1895, with the degree of LL. B. The advantages of such a course can only be appreciated by other railroad surgeons who have had to deal with the lawyers employed by the large railroad companies.

In 1896 Dr. Wylie chose the far west as his

future field of effort and located in Phoenix, which has since been his home. From the first, his ability was the magnet which drew to him the patronage and appreciation not only of private citizens, but of the high territorial officers. In 1897 he was appointed surgeon-general of Arizona by Governor McCord, and in 1898 was re-appointed by Governor Murphy, with the rank of colonel. In 1897 he was also appointed a member of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners, and is at this writing president of the board. In this capacity he has taken an active part in introducing and passing the present medical laws of the territory, which have placed it upon the high plane of excellence occupied by the most advanced of the eastern states. Dr. Wylie is also president of the Territorial Medical Association, a fellow of the Arizona Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, the Southwestern Medical Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is likewise ex-president of the pension board of Phoenix. In national politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Masons. Of the latter organization he was made a member in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was made a Royal Arch Mason in Wausau, Wis., and also joined the Commandery in Wisconsin. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with El Zaribah Temple of Phoenix.

Dr. Wylie is not only one of the most prominent and capable surgeons in the west, but is also one of the most popular, his genial and optimistic temperament winning for him hosts of friends, and his tact, good-fellowship, and great kindness of heart, retaining them indefinitely.

HON. ROBERT L. LONG.

One of the pioneer educators of Arizona, Hon. R. L. Long, the present superintendent of instruction, undoubtedly has done more for the public schools of this territory than any other one man, and that his wisdom in meeting and conquering the special difficulties confronting us is relied upon, is shown by the fact that he was called to his important position. This con-

fidence reposed in him is well founded, not only by his long and useful career in his chosen field of effort, but especially by what he accomplished in 1885-86, during his term of office in the same position he now holds. Then, having made a serious study of the matter, he compiled the laws which have since governed departments of public instruction in Arizona, for, with little or no alteration, the rules and regulations drawn up by him were adopted and constituted part of the laws of the territory.

Several generations ago the Longs lived in the northern part of Ireland, but as early as 1718 the family represented here by our subject was founded in the valley of the Susquehanna river. His great-grandfather, James Long, who died in 1783, was a soldier of the French and Indian war and the Revolution. Grandfather James Long was born in Lancaster county, Pa., whence he moved to Frederick county, Md., and engaged in farming. There his son, James B., father of R. L. Long, was born, and at the age of seventy-three years he passed to his reward at his old homestead in Lancaster county, Pa., for he had long before returned to that ancestral place of habitation. He was not only a successful agriculturist, but a civil engineer as well. His wife, Mrs. Catherine (Jefferson) Long, was born in Sussex county, Del., coming of an old family in that section. Of their nine children who lived to maturity, only three are now living. One son, George, served as a volunteer in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil war.

The birth of Robert L. Long, the youngest of his family, occurred November 30, 1852, in Lancaster county, Pa., and his boyhood was passed on the homestead. From an early age it became evident that he was destined to be a scholar, for he made rapid progress in his studies. He attended the Millersville (Pa.) Normal and pursued his higher studies in Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., until he reached his junior year. In the meantime he had taught school at intervals, and in 1872, coming to the west, he continued to teach and for a short time was principal of a school in Boulder, Colo. At the same time he also became interested in the abstract business and for a period prospected and sought for precious metals in the mountains near.



Mr. H. H. H. H. H.

In 1874 Mr. Long returned to Pennsylvania and thence went to southern Africa, where he proceeded to try his fortune in the diamond mining region. After spending eighteen months there he crossed the country to Delagoa Bay and embarked on a homeward-bound vessel. Landing safely in New York City, he soon traversed the continent and found himself at the Pacific. After acting in the capacity of principal of the San Luis Obispo (Cal.) school for some time, he accepted a similar position tendered him in Phoenix, and thus, May, 1879, witnessed his arrival in the city which he was destined to look upon as his permanent home. When a resident here little more than a year he was made clerk of the district court of Gila county, and for two years resided in Globe. From 1882 to 1884 he was judge of the probate court, and during the next two years, as previously stated, was superintendent of public instruction, having been elected on the Republican ticket. After an interval, when he devoted his attention to the abstract business in Phoenix, he became principal of the Arizona Normal at Tempe, and continued there until 1890, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Phoenix. At the end of a year he was appointed clerk of the court of private land claims, in which all of the old Spanish land claim cases are tried. In the mean time he conducted an abstract business, and March 1, 1899, Governor Murphy appointed him superintendent of public instruction, which position he now holds. The resolution providing for a uniform course of study, which he proposed and advocated for the public schools of Arizona, was adopted by the territorial board of education, and many other progressive measures are being put into force. Formerly a member and now a trustee of the board of directors of the Arizona Normal, at present he is identified with the territorial board of education, being the secretary of that body, is the chairman of the territorial board of examiners, and a member of the board of regents of the University of Arizona. He also is an honored member of the National Educational Association. Actively connected with the Republican party of Arizona during the more than two decades of his residence here, he was fittingly chosen to serve as secretary of the ter-

ritorial convention in 1894. He is a prominent Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the order.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. HANCOCK.

The "father" and founder of Phoenix, Judge William A. Hancock, is entitled to the first place in the hearts of the people of this prosperous city, which has been developed during his residence here, and which has looked to him, and never in vain, for the influence and capital needful to its progress. Today, as for decades past, he is actively connected with innumerable enterprises of magnitude and growing importance in this region and by his rare genius and heartfelt sympathy in all public improvements is inciting his fellow-citizens to yet greater triumphs of "mind over matter."

Believing that the oft-told tale of our popular citizen's life is nevertheless of deep interest to the people of this territory and the great west in general the following facts in regard to him have been compiled. Though from choice a westerner for nearly half a century, he is of New England birth and ancestry. Born May 17, 1831, in Barre, Mass., of which town his father, Nathan, and grandfather, Nathan S., also were natives, he is of English descent on both the paternal and maternal lines, his ancestors being foremost in the early settlement of the Bay state. His mother, Catherine W. (Lee) Hancock, a daughter of Henry Lee and niece of Gen. Samuel Lee of war of 1812 fame, was a granddaughter of a hero of the Revolution. The old homes of the Hancocks and Lees were in the same neighborhood and many generations of the two families played their little parts on the world's stage in that immediate locality. Nathan Hancock and wife, who were numbered with the agriculturists of Barre, Mass., passed their entire lives there. Ten of their twelve children lived to maturity. One son, Dr. John Hancock, was a surgeon of a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil war and another son, George, died in Sacramento, Cal.

Judge Hancock was educated in the public school of his native place and in Leicester Academy, and when sixteen years of age assumed the management of his father's farm, continuing

to act in that capacity until 1853, when the desire to see something of the great west opened the way to his future success. With his brothers John and Henry he went to Iowa in the spring of 1853, there bought live stock and outfitted for the long trip across the plains. After the journey, by way of Council Bluffs, the Platte and North Platte rivers, the Sweetwater, South Pass and Humboldt River valley, they arrived at Sacramento and located upon a ranch situated about nine miles north of that place. They had succeeded in bringing safely through some two hundred and seventy-five head of live stock and for the ensuing eight years carried on a thriving business raising cattle and horses for the markets. In 1856 Judge Hancock returned on a visit to the dear old home in the east, going by the Isthmus of Panama route. His father died in 1857 and the young man remained until he had settled up his estate. In the following year he might have been seen voyaging back to the Pacific coast via Panama, and taking with him some fine horses for his ranch and a thoroughbred stallion of the Black Hawk and Morgan stock.

In November, 1864, the future judge volunteered in the Seventh California Infantry, being assigned to Company K, and mustered into the service at Presidio, Cal. In February, 1865, he was sent to Fort Yuma and in the following September was transferred to the Arizona troops—an event which changed his whole life. Mustered into Company C, First Arizona Volunteers, September 1, 1865, as second lieutenant, his rank as such dating from the 7th of the August preceding, he was stationed at Fort McDowell, Ariz. Promoted to the rank of first lieutenant June 20, 1866, he was mustered out of the service September 13, 1866.

From that time until 1868 Mr. Hancock was the superintendent of the government farm at Fort McDowell and in the following year became post trader at Camp Reno, remaining there until the end of May, 1870. Possessing that rare genius of foresight and executive ability that have been the mainsprings of nearly all truly great achievements in the history of the world, he decided, in his own mind, that a city should and probably would some day stand on or very near the site of the present capital of

Arizona. Having learned something of surveying he commenced laying out the future city of Phoenix in the fall of 1870, having previously with other settlers organized a townsite company and located half a section of land for the purpose. The patent to the same was obtained when Judge Alsap was presiding on the bench of the probate court, to which office Mr. Hancock later succeeded. The survey of the city was completed in about a year, or, in the autumn of 1871, and in the meantime our subject had built an adobe house, beginning that task in December, 1870, and this, the first building erected in Phoenix, he afterwards rented, while he pursued his work as a surveyor and civil engineer in different parts of Maricopa county. After laying out the routes of several canals and ditches for irrigation of the land he quietly located upon a ranch, for he had taken up from the government one section of the despised desert land. Meeting the unaccustomed requirements of this "arid" region he greatly improved his farm, but the public duties, which more and more rapidly came in to occupy his attention, led him into other channels of activity. In 1870 he was made postmaster of Phoenix and at the end of an eight-years' service resigned, recommending Mr. Mowery to the office. His influence won recognition, for that citizen was duly appointed and for eight years occupied the position. In 1871 Mr. Hancock was appointed district attorney and, being elected, held that important office until 1875, when he entered upon his duties as judge of the probate court. Here it should be said that as early as October, 1872, when he had been admitted to the bar of Maricopa county, he had been engaged in the practice of law in the intervals of his other public duties, and to this day he devotes the major portion of his attention to his profession. From 1875 to 1878 inclusive he was judge of the probate court, having submitted to him many of the grave and hotly-contested cases incident to the pioneer days of any locality. Nevertheless, he was equal to all this and more, and by his sterling fidelity to duty won the lasting esteem of the public. Upon the organization of Maricopa county he had been appointed sheriff by the governor, and thus enjoys the added distinction of having been the first sheriff of the county.



C. P. Hicks

He also served for one term of two years as assistant district attorney of the United States district court. For some time he was county superintendent of schools, the three districts being increased to fourteen during his incumbency.

The people of Arizona realize pretty fully what has been accomplished by thorough and systematic irrigation, and no one has been more energetic in promoting the system than Judge Hancock. It is well known that he took the lead in many of these enterprises, chief among them the Grand canal, of which he made the first survey. Now one of the principal canals on the northern side of the Salt river, the wonderful undertaking owes a great deal to him, for, besides laying out its course he put more money into its construction than did any other one man, and long ago witnessed the marvelous benefit which it has been to its neighboring territory. In addition to this, he surveyed the Utah, Mesa and Arizona canals, and has been one of the promoters of the Agua-Fria Water & Land Company, now being secretary of the same. This gigantic undertaking, which will eclipse everything hitherto projected here, is thoroughly practical and of untold value, as thereby seventy-five thousand acres of land will be rendered productive. The great dam, essential to the water storage part of the problem, necessitates a large outlay of capital, but the work will be carried out, sooner or later, by men of enterprise and means. Already our citizens are bestirring themselves on the general subject of water storage, and the judge is one of the three appointed to "investigate the Colorado river proposition," and also, in himself, constitutes the committee on the water storage of the San Francisco canal.

It is quite needless to say that Judge Hancock is one of the most honored members of the Pioneer Association of Arizona, of the Territorial Bar Association, of the Odd Fellows, of Capt. Owen Post, G. A. R., in which he is past senior vice-commander. From the organization of the Republican party he has been thoroughly devoted to its principles and loyally aided in the establishment of the party in Maricopa county, at one time serving as a member of the county central committee.

In this city his marriage occurred February 5, 1873, the lady of his choice being Lilly B., daughter of Benjamin Kellogg, a pioneer of this locality, as in 1872 he settled upon a farm in the Salt River valley. Mrs. Hancock was born in Indiana. Henry L., the first white child born in Phoenix, and the elder child of the judge and wife, is a graduate of the high school of this place and now is in charge of the Wormser estate. Mabel, who received her preparation for teaching in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Normal, now is employed in our city schools.

JUDGE CHARLES P. HICKS.

The people of Prescott and Yavapai county thoroughly appreciate the good work and able administration of the subject of this article, judge of the probate court of the county named, since January, 1895. Now in the prime of life, he was born near Fayette, Howard county, Mo., June 15, 1858, and was reared to manhood in his native place. He is of English descent. His father, James M. Hicks, who was a planter's son, was born at the old Virginia homestead and thence removed to Tennessee, later becoming a pioneer of Fayette, Mo., where he improved a large farm. During the latter part of his life he conducted a livery, sale and commission business in Fayette. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order. At all times he was loyal to the Union. His wife, Penelope (Payne) Hicks, was born in Alabama, and accompanied her parents to Roanoke, Howard county, Mo., where her father became a well-to-do and highly respected citizen. Mrs. Hicks was a relative of the celebrated Bishop Doggett of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; she was a lady of culture and refinement. Her death occurred in Missouri many years ago, and of her two sons and two daughters who lived to maturity only two survive.

Judge Hicks completed his literary education in Central College, at Fayette, Mo., leaving there when in his junior year. In March, 1879, he went to Colorado, and six months later to New Mexico, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining. He was in southern New Mexico during the time of the troubles with the Apaches and when Chief Victoria was carry-

ing on his warfare. Meantime he experienced many adventures and dangers incident to the conditions then existing. In July, 1880, he came to Prescott, and for six months was employed on the cattle ranch of Judge Edward W. Wells. On his return to the city he entered the employ of J. W. Dougherty, of the O. K. store, and six years later became a partner in the business. However, at the end of two years, he sold out, and during the ensuing five years was a clerk and bookkeeper in the clothing house of J. W. Wilson & Co. In the meantime he served as city assessor and collector for a year, after which he was bookkeeper at the Hotel Burke.

In the fall of 1894 he was elected probate judge by a majority of two hundred and nine votes. Two years later he was re-elected by a majority of eight hundred and twenty-four. In 1898 he was re-elected, receiving a plurality vote of twelve hundred and thirty-two, and in 1900 he had a majority of ten hundred and twenty-four. During the latter year the general vote of the county was not so large on account of the law requiring a receipt showing the payment of poll tax before registration. His present term will expire in 1902. When first assuming the responsible duties of this office he found its affairs in a chaotic state, and with characteristic energy he at once set about to secure material reforms. School funds had been misappropriated, the records were in a muddled condition, and everything pertaining to the office was in a tangle. This did not last long, for Judge Hicks is thoroughly systematic, conscientious and possesses excellent judgment and ability. Rapidly he reduced things to a clear and safe basis, straightened out the records and introduced new methods. At that time the office of school superintendent was included with the probate judgeship, and this absurdity was strongly fought by Judge Hicks, who threw all of his influence upon the side of the progressive, who advocated the separation of the two offices. In January, 1899, when this measure was carried into effect, the books and records of the superintendent were in a fine condition.

As is generally known, the judge is an ardent worker in the Democratic party, and at present is secretary of the county central committee,

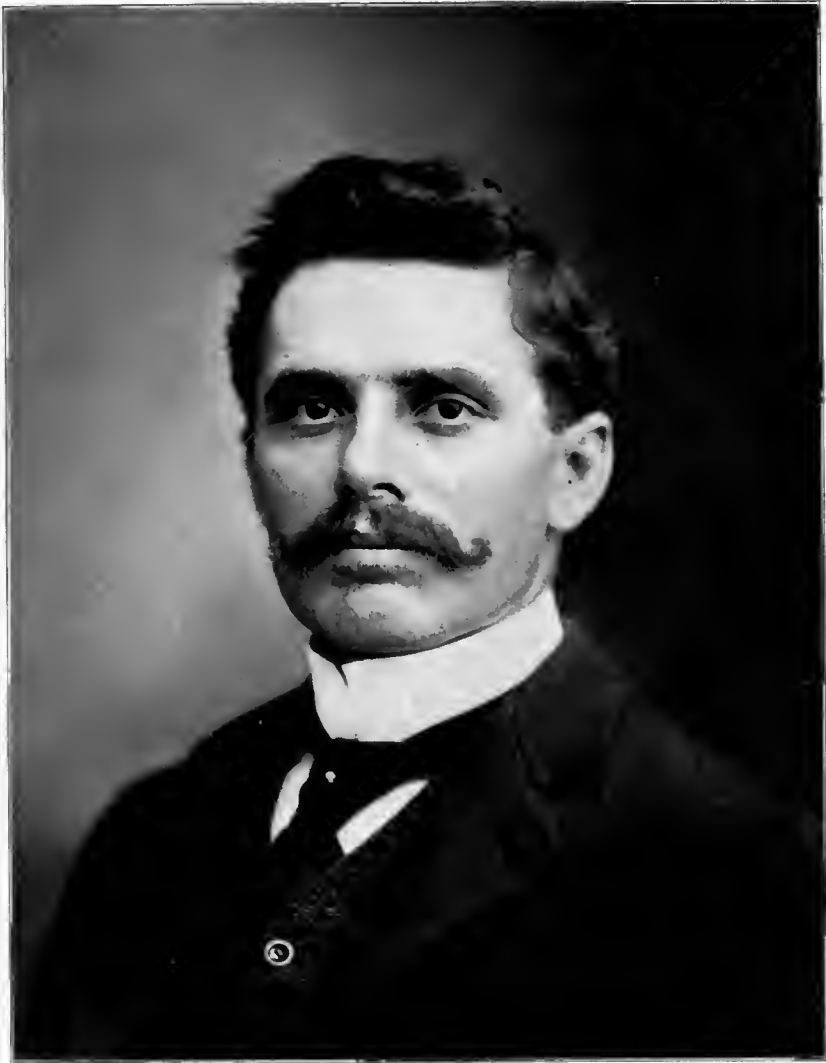
besides which he has served as secretary of territorial conventions of the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Elks and is a past officer in the lodge of Knights of Pythias, also a member of the Uniform Rank. For many years he has had investments in mines, and at the time of the sale of the Great Congress group owned one of its claims.

The marriage of Judge Hicks, in Prescott, in 1886, united him with Miss Allie St. Clair. Mrs. Hicks came of one of the best families of Tennessee, in which state she was born and reared. She was educated at Ripley Seminary, in Ripley, Miss. She was a model wife and neighbor and noted for many unostentatious acts of charity. She departed this life in February, 1901, at the family residence in Prescott, Ariz., leaving her husband, the subject of this sketch, Violet Alice, the only child and daughter, and a large circle of friends who deeply mourned her loss. Judge Hicks is devoted in his friendships, firm in his convictions, and strong in his attachments, which qualities, combined with his long residence in northern Arizona, have won for him a host of friends and acquaintances among all classes of the citizens of Arizona.

JUDGE N. G. LAYTON.

For seventeen years Judge Layton has identified his expectations and successes with the fortunes of the quaintly interesting town of Flagstaff, and during that time no one has more enthusiastically advocated her resources, or more courageously shared her vicissitudes. A native of the Hoosier state, he was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1852, and here received his early training and education. He early displayed a desire to help himself, and became self-supporting as a clerk in a shoe house, where he remained until 1880. In an effort to better his condition in the west he remained for two years at Salida, Colo., where he engaged in the mercantile business with a brother, James A. Layton, who is now registrar in the United States land office, at Montrose, Colo.

In 1882 Judge Layton came to Arizona, and the following year, when he took up his residence in Flagstaff, that settlement contained but a few courageous comers who wisely foresaw ex-



J. Norton D. M.

cellent prospects. For a time he was associated with the Arizona Lumber Company, and in 1893 joined the forces of the Saginaw Lumber Company, with which he remained for two years. In 1895 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the combined positions of probate judge and superintendent of county schools, and re-elected in 1896, 1898 and 1900. He is now serving his fourth term, which began in January of 1901. Under his wise and capable administration the educational facilities of the county have materially increased, and the methods of instruction have been placed on a par with those adopted in older and more settled communities. Affairs in the department are personally superintended by Judge Layton, who is ever foremost in furthering any cause which tends to the general advancement.

Judge Layton was actively identified with the separation of Coconino from Yavapai county, and was one of the chief organizers of the new county, being appointed deputy under the first county recorder. During 1891-92 he served as justice of the peace for Flagstaff. He is variously interested fraternally, being a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows at Flagstaff, and a past noble grand of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES C. NORTON, D. V. M.

Well known throughout Arizona as the territorial veterinary surgeon, Dr. James C. Norton has occupied this important public office for eight years, having been appointed by Governor Hughes and reappointed by Governors Franklin, McCord and Murphy. His pre-eminent position in his chosen profession is shown by the fact that he has been chosen resident secretary for Arizona and New Mexico of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Born in Muscatine county, Iowa, August 16, 1867, Dr. Norton is in the prime of manhood. His father, Charles W. Norton, was born in Medina county, Ohio, September 9, 1836, and is a son of Birdsey B. Norton, a native of Litchfield, Conn., and a pioneer farmer of Medina county, Ohio. He was a schoolmate of Henry Ward Beecher at Litchfield, Conn. His father, Capt. Miles Norton, was an officer in the war of 1812. The

family was founded in America by three brothers, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and at first settled in Connecticut. The records of the family as far back as 1642 are still in existence.

Charles W. Norton was educated principally at Baldwin University in Berea, Ohio, and a commercial college in Cleveland, from which he was graduated. After leaving college he rode horseback from Medina county, Ohio, to Omaha, Neb., and return, and in western Iowa entered a tract of government land. For two years thereafter he was engaged in clerking in a store conducted by his uncle at Phelps, N. Y. Subsequently he returned to Iowa and for \$1,000 sold the tract of one hundred and twenty acres he had entered, using the money toward the payment for two hundred and sixty acres of land in Muscatine county, where he located and where for thirty-five years he has resided. His property there now aggregates nearly a thousand acres of finely improved farming land, on which he has bred fine stock for many years. After taking up his abode in Iowa, he was one of the first to introduce the breeding of Short-horn cattle there, and his fine herds have made him famous throughout that portion of the west. Considered a high authority on that and kindred subjects, he was made president of the Iowa State Stock Breeders' Association, and in the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association has occupied the office of secretary for ten years. All public affairs of his community have received his liberal support, and he was one of the most active promoters of the Norton Normal and Scientific Academy at Wilton, Iowa, which was named for him. He has been president of three different insurance companies and is now president of the Mutual Fire and Tornado Insurance Association of Iowa. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is now serving for the second time as mayor of Wilton. In religion he is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

For a life companion C. W. Norton chose Mary Collier, a native of Medina county, Ohio, and a daughter of George Collier, who removed from Hartford, Conn., to Ohio about 1810, and became one of the most influential and public-spirited pioneers of the Buckeye state. Her brother, Rev. George W. Collier, served four

years as chaplain of President McKinley's regiment. He was once captured, tried as a spy and sentenced to death, but was subsequently released through the intercession of the Free Masons, who proved his innocence of the charge. However, he was for some time confined in Andersonville prison. Mrs. Norton is still living, as are four of the six children born to this worthy couple. Their eldest child, Oakley G., a young man of great promise, was graduated from the Iowa State Agricultural College in 1885, but died two years later. Birdsey Norton, the third son, is assisting in the management of the old homestead; and Carl W. is attending the Iowa State Agricultural College. Florence was graduated from the University of Iowa in 1900.

Dr. Norton was reared at his birthplace near Wilton, Iowa, and received excellent educational advantages. At Norton Normal and Scientific College he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Afterward he completed the normal and commercial courses in the same school. In the meantime he had taught school during the winter terms, thus earning the amount necessary to pay his way through the agricultural college. Later he continued his studies in the University of Iowa for a year, and then entered the veterinary department of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, where he completed a three years' course. In 1890 he was graduated, carrying off the first honors of his class, and was called to the post of assistant professor in the veterinary department, where he remained for a year. In January, 1892, he came to Phoenix, where he embarked upon a career in which he has attained more than a local reputation. Politically he follows in the footsteps of his father. In the Presbyterian Church of Phoenix he serves as a ruling elder, and for eight years has been choirmaster. He has bent his efforts toward the development of the musical spirit of the community, and many benevolences are aided by him. In his native town he was married, October 11, 1892, to Miss Clara Tufts, daughter of Benjamin Tufts, an early settler of Wilton. Mrs. Norton was born there and is a graduate of the Norton Normal and Scientific Academy, class of 1888. They have three children, Etta, Oakley T. and Victor C.

As Dr. Norton's office is one of the most important in the territory, it is but fitting to record briefly an estimate of the high esteem in which he is held by reason of his professional and scientific attainments. Colin Cameron, who for years was chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Arizona, in a letter to Governor McCord, said: "From my personal knowledge and association with Dr. Norton for over five years, I know him to be the best qualified and best equipped man in this territory, without any exception whatever, for the position of territorial veterinarian. Not only is he educated in his profession, not only is he a student, not only has he the confidence of his neighbors and of every cattleman who knows him personally and by reputation, but it is doubly important that he be retained at the present time (July, 1897) because he has the confidence of the present secretary of agriculture and of the chief of the bureau of animal industry of the United States. No territorial or state veterinarian in the United States stands higher, in either of these departments, than does Dr. Norton. I know this direct from the department, through my correspondence with them."

Referring to the disease among cattle near Tempe, then prevalent, the letter continues: "A condition now exists in Arizona that would put a large extent of the territory south of the quarantine line, only for the fact that the bureau of animal industry places implicit confidence in the integrity of the sanitary board and of the territorial veterinarian. . . . Dr. Norton visited Washington city, was present and assisted in many of the experiments in the laboratory and in the field; he also visited St. Louis and the University at Columbia, Mo., where much work is being done in re southern cattle fever. I have letters from the chief of the bureau of animal industry and from the secretary of agriculture since Dr. Norton's return, speaking very highly of him and expressing great satisfaction for the better understanding that they have of the conditions here as a result of his going there."

PROF. SAMUEL M. McCOWAN.

To those who believe that the passing of the Indian is a well nigh accomplished fact, and that

henceforward his picturesqueness will live only upon the canvas of the artist, in the tale of Hiawatha, the stories of Cooper, and the romance of Ramona, and that the warmth and color and action which have characterized his wanderings upon the western plains are fast receding into the shadows of the happy hunting ground, a merciful retreat from the world of intellectuality and accomplishment in which he is supposed to be unable to take a part, to such, the scope and humanitarianism of the work accomplished by Professor McCowan, superintendent of the Indian school at Phoenix, will come as a revelation. For out of the years of striving of himself and those who think with him, toward the development of those attributes in the Indian which constitute good citizenship and broad life, has come a rejuvenated red man, who looks out upon the world with the heart, and brain, and attainment, in many ways the equal of the supplanting pale brotherhood.

Of Scotch-English descent, Professor McCowan was born in Ontario, Canada, February 8, 1863, and is a son of Robert O. and Hannah (Blake) McCowan. When two years of age he was taken by his parents to New York state, and, after the expiration of two years, to Peoria county, Ill., where he grew to man's estate. At the early age of nine years he was introduced, through the death of his father, to the serious and responsible side of life, and was forced to face the problem of self-support. After being employed for a time as a chore boy on a farm, he began when eleven years of age to work in the coal mines of Peoria county, Ill. This gloomy and uninspiring occupation was continued until his eighteenth year, and, in the mean time, the sturdy and persevering traits of character which have since spanned the distance from the coal mines to a position in the front ranks of the country's educators, began to peer through the dismal surroundings, and to reach out in an overwhelming desire for knowledge. After leaving the mines Mr. McCowan studied at the Elmwood high school in Peoria county, and in 1886 was graduated from the Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, Ind. Subsequently, he served for two years as principal of the academy at Princeville, Ill., and for the same length of time was principal of the Lincoln

high school, at Peoria. Later, as a journalistic venture, he assumed the editorship of the Saturday Evening Call, a weekly periodical published in Peoria, and which has since been discontinued.

Mr. McCowan's association with the Indians began in 1889, when, for a year, he was superintendent of the day schools on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota. In 1890 he was offered the choice of the superintendency of three different Indian schools, but availed himself of the request of the commissioner of Indian affairs that he open a new Indian school at Mohave, Ariz. During the six years of his devotion to the interests of the school at Mohave, his salary was twice raised, and at the expiration of the time of service he was promoted to the superintendency of the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M. At the end of six months he received a still further mark of appreciation, being appointed supervisor of all the Indian schools in the United States. This responsible position he later resigned in order to take charge of the Indian Industrial School at Phoenix, with which he has been associated since 1897. In the interval of his residence in Phoenix he has been offered the inspectorship of the Indian schools of the United States, but has given the matter little consideration, believing that his wisest and best opportunity lay in connection with the institution of which he is the ruling power.

During his student life, and later in connection with his educational work in Illinois and Indiana, Mr. McCowan devoted all possible available time to a mastery of the science of law, and in 1894 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Arizona. In July, 1885, he married Emma Beecher, a daughter of A. H. Beecher, of Hanna City, Ill., and of this union there is one son, Leroy M. Mrs. McCowan is a relative of the famous Henry Ward Beecher of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and she is also related to General Rosecrans. As a member of the Republican party Mr. McCowan has been identified with many political undertakings, and while living in Mohave county, Ariz., was elected a delegate to the territorial constitutional convention. At present he is serving on the governor's staff with the rank of colonel. He is variously associated with the commercial, fraternal, and social

organizations which abound in Phoenix and vicinity, and is one of the organizers, and the present vice-president of the Home Savings Bank & Trust Company of Phoenix. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the board of trade, and president of the Illinois Association of the Salt River valley. November 16, 1900, he became managing editor of the Arizona Republican.

The Phoenix Indian school with which Mr. McCowan is connected is the second in size in the United States. During the year 1899 nearly seven hundred students attended the school, representing more than fifty different tribes, and coming from all over the Pacific coast. The building is a model of its kind, and in addition to the other modern improvements is lighted throughout with electricity. The literary course at the school extends from the kindergarten to the high school course, and each child is obliged, during his residence at the school, to adopt and complete a trade. The kind of occupation may be of his own selecting, and he has the choice of cabinet-work, carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon-making, painting, brick-making and laying, plastering, harness and shoe-making, gardening, horticulture, agriculture, dairying, cooking, dressmaking, and house-keeping. It is doubtful if anyone now living, or in the past, has brought to bear upon Indian development the profound study which has enabled Professor McCowan so readily to understand and minister to the special requirements of the redskins. He believes in the old saying that the "Indian nature is human nature bound in red," and to quote his own words, the Indian is "likable and teachable, docile and obedient, apt and easily led." His impression of a few of the tribes is summed up in the words "The Hopis are the nicest, most docile and most obedient Indians, and the smallest; while the Apache, Mojave and Papago are splendidly equipped physically, but inclined toward waywardness and obstinacy, and uneasy under control." Professor McCowan believes that there is no height to which the Indian may not attain, and under his own observation they have become scientific farmers, representatives in congress, soldiers in the army, and have excelled in the professions of law and medicine. They

have also made names for themselves as artists and musicians. The girls develop into excellent trained nurses and cooks, and some are successful as teachers. From the standpoint of this noble student of Indian characteristics the future of the red man holds alluring possibilities and far from being the victims of a surviving fitness, they may, under favorable circumstances, compete with the peoples who have enjoyed centuries of civilization.

COL. JOHN H. MARTIN.

The world instinctively pays homage to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, and by common consent Col. John H. Martin, of Tucson, is deemed a leading member of the legal profession of Arizona. In military circles of this territory he is no less popular than in business and social circles, and his fine executive ability and patriotic interest in everything relating to our progress redound greatly to his credit.

On both the paternal and maternal lines, Colonel Martin is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, James and Sarah J. (Gray) Martin, were natives of the northern part of Ireland, whence they came to the United States early in life. The father resided first in Newburgh, N. Y., and then, removing to St. Louis, Mo., passed the rest of his years there, his death occurring at his old home in 1899. For more than thirty-five years he served as city weigher, and made a good record for fidelity and general efficiency. During the Civil war he served in a Missouri regiment, with the rank of second lieutenant, and as a federal officer rendered good service.

Col. J. H. Martin is the eldest of five children, his birth having occurred December 28, 1861, in St. Louis, Mo. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of that city, from which he was graduated in 1880. In order to further equip himself for his commercial career, he pursued a course of study in the local business college, after which he became a deputy in the office of the city assessor of St. Louis. In 1885 he came to Tucson, and for about four years served as clerk of the United States district court, his duties as such terminating in



A. W. L. S. Co.

November, 1889. In the meantime, in 1887, he had been admitted to the bar, and since the opening of 1890 has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. Associated with Judge William H. Barnes, his wife's father, he is a member of the firm of Barnes & Martin, in whose charge the legal interests of numerous local enterprises and mining companies are reposed. He is a member of the Territorial Bar Association.

In 1889 Colonel Martin organized Company D, First Regiment of the Arizona National Guard, and was commissioned as its captain. Two years later he was further honored by being commissioned major of the Third Battalion, and in June, 1892, was elected to the colonelcy of the regiment, in which important position he has served ever since. The people of the north and east, enjoying a much older established civilization, and who labor under many absurd ideas in regard to this and adjoining territory, doubtless would be truly surprised did they know how little demand has been made upon these guardians of the home and nation, during the past decade, in the actual labors of preserving the peace and rights of our citizens. The colonel is justly popular with his command, and has succeeded in inaugurating a thorough and systematic method into our military affairs. Initiated into Masonry in Tucson Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., he retains his membership there, and, in addition to this, is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of this city. Politically he is recognized as one of the leading Democrats of Arizona.

The marriage of Colonel Martin and Miss Josephine Barnes, daughter of Judge William H. Barnes (see his sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work), was solemnized at the home of the latter, in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1882. Two daughters and a son bless this union, namely: Willie, Madge and James.

ALBERT W. COTTRELL, M. D.

Dr. Cottrell is a skilled physician and surgeon whose knowledge of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and whose ability in applying its principles to the needs of humanity has gained for him an enviable pres-

tige in the professional circles of Phoenix. He was born at Almond, Allegany county, N. Y., March 19, 1853, and is the third among six children, all but one of whom are still living. His brother, Dr. W. Elverton Cottrell, is a practicing dentist of Harrison valley in Pennsylvania. The family was founded in America by his grandfather, Dr. Pardon Cottrell, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America located at Troy, N. Y., but spent his last days at Almond.

Dr. W. S. Cottrell, the father of Albert W., was born near Troy, and on reaching manhood took up the medical profession, which he followed throughout the remainder of his life, being engaged in practice at Whitesville, Allegany county, N. Y. He served as a captain in the New York state militia. He married Manercy Slingerland, whose father was born in Germany, and at one time owned the site of the present city of Syracuse, N. Y., but sold that land and removed to Almond, there becoming an extensive farmer and large land owner. Mrs. Cottrell is now a resident of Westfield, Pa. She is a member of the First Day Baptist church, but all the ancestors of our subject on both sides have belonged to the Seventh Day Baptist church.

When the family removed to Whitesville, N. Y., Albert W. Cottrell was three years of age. To the public schools of that town he is indebted for his early educational advantages. Later he attended the Alfred University, and for seven years he successfully engaged in teaching school. For some years he studied medicine with his father, and by aiding him in his work gained a good practical knowledge of the profession which he had chosen as his life work. He was prepared to enter medical college at the age of seventeen, but on account of lack of means turned his attention to school teaching. In 1881 he became a student in the University of Buffalo, where he completed a three years' course in two years, graduating in 1883 with the degree of M. D. March 11 of that year he began practice with his father at Whitesville, and after the latter's death in 1885 he continued alone. It was a strange coincidence that, at the end of his second year of practice he found himself the only physician left in a town where formerly five doctors had been practicing. In 1885 he

was appointed single medical examiner for the United States pension department in the district of southwestern New York, and held that position until ill health resulting from overwork compelled him to leave Whitesville. He was next engaged in practice at Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., and also for six and one-half years conducted a private sanitarium for nervous diseases there. Coming to Phoenix, Ariz., in 1894, in connection with his general practice here, he has given special attention to diseases of the heart, lung trouble and nervous diseases. In the treatment of heart trouble he has met with remarkable success. In March, 1897, during an epidemic of gripe in Phoenix, he discovered the true germ of the disease, and the result of his research and discovery was published in the "American Medicine." The immediate effect has been a decrease of over fifty per cent in the mortality rate in his practice, purely from the knowledge derived by observation of that germ. As far as is known, he is the original discoverer of the true gripe germ.

Various professional organizations number Dr. Cottrell among their members, including the New York State Medical Association, the Allegany County Medical Society and the Arizona Medical Association. He is a member of the Baptist church. Socially he belongs to the Maricopa and Athletic clubs, being a director in the latter. At Whitesville, N. Y., he married Miss Minnie Teter, who was born there and received her education at Alfred University. Three children bless this union, Ray, Leonard and Robert. The family have a pleasant residence on North Center street and hold an enviable position in social circles.

The Doctor and his son Ray have recently located a very valuable mining property, consisting of a group of six claims, the ore from which assays 75 per cent lead, \$16 gold and \$13.44 in silver per ton.

CHARLES L. RAWLINS.

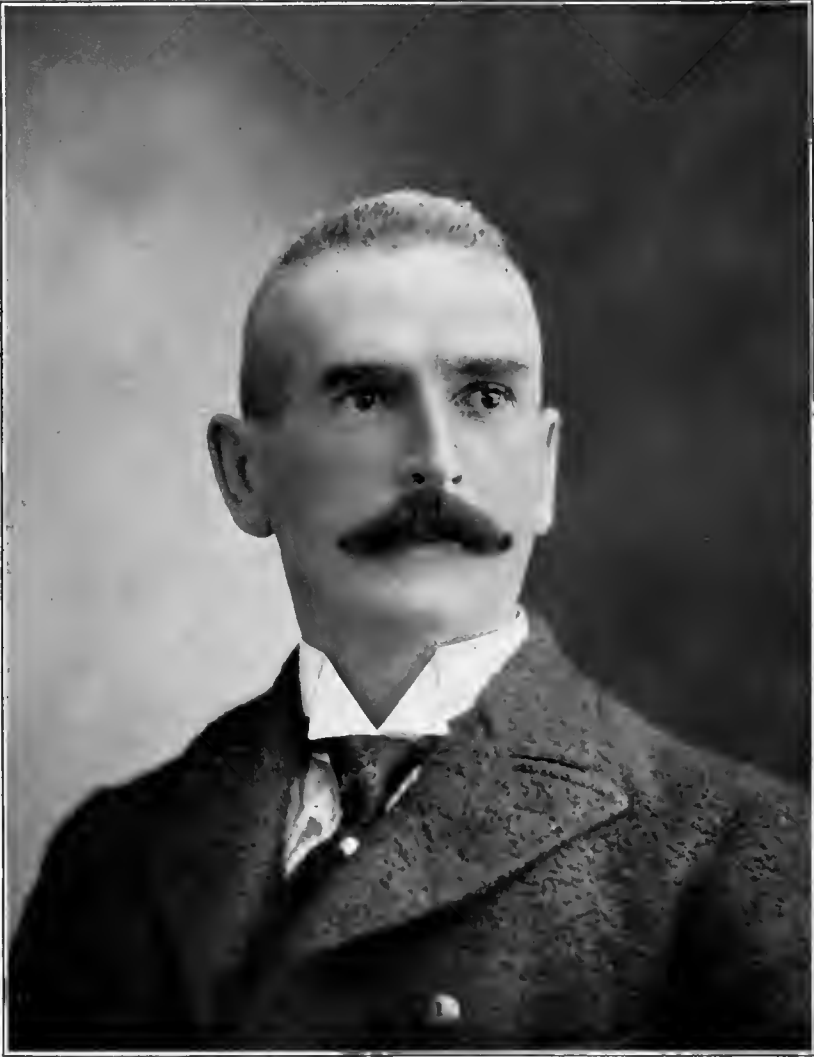
The popular fallacy that only elderly men are competent to handle the affairs of business and the different professions is constantly being put to rout by the accomplishments of the young men of the period. In fact, it is getting to be a

recognized fact that this is the era of the young man, for in every line of human activity he is in great demand, and in many instances it is almost pathetic to see an elderly man thrust aside for one of perhaps half his age. Among the comparatively new comers to Solomonville, Charles L. Rawlins is numbered, yet he has made rapid progress here in his chosen profession, and has won a host of friends in business and social circles.

Born at New Franklin, Howard county, Mo., September 13, 1875, a son of Nicholas and Emma (Gibson) Rawlins, Charles L. grew to manhood in his native locality. His father, who was a pioneer of Missouri, was a native of Mississippi, and died in 1876. The mother is yet living, but of her three children one daughter is deceased, Ella, who died in 1889. Lessie, now the wife of William O. Cox, resides in New Franklin, Mo.

Having completed his high school course, Charles L. Rawlins matriculated in Webb Brothers' Training School at Bell Buckle, Tenn., a celebrated southern college, and was graduated there in 1892. He then went to St. Charles (Mo.) College, and later graduated in the class of 1895 at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Desiring further to qualify himself, he next entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., where he completed a special course in law in 1897. Returning to Missouri, the young man was admitted to the bar July 28, 1898, before Judge John A. Hockaday, ex-attorney-general of the state, now on the circuit bench.

August 5, 1898, C. L. Rawlins bade adieu to the friends and scenes of his youth, coming to Arizona to make a place for himself. Proceeding direct to Tucson, he remained there only a short time and arrived in Solomonville September 2, 1898. Here he at once established an office, and only three months later was honored by appointment to the post of district attorney of Graham county. Subsequently he resigned from that office, in order to do more justice to his rapidly increasing practice. Though one of the youngest members of the county bar, and though he was without much means when he landed in this city, he has made a gratifying success of his enterprises, and the future is full



Morgan

of promise for him. He has served as attorney for the city and is a notary public. His franchise is used on behalf of the nominees of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Montezuma Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., which order he joined in Missouri. The Maraville Copper Company, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, employs Mr. Rawlins as legal adviser and attorney. He also serves in a similar capacity for the Arizona & Boston Copper Company and the Marenci Southern Railway Company.

The marriage of the subject of this article and Miss Jennie V. Kelley took place in this city February 7, 1899. They are the parents of one son, George Herndon, born March 4, 1901. Mr. Rawlins, aided by the suggestions and counsel of his young wife, is building an attractive residence, and with true hospitality they look forward to the time when they can throw open their pretty home to the entertainment of their numerous friends.

HON. WILLIAM MORGAN.

One of the most conspicuous instances of the self-made man in Arizona is to be found in Hon. William Morgan, of Showlow, member of the territorial legislature from Navajo county, and one of the successful sheep-raisers of the territory. A native of Chicago, Ill., Mr. Morgan was born in 1857 and is a son of Daniel and Esther (McGrath) Morgan. At the age of eight years, death deprived him of a father's care, and he almost immediately was obliged to set about earning his livelihood. He started out in life as a messenger boy for the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. From the age of fourteen until he was eighteen he was employed in the Chicago stock yards.

Three years before attaining his majority Mr. Morgan went to Texas and for two years was engaged in herding sheep on a ranch near San Antonio. In 1879 he removed to Yavapai county, Ariz., settling in that portion which is now included in Navajo county. His first employment was that of sheep-herder at \$25 per month. Four years later he and Joseph Sponseller bought a herd of thirty-five hundred sheep at \$1.50 per head, paying twelve per cent

interest on the debt incurred by the transaction. Establishing a ranch at Showlow, Mr. Morgan has since made this place his home. His partnership with Mr. Sponseller continued for four years, but since 1887 he has engaged in the same business by himself, and meantime has attained unusual success. During the earlier days of his life in Arizona he was a witness of many of the Indian troubles, including the warfare between the federal government and Geronimo and Victoria with their bands of Apaches.

Although Mr. Morgan has devoted practically his entire life to the sheep industry, he has recently identified himself actively with territorial politics. As the candidate of the Democratic party, he served two terms as justice of the peace, then held the office of supervisor one year and a half by appointment, and subsequently was elected to the latter office for a full term of four years. In 1900 he was a candidate for member of the legislature, defeating Burton C. Mossman, the Republican nominee, though he made no canvass whatever for the office. In the present legislature he serves as chairman of the committee on federal relations, and as a member of the committees on claims, appropriations, live stock, and county and county boundaries. Personally, he is a large-hearted, generous, hospitable man, a valued member of society, a liberal contributor to public beneficiaries, and the possessor of many warm personal friends.

GEN. GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE.

The life record of General Roskruge is indissolubly associated with the history of Masonry in Arizona. He was born in Roskruge, near Helston, Cornwall, England, April 10, 1845. At the age of fifteen he secured employment as messenger boy in the law office of Messrs. Grylls, Hill & Hill, of Helston. August 12, 1860, he entered the Seventh Company of the Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteers, in which he served ten years, meantime gaining considerable note as a rifle shot, being the winner of many company and regimental prizes. August 31, 1868, he was selected as one of the Cornish Twenty to compete with the Devon Twenty in the fourth annual match for the challenge cup

For the two years prior to his resignation from the Volunteers, he wore the Three Stars, for being the crack shot of his company.

The date of General Roskrige's arrival in the United States is October, 1870. Going direct to Denver, Colo., he was given employment by Lawrence N. Greenleaf and Gardner G. Brewer. After two years in Denver, he, in company with twenty other adventurous spirits, determined to visit Arizona. After having experienced perils of floods, droughts, famine and the hostility of the Apaches, they reached Prescott in June, 1872. During November of the same year he engaged as cook and packer with Omar H. Case, deputy United States surveyor, who at the time was running the fifth standard parallel north from Patridge creek to the Colorado river. As chainman, he assisted Mr. Case in the spring of 1873. During 1874 he was for several months in the field with United States Deputy Surveyor, C. B. Foster. On returning from the field, he prepared the maps and field notes for transmission to the surveyor-general. The neat and correct manner in which these maps were made caused the then surveyor-general of Arizona, Hon. John Wasson, to tender him the position of chief draughtsman in his office. Accepting the position, he filled it with credit. In June, 1880, he resigned in order to devote his attention to surveying, having received an appointment as United States deputy land and mineral surveyor. He has served four terms as county surveyor of Pima county, three terms as city engineer of Tucson, one term as a member of the board of regents of the University of Arizona, and in 1888 was elected vice-president of the Tucson Building & Loan Association, of which he was made president in 1889. July 1, 1893, he was appointed chief clerk in the United States surveyor-general's office. Upon the resignation of the surveyor-general, in 1896, he was appointed to the office by President Cleveland, and continued in that capacity until August, 1897: when, on account of a change in the national administration, his successor was appointed. The tender of the office to him was an honor fittingly bestowed and worthily worn.

At the formation of the Association of Civil Engineers of Arizona in 1897, he was unani-

mously elected president, though at the time he was not present at the meeting. He is also a member of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers. Under President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed special inspector of public surveys. During President Arthur's administration he was appointed superintendent of irrigating ditches for the Papago Indian Reservation at San Xavier, near Tucson.

The connection of General Roskrige with Masonry forms an important era in his life. June 10, 1870, he was made a Master Mason in True and Faithful Lodge No. 318, at Helston, Cornwall. November 30, 1882, he was exalted to the Sublime Royal Arch Degree in Tucson Chapter No. 3. August 27, 1884, he was admitted and passed as a Royal and Select Master in California Council No. 2, at San Francisco, Cal. May 1, 1883, he was created a Knight Templar in Arizona Commandery No. 1. August 24, 1884, he was elected an honorary member of Tucson Lodge No. 4; April 11, 1883, in recognition of services rendered the craft, he was elected an honorary member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the Pacific coast. October 21, 1893, he was created an active life member and corresponding secretary for Arizona. His admission into Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., took place in September, 1884. During the month of December, 1882, he received the degrees of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite from the fourth to the thirty-second, inclusive. The Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, in October, 1890, elected him a Grand Commander of the Court of Honor. January 24, 1894, he was crowned Sovereign Inspector General, Honorary. The Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, Sir LaRue Thomas, November 28, 1895, appointed him inspector of grand and subordinate commanderies for the Fifteenth Templar District of the United States, embracing Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, March 23, 1882, he was elected grand secretary, and has served continuously as such up to the present time, with the exception of the year 1890, when he was elected grand master. As proxy for David F. Day, general grand high priest of the United



Stanton



A. S. Smith

States, November 12, 1890, he instituted the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Arizona, and installed the grand officers, he himself being chosen grand secretary, which position he has held up to the present, with the exception of the year 1893, when he served as grand high priest. Also, as proxy for Sir Hugh McCurdy, grand master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, November 6, 1893, he instituted the Grand Commandery of Arizona and installed its grand officers, being at that time elected grand commander. He was the only Mason who was present at and assisted in the formation of all three grand bodies in Arizona, and is appropriately called the "father" of Masonry in Arizona. He is the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter and grand recorder of the Grand Commandery, corresponding secretary of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the Pacific coast, and treasurer of the M. E. Order of High Priesthood.

From this sketch of the General's Masonic career it will be seen that he holds high rank in one of the noblest fraternities the world has ever known. His life has been an exemplification of the truths for which Masonry stands. Those in need have ever received his sympathy and aid. Having himself experienced many vicissitudes, he is able to appreciate and sympathize with the reverses of others, and hence can enter more fully into their feelings than one whose life has been all sunshine. More than once he himself has known what it is to be out of reach of provisions, and suffering the pangs of hunger. More than once he has known what it is to be without money, and among strangers. Yet in those days, now long past, he never allowed himself to become discouraged, just as he has never permitted success to unduly exalt him. His varied experiences have served to round out his life into symmetry, and have given him the breadth of information nowhere else obtainable. One of his early experiences in Arizona, which dwells in his memory with un fading clearness, is that of a camping expedition at Volunteer Springs (now Belmont) on the Atlantic and Pacific Division of the Santa Fe Railroad, where he and three companions partook of a breakfast consisting of twelve early rose potatoes. They then started to walk to Prescott.

Three and one-half days later they reached the Banghart ranch in the Little Chino valley, where they were given an abundance of food, this being the first they had eaten in eighty-four hours.

There are few citizens of Tucson who are more widely known throughout Arizona than General Roskruge. Nor is his prominence limited to circles of Masonry. Among people of all classes and ranks in life, he is known as a pioneer of the territory and a man whose aim for years has been to promote its welfare and develop its resources. As such, his name is worthy of perpetuation in the annals of local history.

In May, 1896, he married Lena, daughter of Judge John S. Wood, of Tucson. Mrs. Roskruge was born in California and there received her education.

For facts referring to the General's Masonic career, the writer acknowledges indebtedness to McFarland & Poole's work of Arizona.

P. SANDOVAL & CO.

This firm, and the energetic, progressive young men who constitute it, need no introduction to the people of Northern Mexico, Southern Arizona and Lower California, as their merits and widely extended business enterprises throughout this region have made them well known, and wherever known, highly respected. Nogales is to be congratulated that so reliable and accommodating a firm has established a bank within its borders, and, beyond a doubt, the growth and importance of the place dates from 1888, in which year the brothers first were associated under the present firm name.

The genius and native business ability of P. Sandoval, the senior partner, was manifested, when, December 5, 1884, he came to Nogales to open a custom-house agency, for though the place then was a mere hamlet, with a scanty population, he had the sagacity to know that the future had something greater in store for the boundary town, between the two great regions of Arizona and Sonora, so richly endowed by nature. Prior to the date mentioned, Mr. Sandoval had been a partner of the firm of J. V. Sandoval & Hijos, of Guaymas, Mexico, (both brothers being members of the firm) and though

a young man, had already amply demonstrated his executive ability.

After spending three and a half years in Nogales, the brothers found that their business interests had grown to such proportions that it became expedient to establish a bank, so they founded the banking house of P. Sandoval & Co., the "company" comprising the brother Aurelio. The firm transacts a vast amount of business, representing European and American land and mining investors, and capitalists of Mexico and all parts of the world. Rich and valuable ranches and agricultural lands, mining property and mining concessions in Mexico, town and city real estate, cattle and many other sources of wealth are dealt in extensively. In addition to this, the firm does a large custom-house brokerage business, being local agents of Cie du Boleo, La Durá Mining & Milling Co., and, in brief, of the principal mining companies and commercial establishments of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California. The firm has recently been appointed agent of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, the largest banking institution of the Republic.

Owing to the magnitude of their transactions, it became almost a necessity to the Sandoval brothers to have a banking institution of their own in Nogales, Ariz., and October 1, 1899, the bank operated under the jurisdiction of P. Sandoval & Co., opened its doors to the business public, and from that time forward has met with a liberal patronage. Under the management of the cashier, I. Macmanus, who possesses ripe financial ability, the affairs of the bank are prospering, reflecting great credit upon all connected with the enterprise. (See personal sketch of Mr. Macmanus, printed elsewhere in this volume.)

In 1897 P. Sandoval & Co., with the co-operation of ex-Governor Don Ramon Corral and Don Luis A. Martinez, of Guaymas, carried to a successful issue the establishment of the Banco de Sonora, located at Hermosillo, with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which P. Sandoval & Co. are the third heaviest stockholders and which has become a rich and highly flourishing banking institution. The bank of P. Sandoval & Co., of Nogales, is the local agent of the Sonora bank, the senior member of the firm being one of the

board of directors of the last-named bank. The success which he has achieved is truly remarkable, and his uniform courtesy and genuine desire to accommodate the public in all business affairs accounts, in a measure at least, for his personal popularity.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN FINLEY.

Unlike the majority whose greatest prosperity has been found within the borders of this recently awakened territory, Hon. J. B. Finley was born in the adjoining state of California, and has been associated for the greater part of his life with the rapid progressiveness of the far west. A native of Santa Rosa, Cal., born November 22, 1856, he is a son of Samuel Joseph and Prudence (Brians) Finley, natives respectively of Decatur, Ill., and of Jackson, Mo. The paternal grandfather was a farmer and in early life removed from Kentucky to Illinois, where he died.

Samuel Joseph Finley led a varied and interesting life, and was among the throng whose ambitious dreams were centered upon California in the days of gold. The journey thence was by way of Panama, and upon arriving at his destination in 1849 he engaged for a time in mining, and subsequently became interested in farming and stock raising in Santa Rosa, Cal. In 1851 he returned for his family, who accompanied him on the return trip across the plains, with ox-teams and wagons, by way of the Platte and Cañon City. In Santa Rosa he attained to a deserved prominence in public affairs, and in the early fifties held the responsible and even dangerous position of sheriff of Sonoma county. This office was rendered anything but an enviable one by the state of affairs which engendered the well-remembered vigilance committees that held sway before the state or town organization. The wife of S. J. Finley was formerly a daughter of Jackson Brians, a native of Missouri, who died while defending the northern cause during the Civil war. Mrs. Finley, who died in Santa Rosa, was the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living. Those besides James B. are: Alvira, who is now Mrs. C. F. Richardson, of Tucson; Samuel W., who is engaged in freighting at Naco, Ariz.; George T., who is living

at Lordsburg, N. M.; Alice, who is married to Arthur Oman, of Palestine, Tex.; John L., who is a mining engineer in Sonora, Mexico; and Martha, who is now the wife of James F. Oliver, of Helena, Mont.

Until his sixteenth year J. B. Finley lived on his father's farm in California, and received in the mean time a fair education in the public schools. As an independent venture he engaged in the saw mill business until his twenty-first year, and in 1877 removed to Winnemucca, Nev., and became interested in mining and cattle raising. In October of 1882 the mining and cattle interests were satisfactorily disposed of, and Mr. Finley located in Deming, Grant county, N. M., where he engaged in contracting and building until 1885. The same year he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Deming, as manager of the Pullman repair shop. In December, 1886, he was sent to Tucson as foreman of the company's shops at that place, and in July of 1887 was promoted to the position of master car repairer of the Tucson division, between El Paso and Yuuna. To the duties of this responsible position he has since devoted his energies.

Mr. Finley is generally conceded to be one of the best legislators in the territory, and the measures and reforms brought about through his wise suggestion have universally been recognized as of paramount utility. In 1896 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket to the nineteenth legislative assembly by the largest vote on the ticket, and was chairman of the committee on corporations, and a member of many other committees. His bill for the reinstating of the salaries of the county officials was vetoed by the governor, and subsequently proved to be the only bill passed over the governor's veto. In 1898 Mr. Finley was nominated by acclamation to the territorial council, and elected by a large majority to the twentieth legislative council. During the sessions he was chairman of the enrolling and engrossing committees, and served on several other important committees, his opposition being largely responsible for the defeat of the woman's suffrage bill. He secured the passage of the poll tax law, which rendered compulsory the payment of a poll tax at the time of registration. In 1900 he was again nominated

by acclamation, this time to be joint councilman for Pima and Santa Cruz counties, over George Pusch, whom he defeated by a majority of five hundred votes. Aside from his legislative responsibilities he has served as a member of territorial and county Democratic central committees.

In Tucson, Ariz., Mr. Finley was united in marriage with Clara Letts, who was born in Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Finley is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a director of the club which is run by that organization. He is also associated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Pacific Coast Railway Club.

HON. SAMUEL Y. BARKLEY.

Undoubtedly one of the most popular citizens of Tucson is Hon. Samuel Y. Barkley, who, with little special effort upon his part, might easily rise to a foremost place among the statesmen to Arizona, and to still greater honors than he has yet enjoyed. However, he is not ambitious of public distinction, although every movement calculated to advance the welfare of Arizona receives his support, and his name always stands for progress.

A direct descendant of a Revolutionary hero, Mr. Barkley is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His great-grandfather Barkley located in Virginia upon coming from the northern part of Ireland, and later he went to Tennessee, in the meantime serving in the war for independence. Three or four generations of his descendants have since resided in Tennessee. Thomas C., father of Samuel Y. Barkley, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., and during the Civil war served in a regiment of that state. In 1882 he removed with his family to Johnson county, Tex., and seven years afterwards came to Arizona, where he now owns a farm near Glendale, Maricopa county. His wife, formerly Nancy J. Wilson, was of Scotch descent. She was born in Wilson county, Tenn., and died on the old homestead in Johnson county, Tex., when fifty-six years of age. Their eldest son, Rev. William T. Barkley, is the pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Glendale. Charles H.,

the second son, is a farmer near Glendale, and D. Frank is a farmer near Mesa. John A. is in partnership with our subject, and J. Burke died in 1898 at Mesa. Mrs. Annie C. Bone and Mrs. Nannie H. Green reside near Phoenix, while Mrs. Jennie M. Fuller lives at Glendale, and Mrs. Mary C. Vincent is a resident of Tucson.

The birth of Hon. Samuel Y. Barkley occurred April 26, 1866, at the old family home in Rutherford county, Tenn., but he was reared in Dyer county, that state. In 1882 he came to the west, and for some time pursued his studies at Barrows high school, in Cleburne, Tex., then engaging in teaching for about a year. In 1887 he came to Arizona and took up some land, well situated on the Salt River canal, some nine miles west of Phoenix. This place he improved and cultivated for four years, also managing a farm near Mesa. The homestead he disposed of in 1891, but still owns the one near Mesa.

Ten years ago Mr. Barkley commenced studying law under the direction of Frank Cox and Judge Webster Street, of Phoenix, with whom he remained a student during three winters, but at the end of this period the attractions of the commercial world gained the mastery over the young man. Since 1895 he has lived in Tucson, where he bought a half interest in the livery business with which he is yet connected. At the end of three years he bought out his partner, W. S. Neff, and since December, 1898, has been a member of the firm of Barkley Brothers. The Tucson Stables, as the establishment is known, was situated on Scott, near Camp street, and is now at the corner of Congress and Sixth avenue. A substantial brick structure, 102x185 feet in dimensions, it is the largest stable in the city, and has few, if any, superiors in Arizona. A stage line between Tucson and Helvetia (thirty-odd miles away) is maintained by Barkley Brothers, one trip each way being made every day.

An active worker in the Democratic party, Samuel Y. Barkley has been valued as a member of the county central committee. In 1898 he was nominated by acclamation, and without his solicitation, as representative of this district in the Arizona legislature, but owing to pressing business affairs was obliged to decline the honor. His friends, however, were so determined to

send him to the legislative assembly that in the fall of 1900 he was again their nominee, without any expressed desire upon his part, and in the ensuing election he was elected by the largest majority on the legislative ticket. In the Twenty-first legislature he stood for all measures calculated to advance our public prosperity. He introduced and secured the passage of acts securing a bond issue of \$25,000 for additional buildings for the Territorial University at Tucson and increasing the maintenance fund of that institution, and a law appropriating \$2,500 for the maintenance of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and religiously is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Mr. Barkley and Miss Nannie A. Howard took place in Tempe, Ariz., October 22, 1892. She is a native of Cooke county, Tex., daughter of Jonathan Howard (deceased), and possesses many charms of mind and heart. Two little daughters, Bessie J. and Velma E., bless the home of this sterling couple.

HON. W. T. SMITH.

The prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity, and the enterprise manifest in commercial circles is the foundation upon which is builded the material welfare of town, state and nation. The most important factors in public life at the present day are therefore the men who are in control of successful business interests and such a one is Mr. Smith of Phoenix, who is president of the Arizona Land & Stock Company, and also of the Orchard Grove Investment Company.

He was born in Sonoma county, Cal., May 6, 1853, and is the seventh in order of birth in a family of six sons and two daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are still living, but he is the only one in Arizona. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock, and his paternal grandfather, Henry Smith, was among the defenders of the country in the war of 1812. He was a native of Little Rock, Va., and a pioneer of Tennessee. W. A. Smith, our subject's father,



J. B. McHally, Jr.

was born in the latter state, and in 1852 crossed the plains with ox teams, settling in Sonoma county, Cal., where he followed farming for some years. In 1876 he removed to Santa Ana, that state, where his death occurred. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Clark and was a native of Sandusky, Ohio, is still living in California at the age of eighty years. Her father, John Clark, died in that state.

W. T. Smith was educated in the district schools of his native state, and in 1876 engaged in teaming in Southern California. In December of that year he started for Arizona, and arrived in Phoenix on the 28th of January, 1877, at which time the town contained a population of only four hundred. For a year he was engaged in mining at the Silver King Mine in Pinal county, and the following year carried on a butchering business in Phoenix. He was proprietor of the Capital Hotel ten years, and for two years was engaged in general merchandising. In 1891 he organized the Sunset Telephone Company; built all the lines in Phoenix and throughout the Salt River valley; and was manager of the same until 1900, when he sold the business. During all these years he has been interested in mining, and now as a member of the firm of Smith & Marlow owns the Cayanide plant near Morristown, Maricopa county. As previously stated he is also president of the Orchard Grove Investment Company and the Arizona Land & Stock Company, both of which own some very valuable property. At different times he has been interested in farming in the Salt River valley, and has also been connected with other business enterprises. Thoroughness and persistency have characterized his entire business career, and have been supplemented by careful attention to details and by honorable, straightforward effort, that have gained him a most excellent and enviable reputation.

In Maricopa county Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah A. McElrath, a native of California, by whom he has two children, William Walter and Thomas Jefferson. As a Democrat Mr. Smith has taken a very prominent and influential part in local politics; has served as chairman of the county committee several times, and as a member of the territorial committee. For four years he represented the fourth ward in the city

council; was a member of the county board of supervisors the same length of time; and in March, 1892, was elected to the territorial council, becoming a member of the seventeenth general assembly. He secured an appropriation for the Normal School at Tempe, and was also instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for taxing the national banks. His public service has been most exemplary, and he has left office as he entered it with the entire confidence of the public. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and several other societies.

JOHN BRYAN McNALLY, M. D.

Dr. McNally, surgeon for the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, and now serving his fourth term as county physician of Yavapai county, is one of the ablest young practitioners of this portion of Arizona. From his boyhood he has been noted for his ambitious, determined way of overcoming obstacles which he has encountered, and to himself alone he owes his signal success.

The doctor is a native of County Carlow, Ireland, his birth having taken place in the town of Old Leighlin thirty-five years ago. His father, John McNally, who is of an old family in the county mentioned, and is still living on the old homestead he has cultivated for many decades past, is a hero of the Civil war of the United States, for he served in a New England regiment throughout that strife, then returning to the Emerald Isle. His wife, the doctor's mother, Mrs. Mary (Lynch) McNally, was born and spent her entire life in Ireland. One of their sons, Bernard, died in San Francisco in 1897, and the only survivor is the doctor, who is the youngest of the family. A brother of Dr. McNally, Rev. J. B. McNally, is pastor of a Roman Catholic Church in Oakland, Cal., and is a lecturer of considerable celebrity.

The elementary education of our subject was obtained in the national schools of Ireland and in Christian Brothers' College, at Bagnalstown. In 1883 he crossed the Atlantic to seek his livelihood in the United States, and proceeding direct to San Francisco soon secured some employment. Desiring further business qualifications, he attended the Lincoln night school

for some time, and for a period worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Then he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession and commenced his studies along this line under the direction of Dr. E. R. Bryant, of San Francisco. In 1892 he entered Hahnemann Hospital College, of that city, and after completing the systematic four years' course required was graduated in the class of 1896, with the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. He had taken special work in clinical surgery and during the last year of his college career was demonstrator of anatomy. Re-elected to that responsible position for another year, he nevertheless declined to serve, as he desired to establish himself in independent practice immediately. From that time to the present he has been particularly fortunate in his surgical work, his reputation for skill being widespread.

The year which witnessed his graduation saw his arrival in Prescott. In the same year he took a special course in diseases of the ear and throat. For the past four years he has been the local surgeon for the railroad passing through this place, as was previously mentioned, and in addition to this is the medical examiner for the lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. He also belongs to the Red Men and the Good Templars, and to the Arizona Homeopathic Medical Association. In politics a stalwart Republican, he is now acting as a member of the county central committee and is an effective worker in the party.

In San Francisco Dr. McNally was united in marriage with Miss Annie Sweeney, a lady of liberal education and at the time numbered among the teachers of the city of the Golden Gate. She is a native of County Kildare, Ireland. Two children bless the hearts and home of this sterling couple, named respectively, Genevieve and John Bryan, Jr.

FRANK H. PARKER.

Among the hosts of public-spirited, broad-minded men who are steadily and surely guiding Arizona toward statehood Frank H. Parker, of Phoenix, stands in the front ranks. The high

estimation in which he is held by the general public here may be deduced from even a very brief review of his career—in fact, by the mere recapitulation of the important offices to which he has been called, and the efficient and painstaking manner in which he has discharged his duties.

A son of J. T. and Roxana (Woodruff) Parker, our subject is a descendant of Revolutionary heroes, both families having been well represented in that war. Possessing the same patriotic spirit, J. T. Parker and four of his brothers, and three of the brothers of his wife, fought for the Union when it was threatened by the Civil war. Some of the Parkers were officers in Ohio regiments, and though two received wounds, all survived the terrible conflict. J. T. Parker served as a private of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry for three years and four months, and two of the three sons of Abraham Woodruff (father of Mrs. Parker) were killed in the war.

The Parker family was founded in Massachusetts at an early period by three English brothers. E. C. Parker, father of J. T., and grandfather of F. H. Parker, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and at the age of nineteen went to the Western Reserve in Ohio. In Huron county, that state, he improved a farm and reared eight sons. Abraham Woodruff, likewise a native of the Empire state, was a pioneer of western New York and later of Ohio. J. T. Parker's birthplace was on the old homestead near Peru, Huron county, Ohio, and in his early manhood he followed the trades of cooper and carpenter. His home was in North Fairfield, Ohio, until 1883, when he went to Vanderbilt, Mich., and there was the proprietor of a hotel for four years. The last year of his life was spent in Saginaw, Mich., where he died in 1888, being survived by his widow, and their eight children. He was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Christian Church.

F. H. Parker, the only member of the family not living in Michigan, was born in Huron county, Ohio, September 17, 1859, and received a common and high school education. With his father he mastered the cooper's trade but never devoted much time to that calling. From

1880 to 1884 he taught school in Otsego county, Mich., after which he was similarly employed in Dundee and Ridgeway, Mich. In the last-named place he was principal of schools for three years, and in the meantime attended the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti. In his senior year he left there in order to come to Arizona, and for a year was assistant principal of the Phoenix high school, and then served as principal in the Osborne school.

Having purchased a ranch near Phoenix, Mr. Parker commenced farming, making a specialty of raising cattle and conducting a dairy. His herd contains many high grade and full-blooded Shorthorn cattle. The two hundred and forty-acre ranch which he owns is finely improved, having irrigation facilities and good farm buildings which he has erected. A portion of the land adjoins the city limits, and accordingly is very valuable. In addition to this, he leases another tract of eighty acres.

For a period of four years Mr. Parker was a member of the county board of school examiners, and his interest in the education of the young is unabated. In August, 1898, he was appointed as a member of the Capitol Grounds & Building Commission, and upon the organization of the board was honored by election to the secretaryship. Thus constituted one of the most active and influential members, he faithfully met the varied requirements of his position, and witnessed a gratifying termination of the enterprise. Since he reached his majority he has been an active worker in the Republican party. Realizing the all-important matter of water storage and supply to Arizona, he has joined the organization of our representative citizens who have banded themselves together for the consideration of the grave problems presented. A member of the special committee on the water storage of the Salt River canal, he also is the secretary of the general organization. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with Phoenix Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.

The marriage of Mr. Parker and Miss Edna Warren was solemnized in Phoenix. She was born in Michigan and is a daughter of D. C. Warren, now a citizen of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one son, Warren H.

GEORGE WEBSTER.

One of the most enterprising business men of Clifton is the subject of this review. He is a native of Salt Lake City, and is in the prime of early manhood—now in his thirty-third year. Having received a liberal high school education he left home at the age of sixteen, coming direct to Graham county, which he has since looked upon as his permanent place of abode.

Settling near Safford, the young man was actively engaged in farming for about twelve years, also raising and dealing quite extensively in cattle. In those lines of pursuit he met with gratifying success, and certainly few as young in years and experience as he then was often are so fortunate, financially. Though he came to Clifton six years ago and in the meantime has been engaged in business here, he still retains the ownership of his farm below Thatcher, which is a finely irrigated place of sixty acres, and this he leases to responsible tenants. For some four years after locating in this place he was in the employ of a liveryman and at length bought the business, which he still conducts. With characteristic enterprise he has extended his undertakings and now does all of the freighting for the Arizona Copper Company, carries on a large freighting traffic between Clifton and Morenci, and transports the United States mail, as well. Thus he has become known, far and near, and it may here be said that no one in this section of the county is more thoroughly relied upon or held in higher regard.

From the time that he arrived at his majority until the present, Mr. Webster has been a strict Democratic partisan. However, he is not a politician in the sense that he is desirous of public office or emolument—his extensive business precluding such interests. Though tendered place among candidates, he has declined the honor, and it was merely as a good citizen that he served as a road overseer for a period when appointed by the supervisors of the county. Five years ago the marriage of Mr. Webster and Miss Nettie Price, daughter of Samuel W. and Alice Price, of Safford, took place in Clifton. The young couple have an attractive home and their chief treasure is their little son, Reece, now three years of age.

HON. ALEXANDER MCKAY.

Few men have done more in the developing of mines in southern Arizona than has Hon. Alexander McKay, who has devoted most of his time for two decades or more to enterprises along this line. He has borne his due part in all public affairs, and in 1886 was honored by election to the Fourteenth general assembly of Arizona. In that session he served on different committees and abundantly demonstrated the wisdom of his Republican party friends in choosing him as their representative.

HON. EMIL GANZ.

The achievements of Mr. Ganz, mayor of Phoenix, and president of the National Bank of Arizona, constitute the record of one rarely gifted with the ability to take advantage of surrounding opportunities, and to turn them to the best possible account. Coming to the territory in 1874, long before the dawn of the recognized possibilities of Salt River valley, he has watched the awakening of the soil from the stagnant sleep of centuries, and the substitution of latter-day brawn and ability for a civilization older than the memory or records of man.

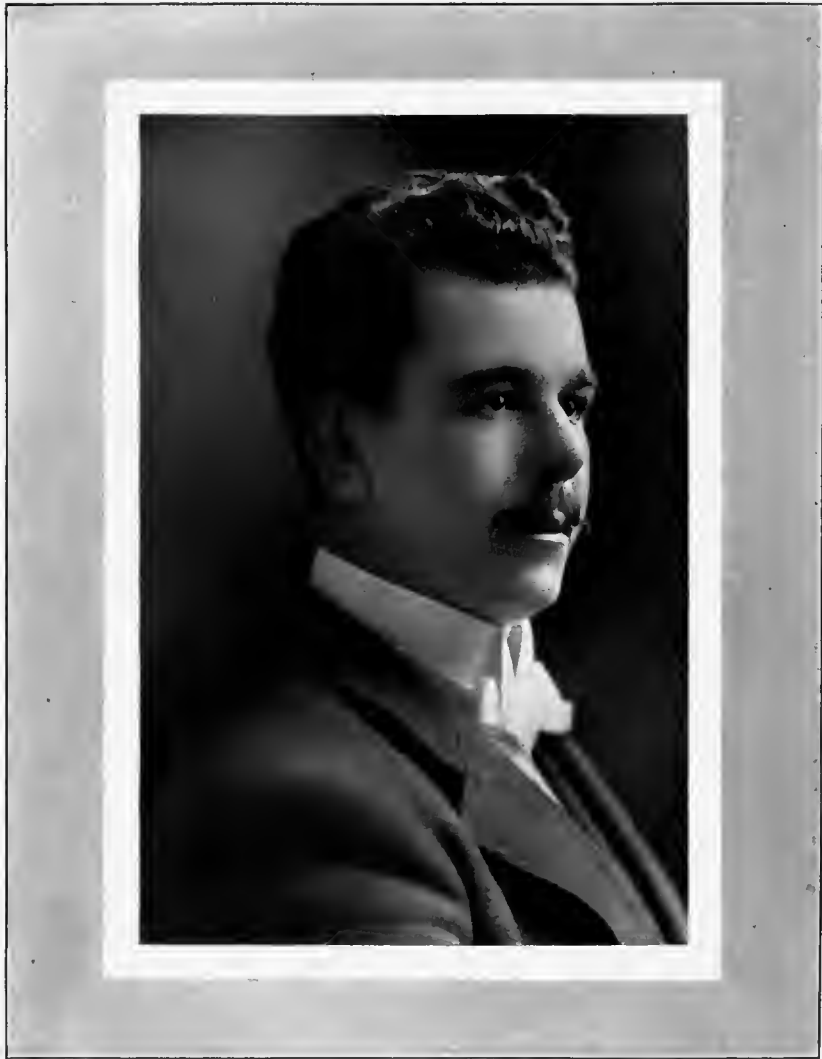
Many of the sons of Germany have brought their reliable and substantial traits of character to this country of overwhelming promise and attained to positions of responsibility and trust. Mr. Ganz was born in Germany August 18, 1838, and during his early years received the excellent home training accorded the average German youth. He was educated at the public schools in his native land until his fourteenth year, when, according to the custom in German middle life, he was apprenticed out to learn a trade, his choice being that of a tailor. At the end of the three years of service, he became a journeyman tailor, and utilized his calling in the various small towns scattered over the country. Of an ambitious nature, his desires extended beyond the borders of his native land, and in 1858 he immigrated to America. For a short time he served as journeyman tailor in New York City, and continued the same occupation after going to Philadelphia. He subsequently carried on a tailoring business by himself in Cedartown, Ga., and while there attained to some prominence in

the community, and for a time was postmaster of the place.

During the Civil war Mr. Ganz served with distinction in the Confederate army for three years and four months. His company participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and at the defense of Richmond, where there was seven days of fighting. Later at the battle of Chantilly, and the second battle of Bull Run, besides many minor engagements. For seven months he was a prisoner in the federal prisons at Washington and Elmira. When peace was declared, and the cause of the Confederacy but a gloomy memory, Mr. Ganz went to Quincy, Ill., and after a short time removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in a tailoring and gents' furnishing goods business for several years.

In 1872 Mr. Ganz located at Las Animas, Colo., and continued his former occupation, and in 1874 began his since uninterrupted residence in Arizona. Upon first locating in the territory he conducted an hotel business at Prescott, and successfully managed the Capitol hotel until 1878. In the latter part of the same year he came to Phoenix and for several years was proprietor of the well known hotel Bank Exchange. This hostelry came to grief in 1885, when it was the victim of a devastating fire. A later venture of Mr. Ganz' was the wholesale liquor business, in which he engaged until 1894, when he sold his interests to Melzer Bros. In 1895 he became interested in the National Bank of Arizona, at Phoenix, and in the same year was elected president of the bank, a position which he has since continued to fill. Another avenue of interest which is still engaging the attention of Mr. Ganz is the insurance business, in which he became interested in 1894. At the time he represented various fire insurance companies.

As a stanch member of the Democratic party, Mr. Ganz has received many evidences of the regard in which he is held by the best political element of his locality. He is now serving his third term as mayor of Phoenix, and has also served for two years in the Phoenix city council. While conducting the municipal affairs of the city, he has shown a truly commendable knowledge of the affairs of his office, and a tactful way of adjusting differences and compli-



Lorenzo Boito, M.D.

cations, which has won for him the confidence and admiration of his fellow townsmen. Added to a general wide knowledge of men and affairs, he has a keen knowledge of human nature, and of its workings under favorable and unfavorable circumstances. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order at Phoenix, and is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Ganz was united in marriage with Bertha Angelman, a native of New York City, and of this union are four children, viz: Sylvan C., who is a student at the Kentucky Military Institute, at Lyndon, Ky.; Julian; Aileen; and Helen, deceased.

LORENZO BOIDO, M. D.

In Tucson, where the science of medicine and surgery is so numerous and ably represented, Dr. Boido holds a conspicuous place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. As a conscientious and painstaking physician, and a successful alleviator of the ills to which human nature is heir, he has won the appreciation and patronage of a large following.

A native of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, Dr. Boido was born June 6, 1871, and is a son of Lorenzo and Ruperta (Bazozabal) Boido, born respectively in Piedmont, Italy, and in Guaymas, Mexico. The paternal grandfather, Lorenzo, was born in Italy, where he spent the greater part of his life, and where he eventually died. His son, Lorenzo, came to Mexico from Italy at an early day, and while carrying on an extensive mercantile business, became in time a capitalist and a prominent man in Sonora. He eventually located in San Francisco and died there in 1893. His wife, who is of French descent, is still living in Guaymas, and is the mother of five children, of whom Dr. Boido is the oldest.

The educational advantages which fell to the lot of Dr. Boido were of the best, and after studying at the public schools he was graduated from the Santa Clara College, near San Jose, in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Following a long thought-out inclination he then undertook the study of medicine at the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco and was grad-

uated in the class of 1893. For a time following he served as special assistant to Dr. Lane, the president of Cooper College, in his private hospital, and the three years' association with one of the best surgeons on the Pacific coast proved of incalculable benefit to so conscientious a student as Dr. Boido.

The practice of Dr. Boido took him into several countries and he had the advantages of travel and its broadening influence. In 1893 he journeyed to Guatemala and Central America, and during his five years' practice was also surgeon at the government hospital. In 1898 he went to New York in search of further medical and surgical knowledge and was graduated from the Polyclinic hospital in the following year. In the spring of 1899 he located in Benson, Ariz., where he was local surgeon for the Southern Pacific and the New Mexico & Arizona Railroad companies, and in the fall of the same year took up his permanent residence in Tucson.

In Santa Rosa, Cal., Dr. Boido married Rosa Goodrich of Navasota, Tex., and a graduate of the Methodist Female Seminary at Santa Rosa, Cal. Mrs. Boido is also a physician, having graduated from the Cooper Medical College in 1895. She is the only registered female physician in the territory, and makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children. To Dr. and Mrs. Boido have been born two children, Lorenzo, Jr., and Rosalind. Dr. Boido is a member of the Democratic party, but holds liberal views regarding the politics of the administration. He is a member of the Territorial Medical Association.

PETER B. ZIEGLER.

A varied assortment of enterprises in the city of Tucson have been made to prosper and yield abundantly under the capable and resistless energy and push of Mr. Ziegler. That he is an enthusiast when enumerating the many advantages of a residence in this territory is not to be wondered at, for he has seen through his own indomitable perseverance its possibilities, and reaped the best here offered by fortune.

The first eighteen years of his life were spent in Ohio, where he was born in Perry county, March 17, 1851. His paternal grandfather was

also a native of Ohio, and married a Miss Snyder, of the same state. N. S. Ziegler, the father of P. B., was an Ohio man, and is at present living there at the age of eighty-five years. During the years of his business life he was engaged in the shoe business. His wife, Elizabeth (Bugh) Ziegler, claimed Ohio as her birthplace, and she was a daughter of Peter Bugh, a representative of a very old family, some of whom fought during the Revolutionary war. They were among the first settlers of Ohio, and the family homestead was occupied for over a hundred and fifty years by those who bore the name. Mrs. Ziegler, who died in 1899 at the age of eighty-four years, was the mother of nine children, five of whom are living, P. B. being the fifth oldest, and the only one in Arizona. Two sons, Albert and David, served in the Civil war, the former in an Ohio regiment, and the latter in the navy, and both have since died.

Mr. Ziegler was reared in Columbus, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools and the Ohio State University. When eighteen years of age he ventured upon an independent existence, and was a brakeman on the Hocking Valley and Panhandle railroads. At the age of twenty-three he was promoted to the position of engineer, his run being between Columbus and Indianapolis. In 1880 he came to Tucson in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and was one of the first engineers here. During his service with the company his record was the finest on the whole system, and he was thus employed until 1899, at which time he retired permanently from railroad work. Among the many interests which have since taken his time and attention is the piano business and the sale of musical supplies. He was the agent for the Crown piano in Arizona, is himself a practical tuner, and understands the construction of most musical instruments. As the president of the Tucson street railway he has done much to facilitate city transportation. The Ziegler race track, a half mile in length, is beyond doubt the finest in the territory, and one of the fastest in the west, and the owner thereof has at times been the possessor of such valuable horse flesh as Tommy Atkins, who has made a mile in 2:14, at the time the fastest in the territory. This well known horse, whose demise occurred in July of

1900, was sincerely missed by all true valuers of fine stock and appreciators of speed. As a manufacturer of soda water, Mr. Ziegler has been remarkably successful, and like all of his undertakings, his plant is one of the largest in the territory. The plant is located on First and Ninth streets, and turns out a fine quality of beverages which are heartily appreciated by the residents of the town. In addition he has a large candy and ice cream manufactory, which in the summer time is run to its full capacity. The Ziegler cafe has no superior in the city.

In Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Ziegler married Mary A. Bickel, a native of that place, and of this union there are two children; Albert, who has charge of the confectionery business, and who is fraternally a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and Andrew, who has charge of the soda works, and who is a member of the Knights Templar and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Ziegler is an ardent Republican, and though not desirous of political recognition has served as a member of the school board. While living in Indianapolis he was made a Mason, and he is also associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the club sustained by that organization, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was formerly connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Red Men. He is a member of the Board of Trade.

JUDGE SYLVESTER W. PURCELL.

Both as a lawyer and member of the Arizona bar, and as judge of probate of Pima county, the subject of this article is well known to residents of Tucson and the entire territory as well. He was born at Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kans., on the 3d of May, 1870, a son of Dr. P. B. and Mary Ann (Walden) Purcell, who are now living in Tucson. The father was born near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., and is now sixty-two years of age. The Purcell family, which is of French and Irish extraction, was founded in America in 1664 by seven brothers who landed in Virginia. Their descendants are now very numerous in Kentucky, of which state our subject's grandfather, James Purcell, was a native. Throughout his active business

life he followed farming, but was living retired at the time of his death, which occurred in Missouri, when he was eighty-nine years of age. The father, Dr. P. B. Purcell, is a graduate of Pope's Medical College of St. Louis, and for a number of years was engaged in the practice of his profession in Missouri. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon in General Price's brigade, and being captured in western Missouri he was held a prisoner of war at St. Louis until the cessation of hostilities. In 1880 he removed to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in practice. His wife is a native of Virginia, and belongs to an old and honored family of that state. Her parents were John A. and Eliza (Clay) Walden, the latter an own cousin of Henry Clay. Her father was born in Clay county, Va., and died in Saline county, Mo., at the age of seventy-six years. Dr. and Mrs. Purcell are the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Of the brothers of our subject J. W. is now a practicing physician of Denver; Walter B. is a practicing physician of Tucson, Ariz.; Louis A. is a lawyer residing in San Francisco, and P. B., Jr., resides at Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. Purcell, of this review, accompanied his parents on their removal to Denver, where he attended the public schools, and later engaged in the study of law with John W. Helbig and Willis B. Herr. With a few other law students he organized a class, of which he was president, and school was conducted in the University of Denver hall. The following year the law department of that university was established. In 1894 Dr. Purcell and family moved to El Paso, Tex., and on the 21st of May, 1895, located in Ysleta, El Paso county. On the 19th of August, that year, Sylvester W. was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Texas, and in the spring of the following year he was appointed justice of the peace in Ysleta. In March, 1896, he came to Tucson, and has since successfully engaged in general practice at this place. He was appointed clerk of the probate court in January, 1897, under Judge John S. Wood, and at the Democratic convention the following year was nominated for the office of probate judge. He was elected by a good majority, and assumed the duties of that position in January, 1899. So acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-

nominated by acclamation in 1900. When he was re-elected probate judge, E. B. Williams, of Nogales, was elected on the Republican ticket as county superintendent of schools and appointed our subject as deputy in charge of the office, the duties of which he filled in addition to his office of probate judge until Santa Cruz was set aside from Pima county, when a new superintendent was appointed. Judge Purcell is now attorney and financial agent for several large corporations doing business in Arizona. He is also interested in some fine gold, copper and lead mining properties in southern Arizona, and is attorney for several mining companies operating in that portion of the territory. As an attorney he ranks among the foremost of Arizona; is a good judge of law; and, what is of almost equal importance, a good judge of men. He is not only an able lawyer, but is a fine business man as well. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts, and he conducts all business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

The Judge belongs to several of the secret and social societies of Tucson. As a Democrat he takes a prominent and influential part in political affairs, and has been active in public life since attaining his majority. A public-spirited citizen, he gives his support to every enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit, and is a recognized leader in the community in which he lives.

WALTER G. SCOTT.

The well known editor and proprietor of the "Arizonian," published at Safford, Graham county, is one of the heroes of the late Spanish-American war. Mustered into the First Territorial Infantry at Flagstaff, Ariz., July 9, 1898, he was made second lieutenant of Company C, of that regiment, though he had previously been captain of a company of the Arizona National Guard at St. Johns, Apache county, for some five years. During his service in the late war he was placed in command of Company K, First Territorial Regiment, in accordance with the earnest request of the regular commander, Capt. Roy V. Hoffman, who was absent on sick leave. This company, with whom Lieutenant Scott was a general favorite, was organized at Shawnee,

Okla. He was honorably discharged and mustered out February 15, 1899, at Albany, Ga.

A son of John P. and Catherine Scott, the subject of this article was born in Washington, Pa., in 1853. When young he went to Cadiz, Ohio, and there passed much of his boyhood, being graduated from the high school. His father, who has been a journalist throughout his active career, now lives in Joliet, Ill., but the mother died in 1880.

From his youth, Walter G. Scott has been connected more or less with newspaper work, and when barely twenty years of age, in 1873, published his first paper at Newcomerstown, Ohio. For several years thereafter he was associated with many of the leading journals of the United States, his home being in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Detroit and San Francisco and other cities during this period. Thus he obtained an intimate and practical knowledge of the workings of modern journalism and thus is abundantly well qualified for his present place, that of editor of the "Arizonian."

In 1886 Mr. Scott came to Arizona and for some time lived in Flagstaff, where he was engaged in newspaper work. During two years he was in charge of a daily paper published in Prescott, and in the meantime carried out an ambitious plan which he had formed—that of preparing himself for the legal profession. His work along this line was done almost entirely in the evenings and under the guidance of E. M. Sanford. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar before Judge Wright, and going to St. Johns, Ariz., made his home there for ten years. In the meantime he was honored by election to the district attorneyship and to the responsible position of court commissioner, and in the same period ran a newspaper, the St. Johns Herald. Leaving these many important enterprises, he responded to the call of his country when war with Spain was declared, and during his service his acquaintanceship with Surgeon Lindley led to his settlement in Safford. Mr. Scott is an ardent Republican and was elected to the public offices mentioned above by his party friends. First and last, he is a patriotic citizen, seeking to promote the welfare of his country and community by every power of mind and talent with which Heaven has endowed him.

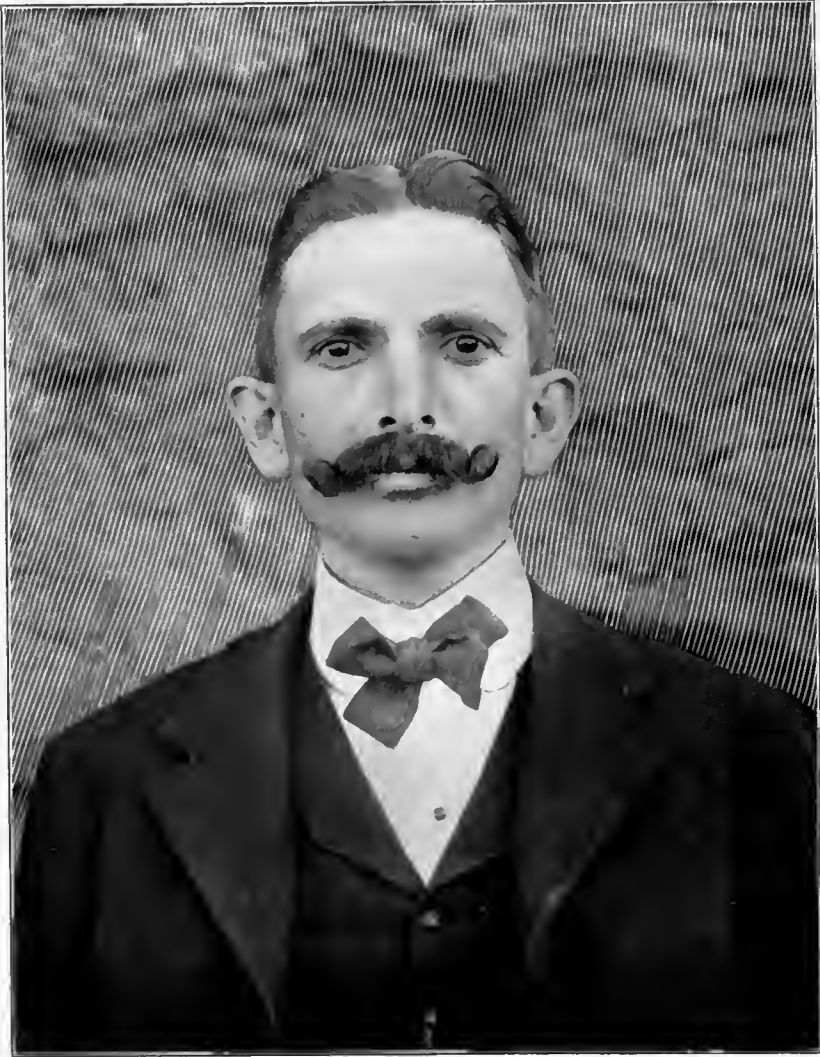
On the 14th of June, 1888, the marriage of Mr. Scott and Mrs. Mary C. McClelland, of St. Paul, Minn., was solemnized at Prescott. She has one daughter, Miss Jessie F. Scott, a young lady of good education and social attainments.

JUDGE FLETCHER M. DOAN.

Arizona contains no exponent of her laws more profound and erudite than is Judge Fletcher M. Doan, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona, and judge of the second judicial district. A native of that state which has given our country so many men of remarkable attainments, he was born in the Scioto valley in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of John and Maria (MacClellan) Doan. On the maternal side he is related to General MacClellan, while on the paternal, he descends from good old Quaker stock who helped to lay the foundation of the public and furnished the material for national stability and uprightness. His father was born on the Schuylkill river in Pennsylvania and in the early '20s removed to Ohio, where he lived until 1868. His death took place in St. Louis, Mo., in 1886, when he was seventy-six years of age.

Judge Doan received the educational advantages found in the high school of Circleville, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1864. Later he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1867, and which institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. Having decided to devote his life to the profession which represents the only exact science known to men, he entered the Albany Law School, now the law department of the New York State University, and received his diploma in 1868. The same year he was granted admission to practice before the supreme court of New York. Thus equipped for whatever the future might have in store, he hastened westward to Missouri, and the following year was admitted to practice in Pike county of that state.

During his ten years of practice in Pike county, he was associated for the greater part with Judge Fagg, an influential member of the profession in Missouri. A subsequent field of effort was St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for



J. W. Coleman M.D.

ten years. He was then induced to come to the territory of Arizona, of whose promise, possibilities and superior climatic conditions he had long heard. Upon settling in Yuma county, he became interested in the subject of water supply, and as a result of his investigations and study completed the construction of one water way. In 1893 he came to Pinal county and opened up a stock ranch near Arizola, and for one year tested his ability as a pusher of the cattle industry. In 1894 he was elected district attorney of Pinal county, and to facilitate the duties of his office moved his residence to Florence. As district attorney he served for one term and part of an unexpired term, and subsequently reverted to the safe harbor of a lucrative legal practice, remote from somewhat uncertain investments in water ways and arid lands.

In June of 1897 Judge Doan was appointed by President McKinley associate judge of the supreme court of Arizona, and judge of the second judicial district. His district includes the counties of Graham, Pinal, and Gila. His duties include holding two terms of district court in each county, and two terms of federal court for the entire district annually, and also the supreme court work in connection with the judges of the other districts.

Judge Doan married Annie Murray in 1873, a daughter of Judge S. F. Murray, of Pike county, Mo. Of this union there are now living three children: John, who is bookkeeper for the Fortuna Mining Company, and who was a member of the general assembly from Yuma county in 1899; Frank W., who is attending law school at the Stanford University, and who is a graduate of the Arizona University; and Fletcher M., Jr. One son, Leslie M., was accidentally killed August 3, 1897, aged seventeen years. Judge Doan is a member of the Territorial Bar Association, and is fraternally associated with the Masonic Order at Florence, and with the Royal Arch Chapter, of Pike county, Mo. He is a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar and of the Shrine in Phoenix, and is the Grand Chief Templar for Arizona in the Independent Order of Good Templars. The father of Judge Doan was for forty years a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Judge himself is actively interested in the same denomination,

having been a deacon for nearly thirty years. He is especially energetic in Sunday-school work, and was for years a member of the Sunday-school Superintendents' Union, of St. Louis. He assisted in organizing the Piasa Sunday-school assembly, and purchased the property now used by that assembly, holding the same for four years, until the church was ready to purchase it. In this territory he has been a splendid influence for good, and represents the most excellent and worthy citizenship.

J. W. COLEMAN, M. D.

Among the professional men located at Jerome none has a more secure place in the public estimation than that profound student of medical and surgical science, Dr. Coleman. Although not one of the early residents (having arrived here in October of 1900), he has nevertheless demonstrated his entire fitness for the calling which he so creditably follows, and which is augmented by graduation from one of the first medical colleges in the United States, and years of experience in different parts of the country.

Dr. Coleman was born in Clarion county, Pa., June 11, 1865, and received his education in the home schools. His first independent venture upon the sea of earning his own living was along educational lines, in which he engaged until 1889. Having determined to adopt the profession of medicine, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893, and thereafter practiced in Philadelphia for a few months. In Trinidad, Colo., where he subsequently located, he engaged in practice for four years, and met with a gratifying degree of success. Impelled by the prospects in mining in New Mexico, he for a time engaged in mining and prospecting on the Red river, and from there came to Prescott in February of 1896. Not being favorably impressed with the outlook from this point of the territory, he journeyed to Crown King camp, and after a short time was busily engaged as physician and surgeon for several of the large mining companies, among others being the Tiger, Big Bell, Buster, Gladiator and several others. This numerous-sided responsibility was

maintained for three and a half years, and terminated only when the mines closed down.

In Jerome, Dr. Coleman is engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, and in addition is medical examiner for the New York Life, Mutual Life of New York and Pacific Mutual Insurance companies, as well as several local and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Territorial Medical Association, the Yavapai County Medical Society, the Las Animas County Medical Society of Colorado, the Jefferson County Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Hare Medical Society of Philadelphia. Fraternally he is a Mason, and a member of the Brookville (Pa.) lodge.

Mrs. Coleman was formerly Marie Truman, a native of Brookville, Pa., and she is the mother of one son, Harry.

JUDGE C. W. CROUSE.

Well known as a prominent and influential citizen of Phoenix, Judge Crouse was born in Owen county, Ind., June 25, 1853, and is the oldest in a family of eight children. His brother, M. A. Crouse, is now principal of the schools at Benson, Ariz. The Crouse family, which is of Holland descent, has been well represented in the wars of this country. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Henry Crouse, who was a planter of North Carolina, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Winfield Crouse, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of the Cowpens. He was born in North Carolina, where he continued to make his home until the father of our subject, William Crouse, was five years old, at which time the family removed to Owen county, Ind., locating on a farm near Spencer. Indians still inhabited that locality, and the land was all wild and unimproved. The Judge's father grew to manhood in the Hoosier state, and throughout his active business life engaged in farming near Spencer, where he died in 1888. He was a member of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment during the Civil war; was an ardent Republican in politics; and a deacon in the Baptist Church. In early life he married Miss Elizabeth Fiscus, a native of Owen county, Ind., and a representative of an old Virginia

family. Her father, Rev. John Fiscus, a minister of the Church of Jesus Christ, was born in North Carolina and at an early day removed to Indiana, where he followed farming in connection with his pastoral duties.

Judge Crouse was reared on his father's farm in Indiana and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, and successfully followed that profession for nine years, at the end of which time he entered the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, where he was graduated in 1883. Subsequently he was principal of the schools at Harmony and Knightsville, Ind., until 1889, when he resigned his position at the latter place to accept the United States Indian agency at Sacaton, Ariz., tendered him by President Harrison. In 1888 he had served as chairman of the first Harrison league in Indiana, organized two months before the St. Paul convention. In September, 1889, he came to Sacaton to take charge of the Pima, Papago and Maricopa Indians, numbering about eight thousand, and remained in charge there until 1893, during which time the main building of the Pima agency at Sacaton was burned and rebuilt by the Judge, who also established a school with one hundred and fifty pupils. He planned the United States Industrial Indian school at Phoenix, selected the grounds and began the erection of the building in 1890. At first he thought Fort McDowell would be the best location, but finally selected Phoenix as being more preferable, and with Superintendent Rich of Omaha, Neb., selected the grounds. Everything was in a flourishing condition when he resigned his position at the agency in 1893.

Judge Crouse then became vice-president and assistant cashier of the Mesa City Bank, which positions he held until the fall of 1894, when he was elected probate judge on the Republican ticket. So acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected in 1896 for another term of two years. When he retired from office on the 1st of January, 1899, he was made principal of the Alma schools, and served as such until the completion of the year. In 1900 he became president of the Phoenix Title, Guaranty and Abstract Company, which has the most complete abstract books in Maricopa county, made in five



C. D. Trumbull

sets, being the largest in the territory. The Judge has been very successful during his residence in Arizona, where he now owns several ranches, besides two good farms in Owen county, Ind.

In his native county Judge Crouse married Miss Lizzie Burger, daughter of Samuel J. Burger and who was born there on the same day that his birth occurred. They have one son, Roswell Emerson. The Judge was made a Mason at Knightsville, Ind., also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and at present is Grand Foreman for Arizona and New Mexico. He is a member of the Board of Trade; in politics an unswerving Republican, he has served as a member of the county central and executive committees, and the territorial central committee. He is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the people of Arizona.

ERWIN D. TREADWELL.

Not only have the practically exhaustless resources of Yavapai county produced fortunes for the seekers after wealth, but the mining and other outlets have developed latent ability and talent in many of the travelers to this part of the country which otherwise would have remained dormant and profitless. Though a young man to assume so much responsibility, Mr. Treadwell, who is deputy United States mineral surveyor, and proprietor of the Jerome Telephone and Telegraph Company, has found in the opportunities afforded near Jerome an unlimited field for his particular aptitude.

Emphatically a western man, having been born in San Francisco in 1871, Mr. Treadwell has all of the push and enterprise requisite for starting and carrying through important and growing enterprises. His education was received in his native city and in different parts of the state of California, and in 1890 he located in Nevada county, where his father was superintendent of the Red Hill Mining Company. In 1892 he came to Prescott and mined and pros-

pected in the Bradshaw mountains, and at the same time made a thorough study of surveying, which resulted in 1899 in his appointment as deputy United States mineral surveyor at Jerome, whither he had removed in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Treadwell established the Telephone and Telegraph Company, a private concern, of which he has since been manager. The company have about a hundred miles of lines, and connect with Wright's system at Prescott, and with the different mining camps. One can imagine the inestimable benefit and convenience of this exceedingly modern and liberal proposition, and the widespread appreciation which has met Mr. Treadwell's advanced and practical views. Efforts are now being made by him to effect a consolidation of all the independent telephone companies in the territory.

While following his occupation as surveyor Mr. Treadwell also acts as local manager of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company and the Brookshire Mining Company, besides being numerously interested in the general affairs of the town and county. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and is fraternally associated with the Prescott Lodge No. 330, B. P. O. E. Mr. Treadwell was married October 31, 1900, to Grace M. Lynch, of San Francisco.

HON. SELIM M. FRANKLIN.

A worthy son of a sterling "forty-niner," Hon. Selim M. Franklin was born in San Bernardino, Cal., October 19, 1859. He is one of the pioneers of Arizona, his residence in Tucson having extended over nearly a score of years. His enterprise and public spirit received recognition soon after his settlement here, for in 1884 he was elected to the territorial legislature. By many he is termed the "father" of the University of Arizona, as he introduced and succeeded in getting passed the bill providing for this institution, which is now one of the notable educational factors of the great southwest. In the sessions of the general assembly, in 1885, he also took a very active part in the work of establishing the Arizona Normal School, at Tempe, and his interest in both of these colleges has never wavered. For eight years he officiated as

a member of the board of regents of the university, which he had been very instrumental in getting located at Tucson. In addition to the many other public services performed while a member of the commission he assisted in selecting the location of the capitol building at Phoenix.

Turning backward a few pages in the history of this honored citizen of Tucson, it may be stated that he is one of the two sons of Maurice A. and Victoria (Jacobs) Franklin, his brother, Abraham, being a member of the firm of Underwood & Franklin, of Tucson. The latter was named for his paternal grandfather, Abraham Franklin, who was a native of England, and was a prosperous merchant of that realm. Maurice A. Franklin was born in Manchester, England, and had just reached man's estate when the news of the wonderful discoveries of gold in far-away California aroused his ambition. That year, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, rounding Cape Horn, and after his arrival at the gold fields he devoted several years to mining. In 1853 he went to San Diego, where he built the Franklin House, and carried on the hotel for some five years. The remainder of his life, sixteen years, was passed in San Bernardino, Cal., where he was engaged in the drug business. Fraternaly he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The wife and mother departed this life in the city last mentioned, in 1861. She was a native of Baltimore, Md., and was a daughter of Mark I. Jacobs, an Englishman, who was a merchant of Baltimore for several years, and was similarly occupied later in San Bernardino and San Francisco.

The early education of Selim M. Franklin was gained in the public schools of his native town, and after pursuing his studies in the San Francisco high school he matriculated in the University of California, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. Then entering the law department of the same institution, he remained there for a year, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1883. After some initial work in his profession in San Bernardino, he came to Tucson, and since that time has been occupied in general practice here. For several years he was the city attorney of Tucson, and now is the legal adviser

of many prominent local firms, including the Arizona National Bank, the Ray Copper Mines, limited; the Mammoth Cyanide Company, and L. Zeckendorf & Co. From time to time he has invested in real estate in this city, and is genuinely interested in all industries calculated to benefit the place.

The marriage of Mr. Franklin and Miss Henrietta Herring, one of the popular young ladies of Tucson, was solemnized in 1898. She is a native of New York state, and is a daughter of Col. William Herring, of Tucson. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin have a beautiful home on North Main street, and their chief treasure is their little daughter, Marjorie.

In Tucson Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., Mr. Franklin was initiated into Masonry, and yet retains his membership therein. He also is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is ex-president of the Territorial Bar Association. A popular worker in the Democratic party, he has served on the executive board of the territorial central committee of the same.

GEORGE J. STONEMAN.

The bar of Globe is ably represented by Mr. Stoneman, who, as a general practitioner, and as the present district attorney, has acquitted himself in a manner creditable to all concerned. To a degree Mr. Stoneman inherits a special aptitude for the administration of public affairs, some of those who bear the name having been representative politicians and prominently identified with positions of public confidence. His father, Gen. George Stoneman, was a man of exceptional attainments and undisputed honor, and of high standing in the army. He received his military education at West Point, and during the Civil war attained the rank of general, subsequently being placed on the retired list. He is in this connection remembered as one of the most courageous and efficient of the heroes who sustained the cause of the Union. In politics he was no less distinguished, and was elected governor of California in 1883, his administration being well received, and giving continued evidence of a superior and well-directed judgment. He died in New York in 1894, having returned



Bee L. McNamara



OWEN NOON.

in his declining vitality to the scene of his birth, education and brilliant prophetic aspirations. His wife, who is still living, Mary O. (Hardisty) Stoneman, is the mother of two sons and two daughters.

Though born in Petersburg, Va., May 4, 1868, George J. Stoneman was reared in California, and received his supplementary education at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1889. His first practice was conducted in Seattle, Wash., and while a resident of that city he served as city clerk for two years. In 1894 he departed for the Sandwich Islands, and practiced for a year in Honolulu. The following year he became permanently identified with the prosperity and promise of this great mining district, at once opening an office for a general law practice. He is now the legal representative of two prominent mining companies. His practice has been successful from the start, and in most of the important litigation occurring in Gila county during his residence in Globe he has appeared as counsel. Having previously filled an unexpired term as district attorney, he was regularly elected to the same office on the Democratic ticket November 6, 1900, for a term of two years.

In addition to his political and professional duties, Mr. Stoneman is interested in mining in the Globe district, and anticipates good returns from his investments. Fraternaly he is a member of the Elks at Globe.

MRS. BEE L. McNAMARA.

Probably one of the best informed of the comparatively few who have made a success of the cattle business in the far west is Mrs. McNamara. At the present time a resident of Tucson, the oldest city of European settlement in the western hemisphere, she superintends her large stock-raising interests and derives therefrom a most satisfactory revenue. Associated with the far west since 1881, she is familiar with the various transitions which have accompanied the steady growth of this hitherto supposedly worthless portion of country, and is one of its most enthusiastic advocates and sincere supporters.

As a child Mrs. McNamara lived in Louisville, Ky., where she was born in a family of eight

children. The parents, Edward and Bridget (Duffy) Costella, were born in County Mayo, Ireland, and brought their four children to America about 1836. Mrs. Costella died in Kentucky in 1880, and her husband had died when Mrs. McNamara was not quite a year old. The last-named was reared and educated in the vicinity of Louisville and in the Sisters of Providence Academy in Madison, Ind., after which she came to Tucson in 1881. In this city, January 1, 1882, she was united in marriage with Owen Noon, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and was brought by his parents to America when but six months of age. His brother, Capt. John Noon, served in the Mexican war, came to California in 1849, and now resides in Nogales, Ariz. Owen Noon went to California via Panama in 1852 and engaged in mining until 1878; after removing to Tucson, he continued in the same occupation. He died in Oro Blanco in 1890. He had one daughter, Lilly May Noon, now a student in Cedar Grove Academy of the Sisters of Loretto at Louisville, Ky. She was born at Oro Blanco and is an accomplished and popular young lady.

At Oro Blanco, in 1892, Mrs. Noon became the wife of Martin McNamara, who was born in Ireland and in boyhood went to Australia with his parents. When twenty years of age he left home and crossed the seas to California. After engaging for a time in mining, he took up his residence in Arizona in the early '70s, and there mined and engaged in raising cattle. Among other interests he established the ranch at Warsaw that is still owned by his widow. He was also one of the owners of the Tresamigo, and had interests in the Nil Desperando group. At his death, in May of 1898, his widow succeeded to his many interests, in addition to which she has taken up independent enterprises, being an unusually successful manager and financier, and the possessor of valuable mining properties. In national politics she is a Democrat, but is liberal-minded regarding the politics of the administration. With her daughter, Lilly, she is connected with the Cathedral in Tucson.

During the Apache war occurred the last uprising and raid of the old chieftain, Geronimo. April 29, 1886, he made a raid with his band

into Oro Blanco district and killed Mr. Shanahan, a neighbor of Mrs. McNamara. During the funeral services, while the men stood around them with their guns, ready for the enemy, the women sang hymns and saw the body lowered to its last resting place. Such a thrilling spectacle will probably never again be witnessed in Arizona. The ranchers for miles around came into Oro Blanco and remained there until after the Indians were driven out, it being considered too hazardous for the whites to remain in isolated localities. After the raid, a troop of soldiers came and acted as a guard for a month or more, until all danger of further molestation was past.

JUDGE HARLEY H. CARTTER.

One of the honored pioneers of Arizona, the subject of this record has passed his entire mature life within its borders. During the thirty-four years of his residence here he has experienced many vicissitudes common to the lot of the frontiersman, and literally "grew up with the country," his prosperity increasing as did that of the territory. In public positions here, to which he has been called frequently, he has been dominated by a high regard for the welfare of the people, and never has failed in the discharging of his duties, even in minor affairs.

This sterling citizen of Prescott comes of a family which has distinguished itself in many ways. His father, Judge Harley H. Cartter, was appointed as associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona, presiding over the second district, and acting in that important position from 1867 to 1869. Meantime his home was in La Paz, on the Colorado river in Arizona, where he subsequently carried on the practice of law until 1870, when he located in Prescott. For one term he was president of the territorial council, and for many years was a leading member of the Masonic fraternity. He came of an old eastern family, some of his ancestors being among the early settlers of New England. His brother, Judge David K. Cartter, acted as chief justice of the District of Columbia under President Lincoln's administration. A great personal friend of the great statesman, he was conspicuous in the convention which called him to his exalted

place, for he was chairman of the Ohio delegation in that notable body. A native of Rochester, N. Y., Judge H. H. Cartter became a resident of Utica, Mich., at an early day, and there was engaged in the practice of law, later being similarly occupied at Mt. Clemens, same state. From 1867 until his death, seven years later, he was associated with Arizona. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Louise Scranton, was born in Michigan, and also was a representative of an old New England family. She departed this life in 1865, and is survived by four children.

The only member of his family in this territory is he of whom this sketch is penned. He was born September 12, 1849, in Utica, Mich., and in his boyhood attended the common and high schools of Mount Clemens, Mich. In 1867 he accompanied his father to Arizona, coming by the round-about way of New York, Nicaragua, San Francisco, San Pedro and thence overland to La Paz. For a period the young man was employed as a clerk on the Mohave Indian Reservation for George W. Dent, who was the superintendent of Indian affairs in the territory. About a year later Mr. Cartter became a clerk of Gray & Co., of La Paz, and subsequently entered the government employ as wagon-master and distributor of supplies from freight trains in southern Arizona, his superior officer being General Dandy. For another year he played the part of a ferryman, operating the old ferry at Ehrenberg, on the Colorado river. In the meantime La Paz had been abandoned, the former town having taken its place.

The year that witnessed the judge's arrival to majority found him bent upon entering his father's profession, and after studying with his senior for a period he was admitted to the bar. This event occurred in 1873, and he then was associated with his father in practice. In 1874 he was appointed district attorney, and served as such for two years. Then, under Sheriff Lowry, he was a deputy for four years, and in 1897 was appointed to act on the board of county supervisors, to fill a vacancy. Governor Safford honored him by appointing him to the responsible office of judge of the probate court and ex-officio superintendent of the public schools of Yavapai county. For four years he ably dis-

charged his duties, and then for a similar period was deputy county recorder. That term having been finished, he was nominated and elected county recorder, and occupied that post for one term. In each and all of these important incumbencies he won the approbation of his constituents and added to the laurels with which he already had been honored. He has been active in promoting the welfare of the Democratic party, and has received consideration in the deliberations of that body.

Though Judge Cartter has made his home in Prescott for thirty-one years, he has long owned and supervised a fine ranch in Yeager canyon, in the Black Hills, twenty miles northeast of this city. This property was purchased by him in 1885, but for some time previous to that he had been engaged in the cattle business, his brand being "H" and "C" joined together. He also has made some investments in mining property. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The marriage of the Judge and Miss S.A. Miller, the daughter of Jacob L. Miller, took place in this city in 1874. She is a native of Illinois, received a liberal education, and today is a favorite in local society and is a great worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member.

LOUIS H. CHALMERS.

In the profession of law, probably more than any other, success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, and the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcibly the strong points in his cause. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Chalmers is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Maricopa county. He has attained distinction as one of the able members of the Phoenix bar, and is now practicing as a member of the firm of Chalmers & Wilkinson.

He was born in Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, January 13, 1861, and is the only child who reached years of maturity in the family of Clark and Hattie (Jenkins) Chalmers. On the paternal side his ancestors were of Scotch origin

and among the early settlers of Virginia and South Carolina. His great-grandfather, who was a planter, was born in the state of South Carolina and there both our subject's father and grandfather, James Chalmers, were born. The latter became one of the pioneer merchants of Xenia, Ohio, where he died in 1882. The father also followed that occupation in Xenia until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in 1861 as lieutenant in the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in Camp Chase the same year. His wife, who was a native of Jamestown, Ohio, passed away in Iowa. Her father, Jonathan H. Jenkins, was born in Virginia of English ancestry, and at an early day removed to Jamestown, Ohio. He was a man of considerable wealth, who in early life followed the legal profession and later engaged in merchandising. A strong abolitionist, he became a conductor on the "underground railroad," while his home was a station on the same, and for the active part he took in such affairs he made enemies of the southern sympathizers and was mobbed by a band of them. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Our subject was four years old when his mother removed to Albion, Iowa, and he was reared at the Soldiers' Home in Cedar Falls, that state, until sixteen years of age, when he returned to Jamestown, Ohio, and completed the course in the high school at that place. In 1881 he purchased the Waverly, a Republican newspaper, of Pike county, Ohio, which he edited for two years, and at the same time pursued the study of law. In the fall of 1883 he entered the Cincinnati Law School as a senior and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1884. He then came west by way of the Union Pacific Railroad and located in Phoenix, Ariz., where he has since successfully engaged in general practice. He is also attorney for the Phoenix National Bank and the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and is local attorney for the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad Company.

Mr. Chalmers was married in Phoenix to Miss Laura E. Coates, a native of Iowa, and a graduate of the Ellis Female Academy of Los Angeles, Cal. Her father, George F. Coates, who was a member of an Iowa regiment in the Civil

war, came to Phoenix in 1878, and for some time was engaged in merchandising here, but is now a resident of Los Angeles. Our subject and his wife have one child, Raima.

Politically Mr. Chalmers is a stalwart Democrat, and has served as secretary of the county central committee. He filled the office of city attorney two or three terms, and in 1890 was elected to the territorial legislature, serving with distinction in the sixteenth general assembly as chairman of the judiciary committee, and as a member of the corporation and other committees. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Maricopa Club and the Territorial Bar Association. Socially he is deservedly popular, as he is affable and courteous in manner and possesses that essential qualification to success in public life, that of making friends readily and of strengthening the ties of all friendships as time advances.

R. T. BOLLEN.

Associated for the greater part of his life with the wild and undeveloped conditions of the extreme west, Mr. Bollen, manager of the Casa Grande end of the Arizona Consolidated Stage Line, is more familiar than most with the recent and unprecedented growth of Arizona. The stage line in which he is interested, and which is conducted in connection with a general livery business, conveys passengers and mail between Florence and Casa Grande, a distance of twenty-six miles. The road passes the famous ruins of Casa Grande; and at this point the driver always stops for a short time to give the travelers a chance to inspect the wonderful pile.

A native of Texas, Mr. Bollen left his home state when a mere boy of nine years, and came to the Pacific coast, where he lived with and was educated by an uncle. During his early days he showed a decided predilection for wandering over the country, and in his tramps took in California, Oregon, Montana, and various parts of the west. In 1858 he chanced to be in British Columbia during the gold excitement on the Fraser river, and engaged in freighting with a pack train for some time. In all he spent from 1858 to 1864 in the northwest, after which he settled in Virginia City, Nev., where he was in-

terested in driving and handling stock. In 1873 he first came to Arizona, and after taking an inventory of Tucson, Phoenix, and Florence, returned to the coast, where he remained until 1877. He then located on a ranch on the San Pedro river in Arizona, and conducted a stock ranch, and raised fine horses. In 1890 he received the mail contract for the line between Florence and Silver King, a distance of thirty-five miles, which contract lasted for four years. In 1895 he became interested in the stage line running between Florence and Casa Grande, and has since been gratifyingly successful in his stage and livery business. In this connection he is interested in the half-way house on the route to Florence, and in all matters pertaining to the well being of the locality in which he lives, he is a factor for improvement and progress.

Mr. Bollen is still interested in his cattle ranch on the San Pedro river, and from the excellent management of the same derives a substantial revenue. Like most of the residents living in the mining districts, he is to some extent interested in mining, but devotes the greater part of his time and attention to the stage and livery business. During his residence in the territory he has won the good will of those who have been associated with him in a business or social way, and embodies in his general make-up the good cheer and hearty fellowship so characteristic of those who are reared in the rugged west.

HON. FRED L. BLUMER.

A citizen from other shores who has become prominent in the growth of the great southwest, and particularly of Phoenix, Mr. Blumer was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, November 17, 1850. Of the seven children comprising the family all are living, and two brothers and one sister are in Iowa. The parents, Jacob and Burghula (Zentner) Blumer, were born in Switzerland, and the mother died in 1882. Jacob Blumer was a lieutenant on the side of the Reformed party in the war of 1848, and served his country with courage and distinction. The parents were representatives of distinguished Swiss families.

In his native country Fred L. Blumer received an excellent education, as do most of the youth



H. E. Wightman, D.D.

of that interesting country. He was educated at the University of Wattwyl, in the Canton of St. Gall, and as a preliminary toward attaining to future financial independence, was employed in a large silk factory at Zurich. Later, at Lausanne, Switzerland, he completed his studies in French, and was bookkeeper for a large tobacco firm. A later venture was at Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, where he engaged as a commercial traveller, until the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, which paralyzed all lines of business. In the hope of bettering his prospects, Mr. Blumer crossed the seas to America in 1870, and gradually drifted west, and became interested in farming in Iowa. He later became a bookkeeper for a large grocery firm in Vevay, Ind., and in 1874 removed to Madison county, Tex., and then to Davis county, Iowa, where for seven years he engaged in the dairy business with his brother. At the same time he carried on large stock-raising enterprises.

Upon removing to Howard county, Neb., Mr. Blumer farmed for a year, and then laid out the town of Elba, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and engaged in the business of loans, real-estate and insurance. In Nebraska he attained to considerable prominence, and was conspicuously identified with the affairs of his locality. He was recorder of deeds for one term, and in 1886 was elected from Howard county to the Nebraska state legislature. The occupancy of this position was necessarily interfered with owing to the fact that in 1887 he removed to Omaha. Here he engaged in the real-estate business, and was gratifyingly successful. In 1888 he was elected to the city council at large, and served for one term. In 1890 he removed to Houston, Tex., and bought and sold real estate and country lands, and in 1899 located in Phoenix. November 1, 1899, he organized the Arizona Mutual Savings and Loan Association, of which he became manager at the first. The enterprise has a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and has been on a paying and successful basis from the start. It is one of the important organizations of the city, and has the confidence and approval of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Blumer and Julia J. Weller occurred in Phoenix, in 1900. Mrs. Blumer was born in Kansas City. Mr. Blumer is a Re-

publican in politics, with independent inclinations. Fraternally he is associated with the United Moderns.

L. E. WIGHTMAN, M. D.

The professional career of Dr. Wightman has centered in Pima and throughout the entire Gila valley, his practice naturally assuming, with the lapse of time, large and constantly increasing proportions. A most capable practitioner, and one in touch with the best methods employed by the followers of Aesculapius in the largest and most advanced centers of the world, he is not wanting in the appreciation which stimulates the best endeavor, nor in that skill in treatment and diagnosis which inspires the utmost confidence in the community.

At Payson, Utah, where he was born May 7, 1869, Dr. Wightman received a portion of his education, attending Iliff Academy and the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, later graduating from the Northwestern University, Chicago, in the class of 1894. His parents were W. C. and Lucretia J. (Pepper) Wightman, the former born in New York, and the latter in Quincy, Ill. After graduation Dr. Wightman immediately availed himself of the promise and possibility of the Gila valley, and although having his headquarters from the first in Pima, he for a year had charge of the county hospital at Solomonville, and at the same time worked up a practice through the valley. In 1896 he started, in partnership with a brother, H. P., the pioneer and only drug store in Pima, and which up to the present time has been one of the sound commercial enterprises of the town. In 1900 the doctor withdrew his drug interests and the concern has since been under control of the younger Wightman, who the following year erected the substantial brick store and completed a stock which has no equal in the valley.

As an evidence of his abiding faith in the prospects by which he is surrounded Dr. Wightman purchased an adobe house which, upon being remodeled and covered with wood, is an exceedingly pretty and comfortable abode, and where gracious hospitality is unstintingly dispensed. The office is located in the residence, and is in every way suited to the practice of a

progressive and up-to-date ameliorator of physical woes. An X-ray machine and electrical and compressed-air appliances are among the modern and late devices of a scientific nature which aid in the search for, and suppression of, anatomical disorder, and which facilitate the arduous duties incident to a practice which extends from Safford to Geronimo. He is now making a specialty of electro-therapeutics in his practice.

In 1895 Dr. Wightman married Janie Weech and of this union there are two children, William Dewey and an infant daughter, Marval. Mrs. Wightman is a daughter of Hiram and Sarah Weech, of Pima. Dr. Wightman has been prominent in many ways not connected with his profession. In politics a Republican, he was elected mayor of Pima in 1898, and has been in the council for two years. In addition he is examining physician for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life, and the New York Life, and surgeon for the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad.

R. T. MILLAR.

To Mr. Millar is due the credit of establishing the pioneer and at the present time largest and best conducted funeral directing establishment in Tucson. To his special line of effort he brings a wide knowledge of the most advanced methods employed in different parts of the world. A specialty is made of the process of embalming, the latter day application of which has taxed the ability and resources of thousands, who have sought to probe the mystery surrounding the art as practiced by those master craftsmen, the Egyptians. The show room of Mr. Millar contains the best handiwork of the cabinet constructors, and in sufficient variety of taste and material to meet a general and varied demand. The business is conducted at 18 South Church street, and was first instituted in 1891, Mr. Millar having previously managed a like concern for the Samuel Baird Company.

A native of New Brunswick, Mr. Millar was born in 1854, and is a son of James and Helen (Creighton) Millar, who were born in Scotland, and emigrated to New Brunswick at a comparatively early day. In anticipation of future necessity he learned the carpenter and builder

trade, and in 1875 removed to Massachusetts, and worked at his trade in Boston and Salem. In 1879 he located for two years in Chicago, Ill., and in 1881 settled in Tucson, and for ten years was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Among the other interests which claim the attention of Mr. Millar is his position of vice-president and treasurer of the Amole Soap and Extract Company, the original manufacturer of toilet articles from the Amole plant. A tooth paste made from the plant, and a hair shampoo, are said by those who have tested their efficiency to be unrivalled accessories of the toilet. As a staunch Republican Mr. Millar is interested in all of the undertakings of his party, and has served for two terms as secretary of the county central committee, and for four years as councilman. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

In Tucson, February 4, 1885, Mr. Millar was united in marriage with Maggie Reid, who was born in Canada, and a daughter of Robert Reid, a native of Scotland, who was for many years superintendent of the Eagle flour mills in Tucson. To Mr. and Mrs. Millar have been born two sons, Leslie Creighton and Edward Burkhalter.

BERNHARD MAIER.

The commercial prosperity of Benson has been materially augmented by the praiseworthy and enterprising efforts of Mr. Maier, who has conducted a large general merchandise store in this place since 1899. Gifted with the sturdy perseverance and thrift which characterizes the undertakings of most of the sons of Germany, he has found an ample field in this growing town, and has made the most of the chances that came his way. A native of Bavaria, he was born April 8, 1869, and is a son of Hirsch and Fannie (Raiss) Maier, who are still living in Bavaria. In the family was one other son and one daughter, Leopold and Jetta, who are both in America, the former in Los Angeles, Cal., and the latter in Benson.

In his native land Mr. Maier received the substantial home training and common school edu-



R. J. Williams

cation which falls to the lot of the average German youth, and was well fitted to battle with the vicissitudes of life. When grown to manhood he longed for larger fields in which to fight the battle of independence, and immigrated to the United States in 1886, settling in Norwalk, Los Angeles county, Cal. There he was employed for eight years as a clerk in a general merchandise establishment, and later removed to Riverside county, Cal., where he started a like enterprise on his own responsibility. A liberal amount of success attended his venture, and in 1899 he came to Benson in the hope of still further encouragement. Mr. Maier keeps an up-to-date and complete store, and his goods are arranged with an eye to neatness and general accommodation, and the genial manager and proprietor presides at the head of affairs in a truly tactful and pleasing manner. He keeps in touch with the popular demand, and is possessed of a sincere desire to please.

In 1894 Mr. Maier married Frida Fichtelberger, of Bavaria, Germany, and of this union there is one son, Louis, who was born at Rincon, Riverside county, Cal., and is now four years old. In politics Mr. Maier is a Republican, but entertains liberal views regarding the politics of the administration, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the position. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Riverside, Cal., with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the K. O. D. M. of Norwalk, Cal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maier are of the Jewish faith.

ROBERT J. WILLIAMS.

Although, practically speaking, a young man, having been born in Kansas City, Mo., March 24, 1872, Mr. Williams is gifted with the traits of character and attainment which constitute good citizenship, and as county recorder of Gila county he has demonstrated his fitness for the administration of public affairs. The father of Mr. Williams, John J., is a native of Ireland, and was born in Dublin. His association with Kansas City began after the war, and he later removed to Minneapolis when his son was but a youth. His wife, Dollie (Lucas) Williams, was born in Texas.

In Minneapolis, Minn., R. J. Williams received his education in the public schools, and also acquired considerable knowledge of general business methods. He came to Arizona in 1890, settling first at Clifton, Graham county, and in association with his father engaged in mining for a year. A later venture was at Jerome, where he mined and worked in a smelter. January 17, 1897, he located in Globe, and November 8, 1898, was elected county recorder. November 6, 1900, he was re-elected, leading his ticket in this county, and having a majority of ten more than any other man on the ticket.

Although a staunch Democrat, Mr. Williams is liberal-minded as to principles and issues, and is credited with giving the people an absolutely impartial administration. He is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the United Moderns, at Globe, and is a member of the Western Federation of Miners.

Ever since coming to the territory Mr. Williams has been interested in mining and now has some valuable copper properties in the Globe district. In January, 1901, he was elected a member of the executive committee for Arizona of the Southwest-International Miners' Association, of which Hon. Miguel Ahumada, governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, is honorary president.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON.

This farmer and dairyman, residing five miles southeast of Tempe, came to the territory in 1882, and has since put forth his best efforts for the improvement of his adopted locality.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Utah county, Utah, and was born January 20, 1853. His parents, Benjamin F. and Harriet N. (Holman) Johnson, are now living in Maricopa county, and have reached the advanced age of eighty and seventy years, respectively. Their son was reared in his native county, and was educated in the private schools of his state. He subsequently acquired considerable business experience, and has gained much from practical observation and reading. He was married in Utah, March 15, 1875, with Rebecca Stevens, a native of Utah, and of this union there have been nine children (eight of whom are living): Benjamin F., Joseph A., Re-

becca E., Harriet E., Emma G., James W., Abbie M., Walter E., and Rose L.

For several years after his marriage Mr. Johnson lived in Utah with his family, and in 1882 migrated from that state to Arizona, and settled at Tempe. Here he lived until 1887, when he settled on his ranch, which has since been the object of his care. Under his wise and careful management the crude land has been made to produce in a paying manner, and, added to the revenue derived from general farming and stock-raising, a large dairying industry contributes a large yearly allowance. In this connection Mr. Johnson derives considerable prestige and assistance from his association with Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, of which he has been a director from the time of its incorporation.

In national politics Mr. Johnson is independent, and believes in voting for the best man. At the present time he is serving as councilor to the bishop of the Nephi ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Nephi. He is an industrious and painstaking citizen, and has done much towards the development of his county.

ALEXANDER C. HUNT:

A native of Huntsville, Butler county, Ky., born in 1872, the subject of this article is a son of Dr. Alexander and Catherine (Clark) Hunt. Both were likewise Kentuckians by birth, and John Hunt, grandfather of A. C., was a native of one of the Carolinas. A great-grandfather—a Mr. Owsley—was a hero in the war of the American Revolution, and Major Owsley, fourth son of William Owsley, and a fourth cousin of Mrs. Catherine Hunt, raised a company which was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

The first seventeen years in the life of Alexander Hunt of this sketch were passed in the Blue Grass state. In 1889 he came direct to Arizona and, being pleased with the Gila valley, took up his abode here. For some time he was employed as a clerk by President Layton and also was similarly occupied at Willcox, with the firm of John H. Norton & Co., and for a period lived at Geronimo.

In November, 1899, the firm of Claridge & Hunt was organized, and the lumber business

was engaged in at Thatcher. The partners also conduct a general mercantile store, and in April, 1901, moved into new quarters in a substantial brick building, 30x65 feet in dimensions, and two stories and basement in height. This structure was specially built for the large and growing business of the firm, and their old location is used for the storage of sash and doors and building material, for their lumber business also is prospering. For several years Mr. Hunt was interested in the running of a saw-mill and in the meantime built a number of cottages and residences in Thatcher, Pima and Fort Thomas. Many of these he yet owns, leasing them to responsible tenants. His partner has been the postmaster of Thatcher since August, 1898. In his own political creed Mr. Hunt is a Republican, but he has not been an aspirant to public positions, as his business affairs require all of his time. He stands high in the estimation of all who know him, and has manifested unusual commercial ability in one of his years.

EUGENE T. HAWKINS.

The popular and widely known merchant and deputy postmaster at Glendale is a native of Shelby county, Mo., and was born December 22, 1861. His parents, Bowles and Lucinda S. (Dawson) Hawkins, natives of Missouri, were industrious and enterprising agriculturists during the years of their activity. On the paternal and maternal sides the grandfathers came from Kentucky, and both chanced to settle in Missouri. They were prominent members of the county in which they lived, and were liberal, broad-minded men.

On his father's farm in Shelby county Eugene T. was reared to a general knowledge of farming, and received a fair education in the public schools of his county. He was an ambitious lad, and longed for broad fields in which to exercise his ability, and for opportunities beyond those afforded by a continued residence in Missouri. He naturally turned his attention to the far west, and in 1885 came to Arizona, and settled in the Salt River valley. The choice of location has proved to be a wise one, for success has attended his efforts, and he is widely known for his enterprise and devotion to the general



Char Burt

cause. At first he settled on a farm fourteen miles northwest of Phoenix, and engaged in farming and stock-raising for a number of years. At the present time he is the possessor of a one hundred and sixty acre ranch in the valley. In the fall of 1897 he came to Glendale, and in October of the following year engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he has since been successfully interested.

The marriage of Mr. Hawkins and Sophia E. Lutgerding, daughter of Henry Lutgerding, of the Salt River valley, occurred in Maricopa county. Of this union there are five children, viz.: Lena E., Errol T., Ruby L., Henry H., and Imogene. Fraternaly Mr. Hawkins is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has contributed largely towards the growth of this wonderful valley of promise, and is in touch with the various enterprises for its up-building and development. As a purveyor of general merchandise he receives the patronage and appreciation of a large part of the community, and is generally approved for his reliable and conscientious business methods. He carries an excellent stock of goods, and is possessed of a kindly desire to please, and a tactful way of handling whatever complications may arise.

CHARLES BENT.

Charles Bent, one of the well-known and successful pioneer miners of Arizona, and the discoverer of some of the most valuable and paying properties in the territory, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1845. His father, John Bent, was born in Scotland, and upon coming to the United States settled in Philadelphia, where he subsequently died. His wife, who was before her marriage Eliza Yeager, came of an old Pennsylvania family, and was born in Philadelphia. She was the mother of seven children, of whom Charles is the only one living.

The youth of Mr. Bent was spent in Philadelphia, where he received the education of the public schools. In 1869 he went to Kansas, afterward engaging in mining in New Mexico, and was interested in the cattle business and mining in Arizona. In 1872 he located in Tucson, and for two years was employed as superintendent by Don Sanford, a large cattle man

of the locality. Subsequently he became interested in mining in the Santa Ritas and Wau-chukas, and for a time was engaged in the cattle business on his ranch at Arivaca. While there he helped to defeat the Arivaca land grant.

While prospecting in different parts of the territory Mr. Bent located a number of important claims, but perhaps his greatest undertaking in this direction is the finding of the claims now owned by Bent & Sampson in Pima county, fifty-seven miles west of Tucson. This contains the wolfram ore used for hardening steel, armor plate and projectiles.

The discovery was made twenty-five years ago, but the ore remained untested until 1895, when it was found to contain iron, manganese and tungsten or wolfram ore, to an extent which constitutes the finest deposits in the world. These mines are now being worked and promise large returns for the fortunate owners. Mr. Bent is also engaged in buying and selling mines, and owns besides his other interests mining properties in southern Arizona, and he has also a good iron and copper mine in the Tucson mountains.

In Pima county Mr. Bent was united in marriage with Margaret Crillo, who was born in Sonora, Mexico, and a daughter of Ramone Crillo. Of this union there are eight children—Charles E., Mildred, Maggie, Mabel, Blanche, Katie, Adalie and Annie. Mr. Bent is a Republican of the most pronounced dye, and at different times has served as county commissioner, and been a delegate to county conventions. He is one of the representative miners and prosperous citizens of the territory, and is esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN J. HODNETT.

The early history of the postmaster and merchant of Tempe is eventful only in its forceful forging to the front, and in the evinced studied determination to take advantage of all available opportunities. The family of which Mr. Hodnett is a member is of original French extraction, and one of the ancestors, Jerald by name, was a scion of the house of Leinster. The latter-day descendants emigrated to Ireland, and here the parents of J. J. Hodnett, Richard and Catherine

(McCarthy) Hodnett, were born. They eventually immigrated to the United States and settled in Mansfield, Ohio, where their son, John J., was born June 4, 1859. He received an excellent home training, and developed an early ambition along the lines of educational work, for which he was admirably fitted by close application at the public schools and the high school at Mansfield. Subsequent training was received at Poydras College, Point Coupee Parish, La., from which he was graduated in 1879. After teaching school for a short time, an occupation in which he had engaged somewhat during his college life, he was for two years a correspondent for the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and during that time wrote a series of articles on Mexico. For a time also he held the responsible position of bookkeeper and paymaster for the International Construction Company of Mexico.

With wise discernment Mr. Hodnett decided in favor of a permanent residence in the far west, and upon first locating in Arizona engaged in real estate in Phoenix for a short time. A worth while opportunity presented itself when he was employed as conductor of the construction train of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad, and the honor was accorded him of bringing the first train into Phoenix July 4, 1887. For the following five years he continued in the employ of this same railroad, his efforts extending in various capacities with equally satisfactory results. In 1895 he removed to Tempe, and started the mercantile business which has since commanded the greater part of his time and attention. In addition to the various responsibilities which fall to his lot that of postmaster of Tempe is by no means the least important, the position having been accorded him November 1, 1897, by President McKinley.

Mrs. Hodnett was formerly Sophia Carr, a native of Louisiana, and daughter of John Carr of that state, and her marriage with Mr. Hodnett occurred January 9, 1893. Of this union there are two children, Geraldine and Mary Erena. In all of the issues and undertakings of the Republican party Mr. Hodnett has ever shown a vital interest, and has held many local positions of prominence in the localities in which he has lived. Fraternaly he is associated with the

Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the United Moderns, at Tempe. His many excellent traits of citizenship have endeared him to a large part of the community, and his fidelity to public trust is absolute and unquestioned. In the changes that have astonished the dwellers of surrounding sister states and territories he has borne an important part, and is one of the most enthusiastic of the many who have come out of the east and substantiated a really great faith in their surroundings.

C. T. REYNOLDS.

Safford numbers among its prized and enterprising citizens C. T. Reynolds, who, as a successful merchant, has contributed not a little to the general stability of the town. A native of Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., he was born December 7, 1864, and is a son of E. A. and Catherine Reynolds, who were born in Pennsylvania. During a youth spent in his native town he acquired the education of the public schools, and was graduated from the Meadville Commercial College. He early displayed an independence and youthful ambition which in 1885 found vent in a trip to Kansas, where he spent a year and a half in the western part of the state. In 1886 he came to Arizona, and for a year was employed by the Eureka Springs Stock Company, after which he went into the stock business in partnership with Mike Ohl, at Fort Thomas, and at the end of two years bought out his partner and continued the business on his own responsibility. Three years ago he began gradually to dispose of his stock, although at the present time he still owns the ranch on which he conducted his stock business.

July 9, 1900, Mr. Reynolds purchased a half interest in the firm of Jeter & Son, owning his share of the lot, building and stock, and is now interested in the successful outcome of their large general mercantile enterprise, doing business under the firm name of Jeter & Reynolds. The firm carry a complete line of general supplies, which they aim to dispose of to customers at the lowest possible figure consistent with the success of their business. They have a merited large trade, and are known for their correct and

reliable business methods. In addition to his other possessions in and around Safford Mr. Reynolds owns one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles this side of Fort Thomas, which is well improved, and fenced, and irrigated. This land is rented out to good advantage, thus relieving the owner of an extra and arduous responsibility. In politics Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, and is a strict party man when the candidates are up to the standard and true to the best principles of their party. At Willcox he became associated with the Masons, and belongs to the Safford Blue Lodge, recently organized, also to the chapter and commandery at Tucson and El Zaribah Temple at Phoenix.

T. E. PULLIAM.

Flagstaff, famous in the annals of mining and adventure, is well supplied with modern commodities, and readily keeps pace with some of its larger and older sisters in the territory in the matter of general advancement and progress. Among the well-conducted and well-patronized enterprises which have come into being at the call of an ever-increasing population and consequent demand is the gents' furnishing establishment managed by the firm of Pulliam & Vail. The junior member of the firm, Mr. Vail, has other interests which engage the greater part of his attention, but T. E. Pulliam, under whose personal supervision the business is conducted, gives his entire time to the same. He stands high in the public regard, and has held, besides his excellent commercial position, the political offices of recorder and supervisor of Coconino county.

The early training, education, and first business experience of Mr. Pulliam were acquired at Fort Smith, Ark., where he was born in 1861. His departure from the home circle occurred in 1877, when he removed to Pueblo, Colo., remaining for three years, and later settling at Eureka Springs, Carroll county, Ark., where he resided seven years. In 1887 he came further west and after a short sojourn in Los Angeles, Cal., settled permanently in Flagstaff in May of 1889. For the following two years he was employed with the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company, and in 1900 became a member of the firm of

Pulliam & Vail, which enterprise has experienced an era of uninterrupted success.

As a staunch member of the Democratic party Mr. Pulliam became much interested in the local and territorial affairs of his adopted locality, and in 1895 was elected recorder of Coconino county, and re-elected in 1897, holding the office for four years. In November of 1900 he was elected a member of the board of county supervisors, to serve for two years, and has otherwise been identified with the offices within the gift of the people. Fraternally he is a member and past master of the Flagstaff Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M.

The firm of Pulliam & Vail carries a full line of gents' furnishings, including boots, shoes and hats, and everything is selected with an eye to satisfying the tastes and requirements of its numerous patrons. The store is modern, and well adapted to the carrying on of the business, the commercial integrity observed being well understood and unflinching in its application.

W. F. HAGAN.

The beautiful little town known as North Clifton has no more energetic and public-spirited citizen than he of whom the following lines are penned. At the time of his location here, fourteen years ago, much of this property was a wilderness of brushwood and swamps, and today pretty cottages and more pretentious residences are to be seen upon every side, embowered in the grateful shade of fine trees and foliage, while thriving gardens and orchards also attest to the industry and good sense of the population. One of the foremost movers in this redemption of this once barren waste was our subject—a man of sagacity and enterprise.

W. F. Hagan was born near Independence, Mo., fifty-two years ago, and passed twelve years of his life in Jackson and Bates counties. Then with his parents he removed to Kansas, where they dwelt during the troublous war period, and later returned to his native state, where he spent several years more. During the Civil war he served a year and five months with the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry in Kansas and Missouri. After the war he went to Colorado and engaged in mining and prospecting, and for twelve years was thus occupied in the Centennial state. The

reputed mineral wealth of Mexico at last attracted him within the borders of that republic, but in a short time he came to Arizona in the interests of the mining concern of McCutchin, Payne & Co. During the next four years he paid considerable attention to mining and also commenced dealing in cattle. About eight years ago he had his parents come to this mild climate, buying a snug little farm, and later building a house in town for them. Here the father, Louis Hagan, died, November 28, 1900, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Hagan, died six days later.

In July, 1891, W. F. Hagan opened his recent place of business in North Clifton and carried a large stock of general supplies up to the time of his selling out, February 25, 1901. He dealt in goods both in wholesale and retail quantities, and made a specialty of fitting out mining camps and miners and ranchmen. He gave employment to four clerks in his store. From his arrival in this territory he was engaged in the cattle business, in connection with his other enterprises, and all of his undertakings have been crowned with success, as he richly deserves.

One of the qualities for which Mr. Hagan is noted, far and wide, is his liberality. Many an industry and public improvement here has been fostered and helped, financially and otherwise, by him, and besides this, it is well known that many a poor miner, "down on his luck" and almost disheartened, has been placed on his feet and tidied over the hours of despair by the timely assistance and hearty sympathy extended to him by Mr. Hagan. Many such an unfortunate, now perhaps wealthy and happy, looks upon our subject as his benefactor, and certainly is a true and life-long friend. Popular with all, he has been nominated for public office more than once, but, as the Republican party—his choice—is in a decided minority in Graham county, of course has not been elected. However, when in Colorado, he occupied offices of responsibility and trust, and never has relaxed in his effective work for his party, toward whose success he has always been a liberal contributor. Ever since coming to this county he has served on the central committee and spares no effort in furthering the interests of his friends.

Mr. Hagan was married to Jennie Battendorf,

a native of Iowa, December 25, 1878. They are the parents of two children: Alvin, engaged in business in El Paso, and Lee, at home. Mr. Hagan is now about to sail for Honolulu for the benefit of his health.

J. M. SEARS.

During the twenty-three years of his residence in the Salt River valley, Mr. Sears has wrought wonderful changes in the eighty acres of land which he secured from the government in 1878. From a desolate and unpromising desert, the latent qualities of the soil have been induced to respond to the solicitations and untiring efforts of this enthusiastic pioneer, who is now one of the most successful stock raisers in Maricopa county.

In Jackson county, Mo., Mr. Sears was born, October 26, 1843. His parents, Nathan and Nancy (Mills) Sears, were natives of Kentucky, and were capable and industrious tillers of the soil. When he was but a child the family removed from Jackson county to Bates county, Mo., and there he was reared to years of discretion, amid the usual influences that surround the average farmer's son. In time he also became a master of the details of farming, and at the district schools acquired such limited education as was procurable in the early days in Bates county. In later life this education was supplemented by the observations of an inquiring mind, and of research in business and other directions.

The tranquillity of an uneventful youth was interrupted after his removal to Texas in his eighteenth year, when he was conscripted into the Confederate service, and for three years courageously fought for a practically lost cause. As a member of Company K, Colonel Gordon's regiment, and later under Generals Price and Shelby, he took part in several of the important battles of the war, and in many minor skirmishes, spending the majority of his time in the middle south.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Sears returned to Texas, whither his family had, in the meantime, removed, and very shortly the various members migrated to California. An eventful journey confronted these searchers after improved conditions, and many interesting inci-



J. M. Porter

dents relieved the monotony of a tramp across the plains in a train of emigrants. Their goods and chattels were moved thither by means of ox-teams and wagons, and the journey consumed the greater part of six months. Upon arriving at the end of their travels, they found themselves at El Monte, Los Angeles county, Cal., and after remaining for a short time removed to Anaheim, Orange county, of the same state. Here the paths of J. M. Sears and his parents were for the time divided, the latter, after a number of years, removing to Arizona, where was terminated their long and useful existence. The son drifted into two different counties in California for several years, and then returned to Texas for a short time, subsequently again reaching California by way of San Francisco. Until 1878 he lived in Los Angeles county, at which time he settled in the Salt River valley, which has since been the scene of most gratifying results of well applied labor.

February 15, 1861, Mr. Sears was united in marriage to Mary Smith, a native of Missouri, and sister to George Smith, a resident of the vicinity of Phoenix. Of this union there are three children: Perry, George, and Ella, who is the wife of Harry Kay. In national politics Mr. Sears is a firm adherent of Democratic principles, and has served for several years as a trustee of the school district in which he resides. Mrs. Sears is an ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and an acquisition to the social and intellectual life of Mariposa county. With her husband she shares the honors of being one of the very early and enthusiastic pioneers, and with him has endured the trials and vicissitudes incident to life in all new and undeveloped localities.

JAMES NEWTON PORTER.

The Bank of Globe is a monument to the fine spirit of commercialism possessed by its president, J. N. Porter. A model institution in every way, occupying one of the most prominent corners in the town, with a lot 50x135, the fine building with its appropriate and tasteful furnishings and its general prevailing air of financial success, was erected by Mr. Porter, who, with W. F. Holt, now of Redlands, Cal., organ-

ized the bank in May of 1900, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Previous to this undertaking he had organized the Bank of Safford in April, 1899, and he still continues as president of that institution.

Before becoming a banker, Mr. Porter led an interesting and eventful life, principally in the south and west. A native of Grayson county, Tex., he was born December 20, 1853, and his early education and training were received in that great southern state. From his nineteenth year he became self-supporting, and at first engaged in the general merchandise and cattle business at Kimball, Bosque county, Tex., with which vicinity he was prominently identified for nine years. Nor has his absence from his native state materially lessened his interests within its boundaries, for at the present time he is the possessor of large holdings there, and is a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Hillsboro, Hill county, Tex., and the First National Bank of Meridian, Bosque county, that state.

On leaving Hill county in 1884, Mr. Porter took with him a herd of cattle which he had accumulated, and these he drove west into Arizona, settling in Cochise county. Four years later he drove the cattle, which were known as the Flying X and the Pitchfork herds, into Graham county, where his efforts at buying, selling and raising cattle met with gratifying success. Before railroads were built in this section of Arizona he owned and operated stage lines and carried express and United States mail for several years in this country. He also became interested in the general merchandise business, and for several years conducted stores at Fort Thomas and Geronimo, which enterprises were succeeded by his banking business in Safford and Globe. His real-estate holdings, not only in Texas, but in Safford, Globe and other parts of Arizona, make him one of the largest property and land owners in his town.

For the past twelve or fifteen years Mr. Porter has engaged in contracting with the United States government for beef supplies for various forts and Indian agencies, and this business he conducts upon an extensive scale. He is still engaged in the cattle business. In politics he was born and bred a Democrat, but being a

stanch believer in the gold standard, he has of recent years been more in touch with Republican principles than with those of his own party. Fraternally he is associated with the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Masons at Hillsboro, Tex., and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias at Solomonville, Ariz. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ella Caruthers, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Caruthers, of Bosque county, Tex. They are the parents of three children, of whom two are living: Stella, who is fifteen, and Lilian, who is twelve years of age.

CLARENCE B. NONNAMAKER.

In his responsible position as manager of the store of the Arizona Copper Company at Morenci, Mr. Nonnamaker has evinced a sound commercial ability and managerial aptitude quite in keeping with the demands of the large business. The establishment of which he is the moving spirit is well kept and neat appearing, and in a sort of social mecca and meeting place for all classes in the town. The volume of trade necessitates the employment of fourteen men, and the list of patrons covers about six hundred families. It is the aim of the management to supply a high class of goods of whatever description required at the lowest possible figure, and to be able to meet every demand found in the well-regulated community. Mr. Nonnamaker has been in the employ of the Arizona Copper Company since 1897, and has been manager of the present store for the past two years.

A native of Ohio, he was born March 30, 1868, and is a son of J. A. and Jennie (Rogers), Nonnamaker, of Hancock county, Ohio. He received an excellent home training, and a high school education which culminated in graduation. He early displayed habits of thrift and industry, and an independence which separated him in 1886 from the family circle and home, and caused him to go to Nebraska, where for ten years he was employed in the mercantile establishment of Penny & Son. During this time he stored a large fund of commercial knowledge which has been of such inestimable utility since, and which paved the way for whatever responsibilities the future might hold.

In 1897 Mr. Nonnamaker was united in mar-

riage with Stella Egington, a daughter of Asa and Josephine (Carpenter) Egington, of Fullerton, Neb. Mr. Nonnamaker is independent in politics, and, especially in local affairs, supports the best man for the office. He has no inclinations for office holding, but is perfectly willing to aid those of his friends whom he deems fitted for public trust. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and contributes generously towards its charities and maintenance.

P. B. SOTO.

The commercial soundness of the town of Willcox has been materially augmented by the flourishing general merchandise business of P. B. and M. J. Soto. An idea of the extent of their dealings with the public in a retail and wholesale way may be gained when it is known that for the year 1900 they cleared up a business of \$150,000. Nor are their efforts confined to the flourishing little town which has profited by their original store, for the same firm during 1900 did a business of \$100,000 at Pearce, a not remote sister town.

The prime mover of these large interests, P. B. Soto, was born within easy reach of his present home, and is a native of Contra Costa county, Cal., where he was born June 29, 1857. His parents, Y. and Rosa Soto, were farmers in Contra Costa county, and reared their son to agricultural pursuits. They were broad-minded people and believed in the benefits to be derived from a higher education, and their son was accordingly educated at St. Mary's College at San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1877. Almost immediately he started out in the world to face its responsibilities and discouragements, and upon settling in Tucson in 1878 was engaged in educational work in the public schools for four years. It became necessary for him to resign this occupation at the time of his father's death in 1881, at which time he was called to his former home to settle the estate, and remained in Contra Costa county for about a year.

Upon returning to Arizona he secured a position as salesman with Norton & Stewart (now Norton & Co.), with whom he remained for three years. He then became identified with the mercantile house of John C. Fall, a merchant known

along the whole Pacific coast, and for six years was bookkeeper for the firm. By 1888 he had made such rapid strides in the confidence of his employers that himself and brother, M. J. Soto, were taken in as partners, which association was amicably continued until the death of Mr. Fall in 1895. P. B. Soto was then made administrator, without bonds, of the estate, and Soto Brothers purchased from the heirs the merchandise business for \$42,000. Mrs. Fall is a sister of Judge Thornton, formerly of the Supreme Court of California. One of John C. Fall's daughters is the wife of Admiral Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and another daughter is the wife of ex-Governor Kinkead, of Nevada.

Soto Brothers have since conducted the former business of Mr. Fall, and have been successful beyond their expectations. The store at Pearce, made famous by the noted gold mine, is under the management of Mr. Renaud, who is a partner in the Pearce business. The store in Willcox is 75x150 feet in dimensions, and is a well-kept establishment. P. B. Soto has erected one of the best residences in the city, and is the possessor of considerable other residence and business property here and elsewhere. He is one of the energetic and substantial men of the town, and is interested in all that tends to the well being of the community. Though not an office-seeker in any sense of the word, he is a staunch Republican, and has attended every convention in the locality for ten years.

In 1881 Mr. Soto was united in marriage with Amelia Appel, daughter of N. B. and Victoria Appel, the former of whom has for the last twelve years been a bailiff in the police court at Los Angeles. To Mr. and Mrs. Soto have been born five children: Emilia, Lydia, Lucretia, Ernest and Stella. Emilia and Lydia are now attending the Notre Dame College, and have been at that institution five and two years respectively. The other three children are being educated at the schools in Willcox.

W. E. LINDLEY, M. D.

Though his residence in Safford dates back only five years, as he cast in his fortunes with this place in February, 1896, Dr. W. E. Lindley has become one of its leading citizens, and now

enjoys a large practice in this locality. Undoubtedly the active part which he played in the Spanish-American war was an important factor in his popularity, and on that account he is widely known. In company with Wiley Jones he had the pleasure of mustering into the regiment of Rough Riders sixteen young patriots of this town; and then, in the pursuance of his duty as examining surgeon, went to numerous points throughout Arizona and assisted in the organization of the First Territorial Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry. Made one of its surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, he served as such from the time of his enlistment, July 10, 1898, to February 15, 1899, when he was honorably discharged at Albany, Ga. The reunion of the regiment occurred in Phoenix in February, 1901.

When the dread war-clouds of the Civil war were culminating, in 1861, the birth of Dr. W. E. Lindley occurred in Clayton, Hendricks county, Ind. His parents, Milton and Mary A. (Banta) Lindley, were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and his grandparents were connected with the Society of Friends. Milton Lindley was an early settler in Indiana, no railroads then having been built to Chicago, Ill. With his family he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1865, and ten years later located in Los Angeles, Cal., where they lived in a beautiful home for a number of years. The father departed this life May 16, 1894, and his widow is still living in her pleasant Los Angeles residence.

Dr. W. E. Lindley was but fourteen years of age when he first saw Los Angeles, then a small Mexican town, with little promise for the future. When sufficiently advanced in his studies he entered the University of Southern California, and continued there until within four months of his graduation. Having formed the earnest desire to become a disciple of the healing art he matriculated in Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1884. Returning to Los Angeles, he soon commanded a large and growing practice, and during the twelve years of his professional labors there was honored in many ways. For some three years he was professor of anatomy in the University of Southern California; for two years was police surgeon, and at another time served as coroner

of Los Angeles county. At length his fame extended beyond southern California, and the position of surgeon of the Arizona Copper Smelting Company was proffered him. This office he still holds, and in addition to this he is the local surgeon of the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad. His membership is retained in the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical and the Southern California Medical Societies, and besides, he is identified with the Idaho State and the Arizona Territorial Medical Societies. Of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Albion, Idaho, he is a charter member, and in Los Angeles was a member of the Knights of Pythias. The Republican party of Arizona can boast of few workers more earnest than he, and at the present time the secretaryship of the Graham county central committee rests upon his shoulders, in addition to which he is acting on the executive committee.

A wedding ceremony performed May 22, 1888, united the destinies of Dr. Lindley and Miss Elsie L. Strout. Her parents were Enoch N. and Rebecca A. (Chipman) Strout, of Placerville, Cal. Her father was the second sheriff of that (El Dorado) county—his term commencing in 1850. Both he and his wife were born in Massachusetts, and the latter joined him in 1851, going by way of the isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Strout's death occurred January 19, 1901, at Placerville. The Doctor and wife have one child, Hervey Milton, now eight years old, and attending school. Mrs. Lindley is a member of the Christian Church, and, like her husband, has a wide circle of sincere friends, here and elsewhere.

VARNEY A. STEPHENS.

There is little danger of giving too much credit to the brave pioneers of civilization and progress when it is remembered what hardships and privation were endured by them and what a glorious heritage their descendants and multitudes of strangers enter into, "reaping where they have not sown," yet, let us hope, possessing grateful hearts. During the thirty-seven years of Varney A. Stephens' residence in Arizona he has been a witness of marked changes and has contributed not a little to the development of its resources.

Believing that a review of the career of this highly esteemed citizen of Prescott will be read with much interest by his hosts of friends the following has been prepared. The Stephens family, to which he belongs, was founded in Virginia by his grandfather, Peter Stephens, a native of England. With two brothers he came to America in the British army during the colonial war for independence, and ere long his sympathies were so thoroughly given to the plucky band of Americans that he joined their ranks. Subsequently he lived in Virginia until the wilderness of Kentucky was being explored by a few daring scouts and hunters, when he went on an expedition into that future state and there settled upon land in Madison county. His son, John E., father of Varney A. Stephens, was born in Virginia, and spent the greater part of his life in the Blue Grass state. He owned a farm near Tompkinsville, Monroe county, and for many years worked at his trade as a carriage manufacturer. He attained the ripe age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Polly, was a daughter of Isham Gerald, who was a Virginian, while she was born in Kentucky.

The only member of his family in Arizona, Varney A. Stephens is one of nine children, six of whom were sons. He was born on the old homestead near Tompkinsville, Ky., May 16, 1820. His education was obtained in the primitive subscription school of the period, and when twenty years of age he went to Missouri, and at a point about twelve miles from St. Joseph commenced improving a farm. At the end of sixteen years he went to Denton county, Tex., and, buying some land, engaged in farming and in stock-raising, also doing some freighting. His father was a Whig and throughout the war our subject was a strong Union man. Needless to say, therefore, that the war caused the downfall of his fortunes for the time being.

In 1864 Mr. Stephens started across the plains with an ox-train and some cattle. The trip, which was pursued to this county, consumed eight months and five days, and when he first saw the future city of Prescott, October 5, 1864, only four families were living in the neighborhood. No school had been built in this locality and it was not until the following year that the first one was constructed here. The Indians



W. Colvin Robbins M.D.



Oona Mae Davidson Robbins.

captured the stock which he had brought here by such labor, and for over a year after his arrival he engaged in the saw-mill business, then from 1866 to 1875 was occupied in freighting. The firm of Kelly & Stephens was then organized, and during all the intervening years, down to the present time, a successful merchandising business has been carried on by the enterprising pioneer partners. They sustained a heavy loss in the disastrous fire of July, 1900, but soon resumed business and are again prospering. They have built up a splendid reputation for integrity and enjoy the patronage of many of the representative old citizens. In political affairs Mr. Stephens is a Republican.

He was married in Missouri March 1, 1846, to Miss Nancy A. Ball, a native of Jacksonville, Ill., though reared in Missouri. This worthy couple have reason to be proud of their four children, namely: Mrs. Caroline Weaver and Mrs. Martina Kelly, of Prescott; Mrs. Josephine Potts, of California, and John C., who is engaged in the wholesale and retail butcher's business in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have long been members of the Christian church, and are beloved and revered by a multitude of friends.

WILLIAM CALVIN ROBBINS, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Robbins, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Phoenix, has that love for and devotion to his profession which has brought him success and won him a place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in Arizona. He was born near Sullivan, Ind., July 16, 1869, and was fourth among eight children, six of whom are living. The Robbins family was founded in America by five brothers who came from Scotland about the time the "Mayflower" brought her little band of Pilgrims to these shores. Three of these settled in New England and two in Virginia. The Doctor's paternal grandfather, John Robbins, was a native of the Old Dominion and an early settler of Knox county, Ind., where he owned a large amount of land. He served as captain in the war of 1812. Frank Robbins, the Doctor's father, was born in Knox county, Ind., and is still living near Sullivan, that state, at the age of sixty-three years. He is a farmer by occupa-

tion and owns about seven hundred acres of land. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Letitia Creager, was born in Sullivan county. Her father, Thomas Creager, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was an extensive land owner in Sullivan county and took a prominent part in politics, first as an Abolitionist and later as a Republican.

William C. Robbins remained on the home farm until seventeen years of age and then taught school, in which way he earned enough money to pay his expenses at college. In 1894 he was graduated from Wabash College, with the degree of B. S. During the freshman and sophomore years he was vice-president of his class, and served as president during the junior and senior years. For six months he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. W. B. Chambers of Crawfordsville, Ind., and in the fall of 1894 entered the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of M. D. In the practice of his chosen profession he remained at Sullivan, Ind., a few months, but in the fall of 1897 came to Phoenix, and in the spring of the following year began a general practice of medicine and surgery, since which time his skill has won for him a liberal patronage.

The Homeopathic Medical Association of Arizona has Dr. Robbins among its prominent members, and he is medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias, United Moderns and Independent Order of Foresters, to which he belongs. Among the other orders with which he is associated are the Foresters of America, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Uniform Rank, K. of P. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. His office is located at No. 16 North Second avenue. Socially he is a popular, genial gentleman, who stands high among his associates.

January 23, 1901, Dr. Robbins married Oona Mae Davidson Byers, who was born at Warrensburg, Mo., January 11, 1874, a daughter of Peter L. and Alwilda (Davidson) Byers. Her father, who was born near Pittsburg, Pa., removed with his parents to Ohio when a youth and later engaged in farming in Ohio. During the Civil war he served in the Eighth Ohio

Cavalry. At the close of the conflict he removed to Johnson county, Mo., where he continued farming until 1876, when he removed to California, and there is now residing in practical retirement. In politics he is a Democrat. For many years he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Robbins was educated principally in the high school at Santa Paula, Cal. In October, 1898, she entered the Denver (Colo.) Medical College and pursued her studies one term. Since then she has been a student in the Hahnemann Hospital Medical College of San Francisco, from which she expects to graduate in December, 1901, and to become one of the pioneer women practitioners of Arizona.

GEORGE A. OLNEY.

This energetic business man of Safford is a native of Burnett, Tex., where his birth occurred just two-score years ago. Residing there until he was twenty, he obtained a liberal high school education in his youth and after completing his studies embarked in the cattle business, in which he was quite successful.

Twenty years ago our subject came to Arizona, and after traveling in different parts of the territory, with a view to making a permanent settlement, decided to locate in Graham county. In the following year he came to Safford, and within his recollection nearly the whole of its growth and prosperity has been accomplished. After devoting a few months to the freighting business hereabouts, he went to Clifton, where, at the time, a more flourishing business was being transacted, and there he held the position of deputy under Sheriff George H. Stevens for two years. Then he became connected with the cattle business, still making his home in Clifton, and in 1886 removed to Solomonville, the county seat, though he continued to keep his interest in cattle.

In 1890 Mr. Olney was honored by being elected as sheriff, and at the expiration of his term, two years later, was re-elected. In 1898 he was elected to the legislature from this county, and fully justified the expectations of his Democratic constituents. For a number of years he acted on the school board of Solomonville,

and in many material ways manifested his interest in public affairs there. Since February, 1900, he has made his home in Safford, where he conducts a large hardware and implement business, at the same time being the proprietor of a neat and paying meat market. He is a charter member of Solomonville Lodge No. 16, K. of P.

Unquestionably one of the handsomest modern residences of Safford is the brick house of ten rooms and bath, situated on the border of the town, and owned and occupied by Mr. Olney and family. In 1888 he married Nellie, daughter of G. W. Desler, formerly of Telford, Tenn. The young couple have three children, Beulah, Daniel C. and Henrietta, aged respectively eight, seven and four years.

HON. W. J. MULVENON.

Hon. W. J. Mulvenon is one of the substantial business men of Prescott, and for many years he has faithfully aided in the great work of preserving law and order here, thus placing the frontier territory on a safe and sound basis. He bears the reputation of having been one of the most efficient sheriffs that Arizona ever had, and the appreciation of the public was recently manifested anew by its choice of him as representative in the territorial legislature. Elected on the Democratic ticket by good majority, he served with credit in the nineteenth general assembly, in 1897, but though urged to again become a candidate for the same office in the next sessions, he declined. He has been very active in the counsels of his party, having served on the county and territorial central committees.

Born in Belchertown, Mass., October 25, 1851, our subject is one of the twelve children of Hugh and Ann (King) Mulvenon, both likewise natives of the Bay State. While a resident there, in his early manhood, the father was employed in paper mills, but in 1856 he removed with his family to Dubuque, Iowa, and about a year later located in Leavenworth, Kans., where he engaged in the freighting business for years. Both he and his wife are yet living at their old home in that city, and only one of their children has been called to the silent land, namely: Hugh, who died in Arizona. Three sons, W. J., Austin and Allen, are citizens of Prescott.

When he was sixteen years of age, W. J. Mulvenon entered the employ of the government as wagon-master, and spent four years in that capacity, first being located at Fort Riley, later at Fort Lyon, and afterwards at points in Colorado and the Indian Territory. Resigning in 1871, he proceeded to Silver City, N. M., where he engaged in mining and prospecting, also in the vicinity of Georgetown, N. M. In 1872 he was made deputy by Sheriff Whitehead, and served for three years at Silver City, N. M.

Coming to Prescott in 1875, Mr. Mulvenon devoted his attention to mining in the Peck district for several years, and in 1881 was appointed deputy sheriff by Mr. Walker. At the end of two years he was again made deputy, and served under Sheriff Henkle for two years as such. At that time the county comprised the territory now divided into Yavapai, Coconino and Navajo counties. In 1884 Mr. Mulvenon was nominated on the Democratic ticket as sheriff, was duly elected, and at the expiration of his term was again elected, thus officiating from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1889. During that period his ability was often taxed severely, especially when the trouble arose in the Tonto Basin between the cattle and sheep raisers. The strife was so fierce and the feeling ran so high there between the opposing factions that it was necessary for the sheriff to organize forty men, brave and true, to assist him in quelling the warfare. One of the deputies, Murphy by name, was shot by Dilda, and Mr. Mulvenon rested not until he had captured the outlaw, overtaking him at Ash Fork. Then he sternly prosecuted him and conviction and a death-sentence followed. Too late for many, those who put to defiance law and order found that the sheriff was unflinching in the discharge of his duties, and his record as an officer redounds to his credit.

Since resuming the private duties of a citizen, Mr. Mulvenon has been interested in mines on the Turkey creek. In 1894 he organized the Crystal Ice Company, of which he is the present manager. Under his supervision the well-equipped ice-plant was built, and the business has been extended until now an extensive wholesale and retail trade is carried on, supplies being shipped to Congress, Jerome and other neighboring towns. At the time of the organization

of the volunteer firemen's corps he became connected with the service, and for three years was chief of the fire department. He was married in this city to Miss Ella Johnson, a native of Oregon. Her parents were early settlers and respected citizens on the Pacific coast.

PETER MOHN.

Norway has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men who have left their native land to enter the business circles of this country with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among this number is Mr. Mohn, of the firm of Mohn & Easterling, prominent funeral directors of Phoenix.

He was born near Kongsvinger, Norway, on the 1st of November, 1868, his parents being Torres and Hanna (Throngaarden) Mohn, who are still residents of that country. The father is a farmer by occupation and owns the place known as Mohn. Our subject's grandfathers, Gundar Mohn and Hans Throngaarden, were also agriculturists. In religious belief the family are Lutherans. Peter is the fifth in order of birth of six children who reached years of maturity. Four are still living and three are residents of this country, but our subject is the only one whose home is in Arizona.

Peter Mohn was reared on his father's farm and after attending the public schools for some time he entered an agricultural college, completing a dairy course. Determined to try his fortune in America, he crossed the Atlantic in 1890 and took up his residence in Portland, Ore., where he was superintendent of creameries until 1892. He then went to San Francisco, and later was superintendent of different creameries in both California and Nevada. In 1895 he accepted a similar position at Los Angeles, and subsequently was superintendent of a creamery at Westminster until coming to Phoenix in November, 1896. Here he started the Maricopa creamery, of which he was superintendent for a short time, but in June, 1899, resigned that position, and has since devoted his entire attention to his present business, which was established by him in February, that year, when he bought out W. H. Smith and formed a partnership with S.

L. Easterling. Under the firm name of Mohn & Easterling they have since conducted business and have met with most excellent success. They have a fine establishment at No. 118 North Center street, which is 30x70 feet and divided into eight rooms, such as cabinet, show and sample rooms. They carry a large and well-selected stock of goods, and in connection with their regular undertaking establishment they have a morgue. Mr. Mohn is a graduate of the Hennessey School of Embalming at Chicago, and is a business man of more than ordinary ability. He is energetic, enterprising and thoroughly reliable, and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Mohn is a member of the Odd Fellows' Society and the Rebekah branch of that order; the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He also belongs to Victor Hose Company of the Volunteer Fire Department, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

HENRY ALFRED MORGAN.

The commercial prestige of the various stores started in different parts of Arizona by John H. Norton & Co. is admirably maintained by the splendid financial ability and rigid commercial integrity of the partner and general manager, H. A. Morgan. As is well known, the name of John H. Norton is inseparably associated with much that is lasting and momentous in the history and development of certain portions of the territory. Out of his many plans for the immediate and ultimate good of Cochise county there came the cherished desire to bring within easy range and reasonable prices the general necessities of life to those who were wresting from the earth her hidden treasures, or tilling the soil once deemed beyond the power of human redemption. These general stores have reached the maximum of their usefulness through the hearty co-operation and untiring efforts of Mr. Morgan.

The greater part of the life of Mr. Morgan has been spent in the far west. In fact, he is a typical southwesterner, and was born in Columbia, Tuolumne county, Cal., in 1861. His parents, George and Margaret Morgan, were natives respectively of England and Ireland, and were

among the very early settlers and appreciators of California. Their son received all the advantages within their power to confer, and after a thorough mastery of the studies of the public schools was sent, when eighteen years of age, to a business college in San Francisco. His first practical business experience was gained in 1880, when he secured a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Norton & Stewart, at Fort Grant, Ariz., and in this capacity he faithfully served until 1890. Shortly before this time the retirement of Mr. Stewart opened an opportunity for him to secure a more responsible position, and he was made general manager of all the stores of the company. For some time previous he had resided at Willcox, and continued to do so under the weight of the added responsibility. During the time intervening since 1890, there have been stores started in the vicinity. Among these is the store at Pearce, established in 1895, which is conducted under the firm name of Norton & Morgan, and was the first store opened in that town. There is also a store at Cochise, operated under the title of John H. Norton & Co., and one at Johnson, under the name of Fiege & Co. The estimated stock of the four stores amounts to \$75,000, and the trade is far-reaching and the largest in the territory.

Nor are Mr. Morgan's efforts for the well-being of his adopted town confined to mercantile lines. An ardent promoter of education, he served as clerk of the school board which erected the new school building, constructed of stone and brick, and costing \$8,000. Of this building Whitehead & Sullivan of Tucson were the contractors and H. C. Trost, of Tucson, the architect. A staunch member of the Republican party, Mr. Morgan is president of the Republican Club, an organization with a wide influence, to whose efforts was due the fact that Willcox gave a Republican majority of two to one during the last campaign, all the camps in the neighborhood following suit and voting for the head of the ticket by a large majority. In 1881 he attended the first Republican convention held in Graham county. As a Mason, he was a delegate to the meeting of the grand lodge in Phoenix in 1900, and he is also a charter member and leading officer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Willcox. In addition to his mercantile and



A. B. Sampson

mining interests, he has invested heavily in real estate in Willcox, among his other properties owning a comfortable and homelike residence.

In 1886 Mr. Morgan married Miss Anna Belle Dixon, daughter of J. E. Dixon, of Tucson. Of this union there are five children, viz.: George Philip, who is fourteen years of age and attends the St. Matthew's Military Academy at San Mateo, Cal.; Ethel R., nine years old; Florence, five; Evelyn, three, and Helen, eight months old. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

AMASA B. SAMPSON.

Mr. Sampson comes from a genealogical line that helped to lay the foundation of the Republic, that gallant old New England stock that prayed one minute and fought the next, and were particularly in evidence during the progress of the Revolution. The great-grandfather, Durant, was paymaster under Washington, and was a politician of note during the infancy of the new government. The grandfather was born in Massachusetts, and the next in succession, Ira B. Sampson, the father of A. B., was also born in the Bay state. Ira B. Sampson was a large woolen manufacturer in Springfield, Mass., and received considerable political recognition during his years of activity. He died in Massachusetts. The mother of Mr. Sampson, formerly Julia Ann Blush, was born in, and came from one of the old Massachusetts families, a daughter of Amasa Blush, who married Nancy Durant, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Durant, who served his country in the Revolutionary war. The Blush family trace their ancestry back to the French Huguenots, and were first represented in America by one George, a son of Edward, and grandson of another Edward, and who came to America from Essex county, England, in 1663, settling in Middletown, Conn. Mrs. Sampson was the mother of three sons and three daughters, of whom Henry F. is the superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad; A. B. is living in Tucson; Ira B. while captain of the Second Massachusetts Artillery, was captured at Newberne, N. C., imprisoned for nine months in a southern prison, and eventually died at Tempe, Ariz.; Julia A. is now Mrs.

J. S. Hurlbut, of Springfield, Mass.; Martha is the wife of Frank M. Hurlbut, of Morristown, N. J.; and Henrietta is married to John Murphy, of Springfield, Mass.

A native of Worthington, Mass., Amasa B. Sampson was born June 11, 1837, and when young moved with his parents to Springfield of the same state. His education was acquired in the public schools and he graduated from the high school at Springfield. In 1855 he joined a colony of Massachusetts people, who settled in Kansas on the Neosho river, and started the town of Hampden. There he engaged in the real-estate and loans business, and in 1856 was with General Lane, and in John Brown's company during the free state war. In 1859 he started with a large party from Springfield, Mass. (where at the time he was visiting) for the Pike's Peak gold mines as guide and wagon-master, but upon reaching the Arkansas river the party disbanded and Mr. Sampson returned to his home in Kansas. He reached the gold fields the following year by way of wagon and ox-team, and was elected sheriff of the Iowa mining district before any regular government organization had been effected.

With the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Sampson enlisted in Company F, First Colorado Cavalry, in August of 1861, and during the service proceeded against the Texas rangers, the Indians on the plains, and participated in the battles of Pigeon's Ranch, Peralta, and many of the more important battles of the war. Enlisting as a private, he was mustered out of service in February of 1865, by an order which resulted from the consolidation of two regiments, and which gave the three oldest sergeants the privilege of being mustered out or of serving as privates. In April of 1865 Mr. Sampson left Denver for the gold mines of Montana, starting with a pair of horses and a load of goods. The horses were later traded for oxen, and he proceeded on his lonely and desolate journey, for the greater part the sole sharer of his thoughts, through a country infested with hostile and resentful Indians, and continually arising difficulties. Arriving in Montana he settled in Helena, and engaged in speculating, general merchandise business, and building, but in the spring of 1868 returned to

the east, and spent two years in New York City, in search of renewed health. From 1869 until 1879 he lived in San Francisco, and established during that time the New York fancy goods store, and was remarkably successful until his removal to Tucson in February of 1879. Here also he was successful in a mercantile venture, and at the end of three years sold out his interests, and enjoyed for a time a season of travel.

Mr. Sampson has been much interested in mining in Arizona, and in 1895 was the fortunate discoverer, with Charles Bent, of the wolfram ore. This ore is a valuable property for hardening steel, and an important and valuable discovery. While Mr. Sampson and Mr. Bent still own eleven claims in the Guijas' mountains, which contain the largest deposits of the ore in the world, a part of some of the mines have been sold to the American Wolfram Company.

Mr. Sampson has been prominent in the politics of the territory. He was elected county recorder for Pima county in 1885 and 1886, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1888, after which he positively refused any further political recognition. He is independent in politics, his standard being principle rather than party. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Oriental Encampment of San Francisco; also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Red Men, of Tucson. He was for one term department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Arizona, and is a member of Negley Post. In January of 1878 he joined Lincoln Post No. 1, of San Francisco, and has always been an active member of the order. August 10, 1865, he married Annie Gallagher in Helena, Mont. She died April 17, 1894, in Chicago.

ALBERT MILLER.

Of the many enterprising men to whom the Salt River valley has offered a home and abundance, none has more consistently availed themselves of the opportunities at hand than Mr. Miller. Gifted with keen financial ability, and the determination without which very little is accomplished, he has attained to a position in the community commensurate with his public-spiritedness and particular attainments.

While devoting his time in the main to the occupation of farming and stock-raising, particularly the latter, upon his finely improved farm of two hundred and fifty-two acres almost adjoining the corporation of Tempe, he has been conspicuously identified with the various undertakings which have developed in the wake of an ever increasing population and consequent demand. He is among other things president of the Arizona Mercantile Company, a director in, and at present secretary of, the Mesa-Tempe Produce Company, and a stockholder in the Tempe National Bank. Like most of the pioneers who have watched the gradual unfolding of the plans formulated in the beginning of the '70s, his time and attention have been directed towards a solution of the problem of water supply, and his efforts have been largely instrumental in perfecting the present excellent system. In this connection he is a director in the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company.

Like many of the prosperous dwellers of the valley, Mr. Miller was in his youth no pampered child of fortune, nor was he directed by other than his own common sense into the paths of future success. A native of Wapello county, Iowa, he was born February 15, 1859, and is a son of Winchester and Melinda (Young) Miller, the former a native of Ohio. Winchester Miller, who died in Tempe in November of 1893, was one of the pioneers of the locality, and came to the territory in 1870. He also was much interested in the early development of water, and assisted in the construction of the Tempe Irrigating Canal. While conducting his farm on broad and scientific lines he was prominently connected with the political affairs of his locality, and was a staunch member of the Democratic party. For the first few years of his residence in the far west he served as deputy sheriff of Maricopa county, and held several minor political offices. For the valuable services which he contributed towards the upbuilding of Tempe and vicinity he is gratefully remembered, and his life was such as to win for him the good-will and respect of all who knew him. Mr. Miller was twice married, and became the father of a large family of children, of whom the following are living: William Y., Albert, Mrs. J. F. Haigler, who is living near Tempe; Clara, who is a



J. W. Moore

student at Stanford University, California; Manuella, who is a teacher at Flagstaff, Ariz.; Albert J., Samuel, Sarah, Benjamin, Rosa, Lydia and Andrew J. The last seven are living at Tempe. The first Mrs. Miller died in Texas, and the wife whom Mr. Miller married in Arizona is living with the family in Tempe.

When an infant of less than a year Albert Miller was taken by his parents to Texas, and when but six years of age was deprived of the care and affectionate interest of his mother. Shortly after the death of the mother, the father, with two of the children, moved back to Iowa, and the youthful Albert was reared until his fifteenth year in the family of his grandfather, William Young, in Van Buren county, Iowa. He then started out in the world to face whatever the future might have in store, and in 1876 found his way to Arizona, where he was, for a time, employed by his father, at Tempe. He then engaged in farming for himself, which occupation has since enlisted his practical interest. Mr. Miller has been identified with the Arizona Mercantile Company since 1898, and the year previous with the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company.

September 29, 1886, Mr. Miller married Miss Lydia Antoinette, daughter of A. J. Halbert, an old settler of Arizona. Mrs. Miller was born in Arkansas and came with her father to Arizona in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children, viz.: Halbert W., Emma C. and Gussie Clare.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Democratic party, and in 1898 was a candidate for county supervisor, but was defeated by a small majority. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Moderns at Tempe. He is popular among the residents of the valley, and one of the most successful financiers in the county.

JAMES W. AKERS.

The administration of Mr. Akers as postmaster of Prescott, to which office he was appointed by President McKinley March 31, 1898, has been well received by the citizens of Prescott, and the many advantageous reforms which have developed and prospered under his management, have met with their merited appre-

ciation. From within the circumscribed walls of a small room, where the business of the department was at first conducted, he has succeeded in securing a new postoffice building, which is not only a credit to the city, but is a means of facilitating the delivery of matter to different parts of the town. An especially commended advancement was the free delivery which was inaugurated in March of 1900, thus placing the mail service of Prescott on a footing with the larger and older cities of the union.

Mr. Akers is not alone in being prominent in the affairs of the territory, his brother, C. H. Akers, having served as secretary of Arizona. Other and more distant members of the family are known in professional and literary circles, and are successful educators. The family history is an interesting one, and the first American subject to bear the name was one Peter Akers, the paternal great-grandfather, who emigrated from England about 1780, landing at Newcastle, Del. His descendants were prominently identified with the early history of Harrison county, Ohio, and John H. Akers, the father of James W., was born in Harrison county in 1808. He was a prominent physician and surgeon, having graduated from an eastern college, and he later practiced with marked success in Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas; in which latter state he arose to unusual prominence, not only in his profession, but as a public speaker in the cause of abolition, and in the doctrines of the Methodist church. He was twice married, his second wife, formerly Almarine Harbaugh, being the mother of John B., Josephine, C. H. and J. W. Akers. Mrs. Akers is now living in Prescott. She and Mr. Akers had four children, of whom John B., who served in the Civil war, met a tragic death November 19, 1887, while superintendent of a saw mill. A daughter, Josephine, is the wife of K. L. Mills, of Kansas City. Mr. Akers by his first marriage had three daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Captain Williams, a resident of Kansas; Nancy, wife of H. C. Harding, of Denver, Colo., and Matilda, wife of J. Sharp Walker, an attorney of Topeka, Kans.

The youth of Mr. Akers was spent at Shawnee, Johnson county, Kans., where he was born December 23, 1859. His first ambitious expect-

tations were directed towards the west, and in 1880 he went to Leadville, Colo., and engaged in prospecting and mining in Leadville, Virginia City, and St. Elmo until 1883, when he came to Arizona and located in Prescott. He here continued to mine and prospect in the Walker and Hassayampa districts, and on Broom creek, and then for two years was interested in ranching in the Salt River valley. He then returned to Prescott and for five years engaged as a salesman for the B. B. Company, having charge of their shoe and dry-goods department. This position was relinquished in order to assume the duties of postmaster in March of 1898.

Since living in Prescott Mr. Akers has married Nellie H. Brown, who was born in St. Louis, and who graciously presides over the home erected by Mr. Akers at 135 South McCormick street. Mr. Akers is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His position as postmaster is due to his allegiance to the Republican party, from the advocacy of the principles and issues of which he never swerves.

D. L. BOOKER.

This well-known business man of Walker and the Lynx Creek district has been a resident of Arizona for the past eight years, during which period he has been deeply interested in mining and prospecting, and in everything pertaining to the upbuilding and development of the territory. He is a self-made man financially, and commenced the battle of life empty-handed and without influential friends or other assistance. By his own industry and perseverance in affairs which he has undertaken, and to this alone, his success must be attributed.

The birthplace of Mr. Booker is in Saline county, Mo., the date of his nativity being June 26, 1857. His educational advantages were limited and when quite young he began to earn his own livelihood. For several years he was numbered among the farmers and stock-raisers of his native county, but at length a desire to try his fortune in another field of enterprise led him to come to the far west.

In 1880 Mr. Booker went to Aspen, Colo., and for the following thirteen years was engaged exclusively in mining and prospecting in that local-

ity. Coming to Arizona in 1893 he was offered a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Babbitt & Colvin, of Phoenix. Remaining with that house for two years, he then went to Prescott and soon came to the Lynx Creek district, where he has made some discoveries and claims which give every promise of being valuable. Finding an opening for a general store in this neighborhood, he opened one, and for two years has been its proprietor, thus contributing materially to the welfare and convenience of the various mining camps within a radius of ten or fifteen miles. He has a wide acquaintance here, and is universally respected. In his political faith, he is a Democrat of no uncertain stamp, and at all times and under all circumstances he strives to discharge the duties of a good citizen.

J. G. PETERSON.

The present mayor of Mesa is the subject of this article, J. G. Peterson, who stands high in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. A young man in the prime of life, he is active and enterprising, foremost in everything which makes for the public good. In political affairs, he casts his influence on the side of the Democratic party, and was elected by his co-workers to the city council of Mesa in April, 1900, and subsequently was chosen to occupy the important position of mayor, in which office, as formerly, he is winning laurels.

Charles S. Peterson, the father of our subject, came to Mesa in 1883 and departed this life several years ago. He had served as a representative from his own district in the legislature of Utah, and for nearly or quite a quarter of a century was the bishop of Peterson Ward, Morgan county, Utah, and a leading light in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. His widow, whose maiden name was Ann Patton, and who is the mother of J. G. Peterson, is yet living, her home being in Mesa.

The birth of our subject occurred in Morgan county, Utah, September 6, 1868, and for fifteen years he dwelt in that locality, receiving a fair education in the schools of the district. In 1883 he came to Arizona, and continued to give his attention to the tilling of the soil and to the raising of live stock. In 1892 he became connected



Wm. H. Burroughs

with the flourishing enterprise known as the Farmers' Exchange, and when it was changed into the People's Store, in 1900, an incorporated organization, he was chosen to act as its president, in which capacity he is leading it onward to success. His executive business ability is beyond question and his integrity is established. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

For a companion and helpmate along the journey of life Mr. Peterson chose Leah E. Mets, daughter of Timothy Mets, of Mesa. The young couple have three sons and a daughter, namely: J. Earl, Philip, Edward and Maud.

WILLIAM H. BURBAGE.

A typical New Yorker, Mr. Burbage is also a typical westerner, having applied the innate adaptability of the eastern-born to the unfolding possibilities of Arizona. He was born in New York City in 1854, and his young life was saddened by the loss of his parents when he was only seven years of age. The greater part of his education was acquired in a Catholic institution in Ohio, in which state he grew to manhood and laid the foundation for a successful business career. During 1876 he journeyed to the west, and spent some time prospecting in Kansas and other sections of the west. In 1878 he became identified with the company store of the Colorado Trading company at Trinidad, Colo.

With the hope of securing a permanent and desirable location Mr. Burbage visited New Mexico in 1882, and was there employed by a mercantile house that had branches in Santa Fe and in Albuquerque. A somewhat ambitious undertaking was entered upon in 1884, when he formed a partnership with J. Q. Adamson and Milton Chenowith, and opened a general mercantile store at Holbrook, Navajo county, Ariz., operating the business under the firm title of Adamson & Burbage. For five years the firm carried on a large and profitable trade, and at the expiration of that time sold the business to the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Company. The three men then went to Los Angeles, Cal., and embarked in a wholesale meat business.

While living in Ohio Mr. Burbage had decided to devote his life to the practice of the law and for about two years studied in furtherance of that intention. For two terms he was a student in Hiram college, the alma mater of President James Garfield. Other opportunities for making a livelihood temporarily interfered with the carrying out of his original plan, and it was not until he settled in Los Angeles that he was able to give much time to his law studies. While still in the meat business he spent his leisure hours in study and in April, 1893, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of California.

During that same year of 1893 Mr. Burbage opened an office in Winslow, Ariz., and the following year was elected district attorney for Apache county. In 1896 he was elected to the same position in Navajo county, which office he still retains, having been re-elected in 1898 and 1900. In addition to his general practice he is local attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Winslow. In 1895 he formed a partnership with F. W. Nelson in the real estate and fire insurance business, and the firm now represents twenty-one of the best British and American insurance companies. In July of 1900 he became one of the organizers and was chosen president of the Navajo County Bank, of which F. W. Nelson is vice president and George Lane cashier. In the fall of 1900 he aided in organizing the Gallup Oil company, of which he was chosen president. The company are operating in the oil fields at Gallup, Bernalillo county, N. M., and entertain justifiably bright expectations regarding the future output. Mr. Burbage owns a large amount of real estate in the residence and business sections of Winslow, and success has attended his varied ventures in the fields of activity represented in the county.

Fraternally Mr. Burbage is associated with the Masons, being a Knight Templar and a member of Albuquerque Temple, N. M. S. In the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks he is the present exalted ruler. He has always been firmly devoted to the principles of Democracy. In 1896 he represented Arizona as a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis, which nominated W. J. Bryan for the presidency. From 1896 to 1900 he also rep-

resented Arizona on the national Democratic committee.

W. F. OVERTON.

Though comparatively speaking a new-comer to Nogales, Mr. Overton, the present mayor of the town, has so practically and substantially become identified with the various and upbuilding enterprises here represented as to seem an integral part of the prevailing prosperity. Arriving here in 1895 as the head of the Wells-Fargo Express Company's interests, and with an already acquired reputation as an astute and far-sighted politician his claims for further recognition were soon substantiated by his election in 1897 as mayor of the city. So satisfactory were his services that his re-election followed in 1899, and he is now serving his second term as chief executive. The position is merely honorary, and a term covers two years. During his service Mr. Overton has had ample opportunity to justify his Democratic constituents in placing him in office, and it was through his personal efforts that the boundary question was so amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. His administration, though bitterly contested by his Republican opponents, is well received throughout, and is admitted to be wisely and conscientiously maintained.

Having been born in the far west, Mr. Overton is thoroughly familiar with the conditions existing here and in California, where he was born in Nevada county, May 26, 1854. In 1873 he entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at San Francisco, and served in different towns along the coast until his transfer to Tucson in 1885. In Tucson he attained to an enviable degree of prominence, particularly along political lines, and in 1890 was elected city treasurer, serving in that capacity for one term. In 1892 he was elected treasurer of Pima county, and filled the position for one term.

Upon coming to Nogales Mr. Overton had twelve men under him in the management of the express company's interests, and the business is still conducted under the same capable guidance. Added to the many advantages which he has gained from the town of his adoption may be mentioned prominently the patent which he

helped to secure in 1898, to the town site of Nogales, and his appointment as trustee, to issue patents to lot owners within the city limits. His prosperity, public-spiritedness, and faith in the continued well being of Nogales was evinced in 1897, when he erected one of the finest residences in the place, which for excellence of situation on the western heights of the city is unrivalled, and commands a fine view of Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Mexico. This charming and hospitable home is presided over by Mrs. Overton, who was, before her marriage, Miss M. Soto, of Tucson. In addition, Mr. Overton is the possessor of valuable mining interests in the Patagonia mining district, and of real-estate in the city which numbers him among her most liberal minded, large hearted and enterprising citizens.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON.

The mayor of the enterprising town of Thatcher, Mr. Johnson, also stands high in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, having been bishop of St. David ward for two years, and for twelve years having been first counselor to President Layton and for the past four years to President Kimball, the well known leader of ecclesiastical affairs in this section of Arizona. From his early manhood Mr. Johnson has been a great worker in the interests of his church, and is accordingly held in high regard by those in authority as well as by the laymembers. Approaching the age of three-score and ten, his counsel is received with due reverence, and the younger members of the flock consult him in the multitude of matters engrossing their attention, and it may here be said that when they adhere to his advice success usually crowns their labors.

William D. Johnson was born in Haddam, Middlesex county, Conn., in 1833, in the same house in which his father and paternal grandfather had been born. His parents, Lorenzo and Mary (Lyman) Johnson, came of old New England families, the mother being a native of Vermont. When about a year old, William D. was taken to Detroit, Mich., where he resided until February, 1846, when the family joined the Mormons. Thenceforth they shared the fortunes of that people, passed through the troubles at Nau-

vo. Ill., the Black Hawk war, the Walker war in 1853 and the Tintic war in Utah in 1856. For fifteen years the young man was an Indian scout, and had many a thrilling experience with the redskins. Until twenty-one years ago he dwelt in Utah.

Since 1880 W. D. Johnson has been a citizen of Arizona, and here, as formerly, plied his trade as a carpenter for years. In addition to this, he has devoted considerable time to farming, and his homestead, a place of one hundred acres, is a model country-seat. He also owns two other farms, all located in the fertile Gila valley, and all well irrigated, save a tract of forty acres. His first settlement in this territory was in Pima county, after which he dwelt in Cochise county for two years, then coming to Graham county, in whose future he has been confident since first beholding it.

In numerous local enterprises Mr. Johnson has contributed his full share. After the erection of Graham county he held the office of justice of the peace, being the first man elected to that office, and in 1887-8 acted as county assessor of this county. He uses his franchise in favor of the nominees of the Democratic party. The affairs of the church to which he belongs are prospering in this locality, and the substantial brick house of worship and the handsome academy at Thatcher (erected at a cost of over \$5,000) speak in flattering terms of the enterprise and devotion of the Latter-day Saints to denominational work hereabouts.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson married Caroline L. Wild, daughter of Horace Wild, and a native of New York state, where her birth occurred in 1838. Julia, eldest daughter of this worthy couple, is the wife of John Daley, of Thatcher. Ella is Mrs. John Birdno, of Safford. Horace L., an energetic farmer, now manages his father's homestead, assisted by David C., the youngest of the family. Sarah V. is the wife of M. H. Merrill, of Thatcher.

JOHN KNIGHT.

While holding the highest municipal office within the gift of the people of Tempe, Mr. Knight has repeatedly demonstrated worthiness to be chosen mayor of this busy and promising

town. Under his administration the affairs of Tempe have undergone radical changes for the better, and the confidence imposed in the chief magistrate has greatly aided in the carrying out of his progressive and enterprising ideas. Mr. Knight is now serving his third term as mayor.

Many of the subjects of Great Britain have brought their strong and substantial national characteristics to bear upon the development of the Salt River valley, and here, as elsewhere, have been identified with the most advanced efforts for improvement. A native of county Cornwall, England, Mr. Knight was born October 5, 1852, and is a son of English parents, Thomas and Mary A. (Bullock) Knight. On his father's farm in Cornwall he received an excellent home training, and availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. As time went on he received considerable business experience, and was thus well fitted for the responsibilities of life. He was an ambitious lad, and thought to better his prospects in life by emigrating to the United States in 1878, at which time he came directly to the west, and was for a time engaged in mining in Amador county, Cal. He later continued to mine in San Diego county, Cal., and in 1880 engaged in mining in Arizona at the Silver King mine in Pinal county, where he remained for about twelve years. While at Silver King he anticipated the requirements of the settlement by starting a general merchandise store, and became prominent in the affairs of the locality. For a time also he served as postmaster of the place.

In the spring of 1893 Mr. Knight came to Tempe, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business with gratifying success. From a comparatively small beginning the business has grown in proportion to the increase in population and consequent demand, until it is now conducted on a large scale. While living in England, Mr. Knight married Emma Bray, and of this union there are four children, William G., Elfrida, Ethel, and Ermine. A second marriage was contracted by Mr. Knight in Tempe, and of the union with Nannie Brown there is one daughter, Alice E. Mr. Knight is a Republican in national politics, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient

Order of United Workmen. He is one of the citizens who has been instrumental in bringing about the present prosperity, and is appreciated for his many excellent traits of mind, character, and attainment.

CHARLES L. FLINN.

The chief executive of the prosperous little town of Winslow is entitled to an unlimited amount of credit for the success which he has made of his life. From his twelfth year he has faced the problem of self-support, the beginning of many trials and discouragements being his invasion of the fascinating possibilities of a run-away life with Forepaugh's circus. He was born in Knoxville, Ohio, in 1856, and during his young boyhood saw considerable of the middle west and south. Though industrious and earnest people, his parents were unable to furnish their son with the wherewithal to start in life, and this, and the love of adventure, inspired an early departure from the family hearthstone.

When arrived at years of discretion, and an appreciation of the advantage of learning a trade, Mr. Flinn became a machinist and engineer at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1876 went to New Orleans, where he was employed as machinist for the New Orleans & Jackson & Great Northern Railroad. Four years later he joined the forces of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company at Albuquerque, N. M., and became an engineer on that road, taking out one of their first engines. His route lay between Albuquerque and Gallup, a distance of one hundred miles. In March of 1881 he embarked in the mercantile business at Coolidge, N. M., and continued the enterprise until 1886, when he located in Winslow. Here he continued his former occupation, but in 1895 met with unavoidable reverses and wisely disposed of his interests.

Including and between 1895 and 1898 Mr. Flinn acted as postmaster at Winslow, and then started the gent's furnishing store which has since been successfully conducted. The store is the largest of its kind in the town, and is doing a large business on Railroad avenue. The prosperous owner has come into the possession of some real-estate in the place, and owns three

business houses and two dwellings. His present responsible position as mayor of the city is due to his stanch upholding of the principles of the Democratic party. In local politics especially he has been very active, and has invariably worked for the best interests of his town and county. He was elected to the sixteenth legislature, and was chosen mayor of Winslow in 1900. He has served as a delegate to the territorial conventions, and has been justice of the peace and notary public for several years. Fraternally he is associated with the local lodge of Masons, and has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-four years.

GEORGE R. PARKER.

Though now enjoying a well-earned respite from active business affairs, Mr. Parker has in the past represented the soundest commercial and other undertakings of Prescott and vicinity. A native of Lempster, Sullivan county, N. H., he was born October 30, 1822, and is a son of George Parker, who was born in Chester, Vt., in 1796. The elder Parker was a cabinetmaker by trade, which he followed in Lempster, N. H., until 1826, when he located in Ware, Hampshire county, Mass., where he was foreman in Wolcott's machine shop until 1828. He then settled in Ohio, and at Burton, Geauga county, engaged as a millwright until his death, January 30, 1863. His wife, formerly Rockset Hendee, was born in Westminster, Vt., March 7, 1795, and died in Ohio March 29, 1848. She was the mother of seven children, of whom George Riley is third oldest. Cynthia died in Ohio; Roxana is living in Oregon; Judith Ann died in Ohio; an infant died in Ware, Mass.; William Hendee died at the age of twenty-one; and Charlotte A. died in California.

The early life of George Riley Parker was spent in Ohio, in Geauga, Columbia and Stark counties, where he received a good home training, and was educated in the public schools at Burton. As a means to future independence he learned the trade of miller at Rochester, Ohio, and subsequently worked at the same in Stark and Columbia counties for seventeen years. In 1851 he removed to Pittsburg, Ind., and until 1854 engaged in the livery business, when he



Benjamin F Pasere

started with teams and crossed Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the Mississippi at La-Crosse, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of oak lands at the openings and farmed the same until 1861.

Having returned to Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, Mr. Parker enlisted in May of 1864 in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the mustering out of the regiment in November of 1864. He was in the front ranks at Petersburg, but was neither wounded, imprisoned, nor ill during the service. In 1865 he settled in Rushford, Minn., and after contracting and building for four years became superintendent of the Rushford lumber yard. In 1873 he sought the larger possibilities of the west, and after a sojourn of a year in Denver, Colo., visited Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Cal. Unwilling to make any of these places a permanent place of residence, he came to Arizona in 1876, locating in Prescott, where he started a lumber yard in partnership with his son, Frank. In connection therewith he purchased a saw-mill nine miles from the city, which was removed in 1881 to near Belmont, on the newly surveyed line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. For two years he contracted for the railroad, and was then obliged, owing to an increase of business, to start another mill, the two being then run until 1886, when the milling interests were disposed of.

A later venture of Mr. Parker's was the cattle business, in which he engaged in the People's valley, Yavapai county, about thirty miles from Prescott. His ranch comprised nine hundred and twenty acres, and has recently been disposed of, after several years of successful general farming and stock-raising. In the meantime Mr. Parker has invested heavily in real-estate in the residence and business districts of Prescott, and has erected for himself and family one of the fine residences in the town.

In Stark county, Ohio, Mr. Parker married Emma Loos, who was born in France and died in Prescott. Her children were named as follows: Permelia, the wife of J. F. Reppy, residing in Clinton, Iowa; Caroline, wife of B. C. Knapp and a resident of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Emma, who died at the age of two years; George, who died when two years old; Frank, who was

a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., and died December 28, 1900; Henriette, who is the wife of Coles A. Bashford, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Charles, who is married and resides in Prescott. Mr. Parker contracted a second marriage in California with Mrs. A. A. Furbish, who was born in Lowell, Mass., and is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Parker has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and is fraternally associated with the Rushford Lodge of Masons, and was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Ohio.

BENJAMIN F. PASCOE.

During the period of his residence in Globe, which extended over more than twenty years, Mr. Pascoe was intimately identified with the development of this great mining settlement, and did much to bring it into a condition of law and order. Few in this part of Arizona were more familiar than he with the unruly, rough and lawless element that mingled with the legitimate miners during the early days of Globe's history. Too much cannot be said in praise of the work that he accomplished in enforcing order. Sharing the hardships of frontier life and days, it was also his privilege to live to enjoy a well-deserved prosperity, which represented the result of years of tireless industry on his part.

Though born in England in 1838, Mr. Pascoe had but a dim remembrance of his native land, having been brought to the United States by his parents when he was very young. During 1878 he settled permanently in Globe. At the time he was not unfamiliar with Arizona, having enlisted in the First California Cavalry, March 9, 1863, as the company was about to leave San Francisco, and for the following two years he was stationed at Forts Goodwin and McDowell. On coming to Globe he was for a short time employed at driving ox-teams in the mountains of this vicinity. Subsequently he managed a hotel for a time. Next he became a night watchman for Globe, which position in those days required iron nerve and fearlessness. Under his jurisdiction were some of the toughest and most lawless scamps that ever invaded a mining camp, and his work was therefore

extremely difficult and dangerous, but he so managed things that at no time was he obliged to terminate any one's life. His success in the position was so great that he was made a United States marshal in 1881, which position he held for four years, and in 1882 he was elected sheriff of Gila county. In his dealings with Indians he was particularly successful, his relations with them being most friendly, and during his last term as sheriff he had an Apache deputy under him.

On leaving the office of sheriff, Mr. Pascoe engaged in the lumber business, and continued the same until 1898, when he bought a livery business. Besides carrying on this enterprise, he ran the transfer to the depot, and had a large trade in hay and grain. His corral covered an area 100x150 feet, and included a house and necessary equipments. March 20, 1901, Mr. Pascoe sold out to Thompson & Barclay, and afterward he devoted his time principally to the management of his lumber business at Safford, Graham county, until his death, which occurred at Safford May 20, 1901. His body was brought to Globe for interment.

In national politics Mr. Pascoe was a Democrat in later years, but in earlier life a Republican. When running for sheriff, the opposing candidate for three successive elections was William Lawlor, who once defeated Mr. Pascoe by three votes, but the next time Mr. Pascoe defeated him by eleven votes, and the third time by twenty-three votes. In 1896 he was elected supervisor, but resigned the position. Fraternally he was a Mason, having joined that order at Omega, Nevada county, Cal., and he was a charter member of the blue lodge at Globe.

HIRAM S. PHELPS.

One of the leading pioneers of the Salt River valley is the subject of this article, who for twenty-two years has been actively engaged in the great work of reclaiming this portion of the "arid zone," once a veritable desert.

Morris Phelps, father of our subject, was born in Northampton, N. Y., and was one of the pioneers of Illinois, for he erected the third log cabin on the site of the present great western metropolis, Chicago. For a short time after-

wards he lived in Missouri, but was expelled from Independence with the Mormon church and went to Hancock county, Ill., in the days of its infancy. There Hiram S. Phelps was born to himself and wife February 26, 1846. The mother was a native of New York state, and prior to her marriage was Miss Sarah Thompson. When the infant was a few months old he was taken to Iowa, his family having been driven out of Illinois, on account of the troubles occasioned by the intoleration of religious belief of the Phelps family and many of their neighbors. When he was four years old our subject removed to Utah county, Utah, with his parents, and from 1864 to 1878 lived in Montpelier, Idaho. His father, who departed this life in that state, was a prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, and did a great deal of missionary work, being looked up to and honored in his denomination.

Reared to the practical duties of life, Hiram S. Phelps became a thorough agriculturist and business man ere he attained his majority, and has steadily forged ahead, gradually amassing a competence. He now owns one hundred acres, which are finely improved and very productive. His success as a business man is well known, and at present he is a director in the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, in the Mesa Milling Company and in the Queen Creek Agricultural Experiment Company, and hitherto has been a director in the Mesa Canal Company, and in the Zenos Co-operative Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution at Mesa, all of which are flourishing enterprises. In politics he is independent.

In tracing the ancestry of H. S. Phelps it is learned that he is a descendant of one of the first pioneer families of Connecticut. His ancestor, William Phelps, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic on the ship "Mary John," and was one of the colonists who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1630. Doubtless the pioneer virtues—the ability to cope with primitive Nature and to conquer the obstacles set in his pathway were inherited by Hiram S. Phelps, who stands well in his community and is a faithful exponent of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, being a member of the high council of the Maricopa stake of Mesa. So thoroughly devoted to his religious belief has

Mr. Phelps always been that he was one of seven Mormons who, in 1885, were convicted in the United States court at Phoenix on account of his marriage relations, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Yuma, where he served three months. Those who served with him were A. P. Spillsbery, George T. Wilson, Charles I. Robson, Oscar M. Stewart, James Wilson and Edmund Ellsworth, all from Maricopa county.

CHARLES T. MARTIN.

The name of Charles T. Martin, clerk of the district court, and a resident of Globe, is inseparably associated with the best efforts for the continued prosperity and improvement of one of the most interesting mining centers in the silver and copper regions. A native of Mason county, Tex., he was born in 1854, and his youth up to fifteen years of age was spent amid the surroundings of his southern home. Of German descent, he is a son of Louis and Elizabeth Martin, who were born in Germany, and who, upon emigrating to the United States, settled in the then wild and uncultivated wilderness of Texas. In search of an independent livelihood their son started out in the world and lived for four years in New York City, at the end of that time associating his fortunes with the mining section of New Mexico, settling in 1873 at Fort Bayard, in the vicinity of Silver City. After clerking for four years in Silver City Mr. Martin came to Arizona, and located at McMillen, Gila county, where he engaged in the merchandise business in partnership with John A. Miller, and after two years took up his permanent residence in Globe.

While Mr. Martin is appreciated for his many excellent traits of citizenship, it is perhaps as a politician of broad and comprehensive views that he will be best remembered, for in this connection his ability has found most congenial scope. His popularity and hold upon the confidence of the people is best evinced in connection with the office of county recorder, which, as a Republican, he held in a Democratic community for ten years. Two years after relinquishing the office of recorder he was appointed district clerk in 1897, by Judge Doan of Florence, to accept

which position he resigned as a supervisor of the county.

Like the majority in Globe, Mr. Martin is interested in mining, and has several prospects and claims in the Globe mining district. In the city he has been identified with many forward movements, not the least of which is his present undertaking in connection with establishing a water-works system for the town, in which Thomas A. Pascoe and R. C. Brown are also interested. In this connection a well has been sunk, and water was turned into the mains about March 1, 1901.

In 1890 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Sarah Eaton, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and of this union there is one child, Louis. Mr. Martin is fraternally associated with the Masons, Lodge No. 3, at Globe, and is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, in his adopted town.

AMOS H. WIEN.

Now a successful mine owner in the Dragoon mountains, Amos H. Wien was born in Berks county, Pa., May 27, 1850. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in the state of William Penn, and received the education of the public schools. Upon enlisting as a musician in the Sixth Cavalry of the United States army in 1872, he accompanied his regiment to Fort Riley, Kans., where they remained about six months, and then were stationed at Fort Hayes, Kans., for two years, but in July, 1876, were transferred to Fort Lowell, near Tucson, Ariz.; and after a year were sent to Fort Grant, Ariz. He served for five years, being discharged December 12, 1877.

After leaving the army Mr. Wien turned his attention to the management of a ranch in Pima county, and had a government contract for hay, wood, etc., subsequently engaging in freighting in the southern part of the territory. At the same time he dealt extensively in cattle and horses, making, however, a specialty of horses. About ten years ago he came to Russellville, which is located four and one-half miles north of Dragoon Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at the foot of the Little Dragoon mountains. Ever since he has been interested

in copper and silver mining. At the present time he owns the Blue Bell group and Copper Chief group, the two consisting of eleven claims, besides two iron claims, and three copper claims. He is also the possessor of five Wolframite claims, which ore is practically a new discovery in Arizona, and bids fair to be of great value and utility. Although still interested in stock and horses, he owns at the present time but a small ranch, devoting the greater part of his time to mines and mining.

May 6, 1875, Mr. Wien married Charlotte Reanor, of Kansas, and of this union there were born eleven children, namely: Herbert, who, November 6, 1900, was elected justice of the peace of District No. 9 and is a prominent Mason, having attained the degree of Knight Templar; Mortimer, who is a mine owner; Percy, who died when eight years of age; Charles A., who is a mine owner; Jess, who is managing a ranch; Gertie, Parthene, Theresa, Rena, Bertie and August. The children are living at home with their parents. In politics Mr. Wien is a Democrat, but has never sought official recognition. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic lodge at Willcox, and is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Tombstone.

JAMES J. MILLIKEN.

This pioneer mining operator and discoverer of valuable mines in Arizona, now residing on Lynx creek, about fourteen miles from Prescott, is a native of Lewistown, Pa., where his birth occurred January 25, 1839. His parents, Robert and Rebecca (Johnson) Milliken, were of the sterling old Scotch Presbyterian stock, and were natives of the Keystone state. Daniel Milliken, the paternal grandfather of our subject, and Rev. James Johnson, his maternal grandsire, were early settlers of central Pennsylvania.

Having obtained a common school education, J. J. Milliken came to the west in 1861, proceeding via the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to San Francisco and to Nevada county, Cal., where he had his initial experience in mining. In the spring of 1863 he went to Virginia City, Nev., and during the next five years gave his attention to the cattle business, also doing a lit-

tle mining and prospecting, in 1864 locating the Carrico mine, near Austin, Nev. From 1866 to 1878 he carried on agricultural pursuits in Sonoma county, Cal., making a fair success of the enterprise.

Coming to Yavapai county twenty-three years ago, our subject took up his residence about one mile from the present town of Jerome, and soon located the famous Walnut Spring, which now furnishes an ample supply of water for the smelter at Jerome. In 1879 he came to the Lynx creek district and that year located the Ora Platte mine, now owned by the Montgomery Gold Mining Company. He also did some placer mining, and in 1880 located the Kishacoquillas mine, which he sold to New York capitalists, and also discovered and laid claim to the fine Mifflin group, which includes four mines, the Mifflin, the Selano, the Water Gulch and the Borrow, which he still owns. These mines, which produce a gold ore of a free milling nature, yield about \$10 to the ton. In 1894 he discovered and since has developed the Homestead mine, the shaft of which is one hundred and eight feet deep. In connection with it he owns and operates a five-stamp mill, and has taken out about \$15,000 in gold, the ore averaging nearly \$30 per ton, there being a small showing of silver also. In addition to these, Mr. Milliken has owned the Golden Fleece mine No. 2 and No. 3, extensions of the famous Mud-Hole mine; that group he sold in 1898. For twenty-two years he was constantly in the mountains, suffering all of the vicissitudes common to the miner, and during that period discovered the above-mentioned mines. Strict attention to business and an exceptionally fine power of discrimination between ores of much or little value have led to his financial prosperity. Politically he has always been a Republican.

It was in the hopes of benefiting his wife's health more than for any other reason that Mr. Milliken removed to Arizona. January 1, 1872, he married Mary A., daughter of Albert Foster. He was born in Germany and was one of the "forty-niners" in California. His death took place in Santa Cruz county, Cal., where for five years, or until 1854, he had been employed at his trade—that of a shoemaker—and also had carried on a ranch. In his native land he



James F. Duncan

had married Antonia Fuller, who continued to live on the Santa Cruz ranch until she was summoned to the better land, in 1871. Mrs. Milliken, who was the youngest of ten brothers and sisters, was the second white child born in Santa Cruz county, Cal., her nativity occurring in 1852. The only son of our subject and wife is J. A., who married Miss Millie Subers, and lives near his father. Rhoda, wife of A. H. Mitchell, and Nellie, who is at home, complete the family. The latter holds a diploma from St. Joseph's Academy of Prescott and from Woodbury's Business Collegé of Los Angeles, Cal.

HON. JAMES F. DUNCAN.

Through his service as clerk of the board of supervisors of Cochise county, as well as his activity as a Democratic politician, and an enterprising citizen of Tombstone, Mr. Duncan is well known in his county. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1839. His father, John Duncan, was a native of New York, and with his brother, Tom, constructed in 1842 the Globe mills of Philadelphia, where he died the following year. Up to the age of twelve years James F. Duncan remained in Philadelphia and attended the public schools there. In 1854 he went to Mount Union, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1861 he was sent by his employer, Abram Lewis, to the oil regions near the present site of Rouseville, in order to look after the oil interests owned by Mr. Lewis there. At the outbreak of the Civil war he returned to Mount Union and there, August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. For four years he served his country at the front. Attached to General Banks' division, he was for a time in the Shenandoah valley; after the second battle of Bull Run he was with the army of the Potomac. After the battle of Gettysburg they were sent west to re-enforce Rosecrans, and he was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. In November of 1862 he was made commissary sergeant, after which he served in the commissary department until March 5, 1864. He was then commissioned regimental quartermaster sergeant and remained in that capacity until the close of the war. July 31, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pa.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Duncan returned to the pursuits of civic life. For the following eighteen months he engaged in a mercantile business at Atkinson Mills, Pa., after which for twelve years he worked in the Pennsylvania oil regions, operating around Foster, Emlenton, Parker City and St. Petersburg, Clarion county, where he owned many good wells, besides having interests in others. The last well that came into his possession was on the property of Marcus Huling, the father of Gen. Willis Huling. In 1879 Mr. Duncan removed to the west, intending to locate at Leadville, Colo., but he was unable to stand the high altitude, and so was obliged to seek a different location.

Lured by the prospects for mining in Arizona, he came to Tombstone. Soon he went into the Mule mountains to the location where Bisbee now stands. Satisfied with the prospects of that rich country, he finally made his home there, and, with others of an equally courageous and hopeful mind, passed his days and nights in the rapidly growing, but orderly and progressive, camp. As the many admirable and substantial traits of character to which he is heir became known and appreciated, he was induced to take a prominent part in the development of the town, and in politics and municipal government became a ruling influence. As the first justice of the peace appointed in Bisbee he served during 1880, and so satisfactory was his official work that he was re-elected, receiving seventy-nine out of eighty votes cast, he himself voting for his opponent. In November of 1882 he was elected to the twelfth territorial legislature from Cochise county, and in 1883 was appointed justice of the peace, which office he has filled three terms altogether.

The association of Mr. Duncan with Tombstone as a permanent resident began in 1890, at which time he did a little prospecting. In 1892 he again entered the arena of politics as justice of the peace of Tombstone, serving until January, 1895, at which time he was made court commissioner for the first judicial district, and United States court commissioner. In 1896 he was again elected justice of the peace, also councilman for the first ward, and served as clerk of the council. During the last seven months of his term he

acted as city treasurer. In 1898 he became clerk of the county board of supervisors, and in January, 1901, was reappointed to the office, which he now satisfactorily fills. A remarkable showing is the fact that during the year 1898 he held ten different positions in city and county at the same time. Among the offices he has held are the following: councilman of first ward, Tombstone; city clerk; city treasurer; justice of the peace; clerk of the board of supervisors of Cochise county; deputy clerk of the district court; court commissioner of first judicial district; United States commissioner; notary public, ex-officio city recorder, ex-officio coroner, and ex-officio high sheriff of Cochise county.

Fraternally Mr. Duncan is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and Cochise Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. He is the owner of a comfortable residence in Tombstone. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Miniger, who died at Westfield, N. Y., October 3, 1882, leaving one son, Lemuel D. Duncan, who at this time is serving the government in the Philippines.

HON. EMERSON O. STRATTON.

Nearly half a century has been spent by E. O. Stratton in the west, and his experiences on the frontier of civilization were many and varied. About half of that time was spent by him in San Francisco, which has been developed from a tiny hamlet to a proud and commanding city within his recollection, and for the past quarter of a century he has been actively identified with Arizona. Widely and favorably known throughout the west and southwest, he is justly entitled to a permanent place of honor in its chronicles.

His parents, John Smith and Cornelia C. (Colvin) Stratton, were natives of Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., and both his grandfather Stratton and the maternal grandfather Oliver Colvin were farmers and soldiers in the war of 1812. The Stratton family was an old and respected one in New England. In 1852 John S. Stratton went to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and for some time thereafter he was engaged in mining near Sacramento, Cal. In the year after his arrival he was joined by his three brothers, James, Abram (who went to San

Francisco in 1849), and Edwin, and later they were prominently associated together in contracting and building business in San Francisco. They were the first to introduce hydraulic power in the raising and moving of buildings in that city, where they continued in business from 1849 until recent date. John S., another brother, was similarly occupied in Sacramento. Thus the Strattons took a very active part in the upbuilding of the two great cities of the Pacific slope, and when the wonderful task of linking the east with the west, by means of the transcontinental railroad, was completed by the driving of the golden spike the head of the family was present at the imposing ceremony.

The oldest and only living child of John S. and Cornelia Stratton is he of whom this sketch is penned. Born November 1, 1846, at the home of his forefathers, in Clyde, N. Y., he was a lad of only seven years when, in 1853, he made the eventful long journey to San Francisco, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on the backs of mules. His education was obtained in the common and high schools of the city of the Golden Gate, and his preparation for his commercial career was gained in the Union and the Pacific Business College. Having been graduated in the last-named institution, he became a bookkeeper for a firm in Bodega, Sonoma county, and after spending five years with that house was in business at Freestone, same county, for about a year. In 1871 he went to South America, where he had been offered a position as bookkeeper, at a large salary, with the Callio, Lima & Arroyo Railroad. Not being favorably impressed with Peru, he returned to San Francisco at the end of a year, and for a like period conducted a general merchandise establishment in Marin county, Cal. Then he was in partnership with his father in San Francisco until the fall of 1875.

In September of that year Mr. Stratton located at Maricopa Wells, Ariz., as bookkeeper for the Overland Stage Company, operated by Messrs. Kearns and Mitchell, and later by Kearns & Griffith. Early in 1876, when the mining excitement in Pinal county was at its height, he went to Florence, where he joined in the work of prospecting and mining. Not long after his arrival he was made under-sheriff of the

county, and served in that office for two years. In May, 1879, he located a ranch in Pima county, on the eastern slope of the Santa Catalina mountains, where an abundance of running water renders the property valuable. From that time to the present he has successfully carried on the business of raising cattle, and his brand (an "S" with a crescent placed above it) is well known. In partnership with Royal A. Johnson, he purchased the herd of cattle owned by Daniel Murphy—the first thoroughbred cattle introduced in southern Arizona. Individually, Mr. Stratton located another ranch on the San Pedro river, in Pinal county, and there, also, raised cattle. Much of his attention for a number of years has been given to mining enterprises; the old Apache Group were opened by him, and at the present time he owns the Bornite Group mines, where he has ten claims, a fine quality of copper, with some gold and silver, being produced here. Since 1897 he has bought and shipped cattle on the commission basis extensively, and now gives most of his time to mining operations.

While living in Pinal county, Mr. Stratton was elected and served as county supervisor for two years, being chairman of the board, and in the fall of 1894 was elected to the responsible post of county treasurer, in which capacity he acted two years. In the Republican party he has been an effective worker, and in 1898, a few months after his removal to Tucson, he was made secretary of the Pima county central committee, in which position he officiated from 1898 to 1900. He also is an ex-member of the territorial Republican committee. That he is considered an authority on matters relating to cattle was shown when Governor McCord appointed him to serve on the live stock sanitary board of Arizona, and of that body he was chosen chairman. In the course of his varied duties he compiled and registered all of the marks used in branding live stock in Arizona, transferring the records of the same from the different county records to the general territorial book of brands, duly indexing them. He also was the prime mover in the establishment of the present efficient system of placing tags on hides at shipment for the adequate protection of cattlemen.

December 15, 1870, the marriage of Mr. Strat-

ton and Miss Carrie C. Ames, a native of Barnstable, Mass., was celebrated in Cotuit, Mass. The first born child of this estimable couple is Mabel, wife of Thomas F. Jones, of Helvetia, Ariz. She was born in California, while the two younger, Edith O. and Elmer W., are natives of this territory. Miss Stratton, a graduate of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Normal, is a successful teacher, and Elmer W. is a student in the University of Arizona.

The parents of Mrs. Stratton are Capt. Simon L. and Lucy (Crocker) Ames, like herself, natives of Barnstable, Mass. In fact, her paternal ancestors, for several generations, lived there, as the town records show. Her great-great-grandfather, Thomas Ames, was born there, December 30, 1746. His son, Enos, and grandson Isaac (the latter her grandfather) also were natives of the place. Capt. S. L. Ames, who was engaged in a four years' whaling voyage in his early manhood, later was master of vessels engaged in the coasting passenger service between Boston and Philadelphia for many years. In the spring of 1856 he went to San Francisco, accompanied by his wife and two children, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on the railroad. For the following five years he carried on a general mercantile business at Michigan Bar, Cal., but the strong ties of association drew him back to the old home in Barnstable, and since 1861 he has dwelt there, long retired from active cares. His faithful wife departed this life in 1892, and only two of their children survive, Mrs. Stratton and Mrs. Lapham. The wife and mother was a daughter of Zenas and Rebecca (Sampson) Crocker, natives of Barnstable and Kingston, Mass., respectively. He was a hero of the war of 1812, and his wife's father, Col. Crocker Sampson, won his title by service in the American war for independence. The founder of the Sampson family in New England was one Henry Sampson, who, with a sister and Goodman Tilley, crossed the ocean in the historic "Mayflower" and were pioneers of the Bay state.

Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are Unitarian in religious faith. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them, and now, after several decades of pioneer life, with all which the term implies, they are reaping the just rewards of labor and

undaunted courage. In 1900 Mr. Stratton built the beautiful modern residence which they occupy, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Third street, Tucson. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Bodega (Cal.) Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Encampment, also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was one of the originators of the Hall Association of the last-named.

HON. N. A. MORFORD.

Few men in Arizona are more prominent or more widely known than N. A. Morford of Phoenix. He has been an important factor in both business circles and public affairs, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of either the city or territory in which he resides.

The Judge was born near Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., October 22, 1845, and is descended from a good old Puritan family, which during the religious persecutions fled from England to Holland and later came to America. His paternal great-grandfather was the progenitor of the family in this country, and for a time made his home in New Jersey, whence he removed to Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Joseph Morford, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and became a pioneer of Mercer county, where he secured a tract of government land and in the midst of the forest developed a farm. He married Elizabeth Fell of that state, whose ancestors were also English Quakers and early settlers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

Nathan Morford, the Judge's father, was born on the same farm where our subject's birth occurred, and there he spent his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying at the age of seventy years. He was a man of prominence in his community, and was called upon to hold various county offices, and he also served two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature. He was a strong abolitionist, and was a supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. Religiously he

was a Universalist, and socially was a prominent Royal Arch Mason. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Smith, is still a resident of Pennsylvania. She was born on the Juniata river in Dauphin county, that state, and is a daughter of John and Sarah Stevens-Smith, the latter a sister of Thaddeus Stevens. Her father was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Judge Morford is the oldest in a family of three children, the others being Ralph D., a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College, and now a practicing physician of Crawford county, Pa.; and Ellen, wife of Henry Ruhlman of Columbiana county, Ohio.

Judge Morford was reared in his native county and began his education in its district schools, later attending Allegheny College for a time. In 1868 he went to California on account of his health, and while engaged in prospecting and mining in the mountains for two years he entirely recovered. He then attended the California Normal School at San Francisco for a time, and later engaged in teaching. In January, 1873, he entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he was graduated in June, 1876, with the degree of A. B., and for the following six years he again engaged in teaching school in Napa county, Cal., being principal of the schools of St. Helena, and chairman of the board of education of that county for three years.

In 1879 Judge Morford first came to Arizona, and purchased property in Phoenix, which he still owns. The place at that time had only a population of 1,200. He did not locate here, however, until 1882, when he purchased a half interest in the Phoenix "Daily Herald," which was the first daily established here, it being started in February, 1878. In 1883 he became sole proprietor of the paper, and made it the leading daily journal of Arizona. In 1898 the "Herald" Publishing Company was incorporated, and in May of the following year the Judge sold his interest in the business. Through his paper he was the first to advocate the building of a railroad into Phoenix, this being five years before the Maricopa & Phoenix road was built from the Southern Pacific in 1887. He also advocated the construction of the Arizona canal long before it was built, and was undoubtedly instrumental in securing this leading waterway for



L W Hays

the territory. He has championed every movement which he believed calculated to prove of public benefit, and through his paper labored untiringly for the removal of the capital to Phoenix, his efforts being finally successful. He has been identified with a number of business enterprises, and has aided in land and mining development in different parts of the territory.

At St. Helena, Cal., June 7, 1802, Judge Morford married Miss Alice M. Jones, a native of Knox county, Me., and a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts.

As a Republican he has taken an active part in political affairs, and has served as alderman from the second ward for several years, during which time many additions were incorporated in the city of Phoenix. He has also been a member of the school board several years and secretary of the same. In 1892 he was appointed secretary of the territory by President Harrison, and held that important position until there was a change in the administration in 1894. In July, 1899, he was elected probate judge to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1900 was the Republican nominee for that office.

He is a prominent member of the Republican Club of Phoenix; has served as chairman of the county committee; and was secretary of the territorial Republican committee four years.

The Judge is a member of the Board of Trade, of which he has been a director, and a charter member of the Maricopa Club, of which he has also been a director. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and is a charter member of Trinity Church at Phoenix. He was a member of its building committee when the house of worship was erected, and has ever since served as vestryman. He is also secretary of the board of trustees of the incorporated church of Arizona, and is treasurer of the diocese of Arizona. From 1892 until 1894 he was a regent of the University of Arizona, and is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of California, and of the Phi Delta Theta Society of that university. In 1890 the Judge was one of the organizers of the Arizona Press Association, and was its first president. He was made a Mason at St. Helena, Cal., and is now a member of Arizona Lodge, No. 1, at Phoenix, of the chapter at Napa, Cal., and Arizona Commandery,

No. 3, of Phoenix, in which he is now serving as generalissimo, and is a member of El Zaribah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows of the territory, belonging to the subordinate lodge, the encampment, the Rebekah branch and Canton Arizona, No. 1, of that order in Phoenix, and has filled all the offices in the same. For five years he represented his lodge in the sovereign grand lodge, and the last time at Detroit, Mich., received the grand decoration of chivalry. He is now serving as deputy grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Arizona. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence reposed in him, and his devotion to the public good is unquestioned, arising from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

CHARLES W. HAYS.

This well-known mining man of Nogales was born in Marion county, Va., July 25, 1849, and is a son of William F. and Elizabeth (Fleming) Hays. They were descendants of pioneer families of the Old Dominion west of the Blue Ridge, who came from England to the colony of Virginia long prior to the Revolutionary war. A genealogy of the Hays family has been compiled, extending back more than four hundred years and showing that they were prominent both in Scotland and England. The grandfather of our subject, Henry, came with his father, John Hays, to Virginia, and crossing the Blue or Allegheny mountains settled on a wild tract of land. During the first war with England Henry Hays was a captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Morgan, and participated in many of the sanguinary contests of that memorable struggle. During the Mexican war, when at a very advanced age, he was an officer under General Scott. Politically he was an old-line Whig and a warm admirer of Henry Clay. He also took part in Indian wars and, as captain of a company, captured a band of Indians at Sandusky Plains, Ohio, in conjunction with Col. Levi Morgan, and on the subsequent signing of the treaty of peace delivered the Indians to Gen. Anthony Wayne. At the time of his death he was one hundred and four years of age, and

his wife lived to be one hundred and two. They reared a family of thirteen children.

At the opening of the Civil war William F. Hays left his plantation and enlisted in the command of Stonewall Jackson, with whom he served until he was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. He was the father of four children. Charles W. Hays was educated in public and private schools in Marion county, Va. At the age of twelve years he became attached to the command of Stonewall Jackson, who was a distant relative of the family. He witnessed many of the most important battles in which Jackson bore a part, and was in that illustrious general's tent when his dead body was brought in from the field of battle.

Returning home at the close of the war, soon after (1865) Mr. Hays went to Texas, where he was employed on a cattle ranch. Later he returned to Virginia, but 1878 found him again in Texas, where he continued in the cattle business. During 1876 he went to the Black Hills, where he prospected and mined, and he has since followed the same occupation in Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and Mexico. For eight years he mined at Cripple Creek, Colo., where he still owns much valuable property. As a mining operator he has been successful and now owns some of the finest property of this kind in Sonora, Mexico. Among miners throughout the west he is a recognized authority on the subject of mining.

Since boyhood Mr. Hays has been on the frontiers of civilization. As a scout he took part in Indian warfare with General Custer, and his escape in the massacre was due to the fact that he was suffering from a wound and unable to take part in the battle. His first Indian fights were along Red river in Texas, where he was leader of a company of cowboys. The Indians were stealing stock whenever opportunity afforded, and Mr. Hays with his men, after a running fight, rounded up the Indians and recovered their stock, driving the red men across the river. Among the cowboys Mr. Hays was long known as "Wild Jack" Hays. He had many hairbreadth escapes and received several wounds. An unerring shot, and possessing great bravery, he was exactly the kind of man needed in the border troubles with the savages.

Among his most important battles were Beaver Creek, near the Colorado line, at Medicine Lodge, Kans., and engagements down the Little Missouri river. In early days he scouted with the celebrated Kit Carson. During the trouble with Sitting Bull he was on scout duty with a party of cowboys, before and after the battle of Wounded Knee, principally working for the protection of the scattered settlers and ranchmen. At the time of the trouble with the Apaches, through New Mexico, Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico, in the spring and summer of 1886, he was prospecting through the country. When General Miles came with his command, Mr. Hays was with General Lawton, who was then making heroic efforts to subdue the Indians. In a great many instances Mr. Hays acted as scout, for the protection of prospectors and ranchmen. He was present at the "round-up" of the noted war chief, Geronimo.

Fraternally Mr. Hays is connected with the Elks. At this writing he and his family reside at Nogales, Ariz. His wife, whose family name was Jackson, is a direct descendant of the family of Andrew Jackson and a great-niece of the celebrated divine, T. DeWitt Talmage. She is a woman of culture and refinement, broadly read, possessing business ability and social tact, and in her home dispenses a graceful hospitality.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. MCKINNON.

The town of Jerome, located in the midst of the vast mining resources of Yavapai county, has no more substantial citizen or more earnest worker for her upbuilding than is found in Judge William A. McKinnon, justice of the peace and coroner. He comes from a state which has produced many successful men, and was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1859. His father, Hon. T. D. McKinnon, was one of the famous men of the town, and served as circuit judge in Iowa for eighteen years. He was also the first to establish a mercantile business in Burlington and Clarinda, Iowa. After receiving the education of the public schools our subject's first aspirations were directed towards educational work, in which he engaged for some time. He was then impressed with the large possibilities of the far west, and located in California in 1877.



Frank D. Secrest

Judge McKinnon became interested in California in mining around Copper City, on the Pitt river, and at the end of two years came to Arizona, locating at Contention City, near where Tombstone now stands. He was here with the Toughnut Company for a year, and had charge of the stamp mill. In 1880 he went back to California, and in Plumas county engaged in milling with the Green Mountain Mining Company until 1883, when he removed to Butte, Mont., and was there employed by Senator W. A. Clark in the forty-stamp silver mill until 1895. He then turned his attention to another branch of industry, and, while spending a few months in Oregon, purchased one thousand head of horses, which he shipped to Memphis and disposed of.

In 1897, the year after locating in Jerome, Judge McKinnon was appointed police judge for the city, but the appointment was later declared by the legislature to be illegal, the body holding that the town council had no right to make the selection. However, in 1898 he was appointed justice of the peace by the supervisors, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. B. Harvey, and in 1900 was elected to the office on the Democratic ticket, by a majority of two to one. In this capacity the Judge tries all civil and criminal matters, and also serves as coroner of the city or county. Nor are his efforts confined to the duties of his official office, for he has a wide interest in the general affairs of Jerome, and may be counted on to lend his time, money and liberal assistance to the furthering of any wise and progressive scheme for improvement instituted by his fellow-townsmen. He owns some valuable mining properties in Butte, Mont., and in other parts of the country, and has several real-estate holdings in Jerome. In connection with his regular work he deals in loans, collections and real-estate. Fraternally he is associated with the United Moderns of Jerome.

FRANKLIN PIERCE SECRIST.

The life of the sheriff of Navajo county has been filled with incidents of a nature so thrilling that they seem better adapted to a novel of western life than to a personal biography.

Few men who have passed through such experiences live to tell the tale. A volume could be filled with incidents pertaining to his career, but in a sketch of this character it is impossible to relate any but the most important events of his life.

Mr. Secrist was born in Franklin county, Pa., December 7, 1852, a son of Jacob C. and Margaret (Nicodemus) Secrist. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Franklin Grove, Lee county, Ill., where his father engaged in the produce business. In 1869 the young man returned to Pennsylvania and for two years was employed by a gas company in Allegheny City. August 14, 1871, he enlisted in the United States regular army at Pittsburg, Pa., and was sent to the St. Louis depot, where he received assignment to duty at Camp McDowell, Ariz., and the journey to that point was made via Denver, San Francisco, Pacific ocean, Gulf of California, Colorado river, and overland to the camp, two hundred and forty-five miles. He remained there six weeks, attached to the Third Cavalry, and was then ordered with that command to Nebraska to relieve the Fifth Cavalry.

Returning to Fort McPherson, Neb., the troop departed for Fort Steele, Wyo., and thence for Spotted Tail Agency, in Dakota, where Mr. Secrist was detailed as a dispatch carrier for fourteen months. While thus employed he made the ride from Spotted Tail to Red Cloud, forty-five miles, on one horse, in four hours and twenty-five minutes, and from Red Cloud to Fort Laramie, seventy-five miles, on another horse, from sundown to sunrise. While at Fort Laramie he was subpoenaed to Omaha to appear as a witness in the famous case of Captain Gordon. Rejoining his regiment at Cheyenne, he participated in the Crook expedition of 1876, serving through the Sioux campaign of that year. On the expiration of his time he was discharged, August 14, 1876, and for the next fourteen months he hunted game for a lumber company in Wisconsin.

February 10, 1878, Mr. Secrist re-enlisted in the army in Chicago and rejoined his old company at Big Bend in Dakota. Three months later, at the time of the Cheyenne outbreak, he was in Wyoming and served through that memorable campaign. Going thence to Fort

Steele, he was made past quartermaster-sergeant and sergeant-major, in that capacity accompanying the Thornberg expedition, and participating in the engagement known in history as the White river massacre. For gallant conduct on that occasion he was ordered to Washington for examination for promotion; but two days before he was intending to depart President Garfield was assassinated, and nothing further was done in his case. Soon afterward, however, he was made first sergeant, and held that office until February 8, 1883, when he was mustered out at Fort Grant, Ariz.

After leaving the regular army Mr. Secrist entered the service of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company as freight brakeman. Five months later he became freight conductor, subsequently was promoted to be passenger conductor, and served in that capacity until March, 1900. During his engagement with the railroad company he resided at Winslow, and after his retirement from railroad work served as city marshal for eight months. In November, 1900, he was nominated by the Democrats for the post of sheriff of Navajo county, and was elected. The office also carries with it the duties of assessor, personal property tax collector and license collector, and Mr. Secrist is also school trustee of his precinct. He has been grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and for seven years was identified with the Order of Railway Conductors. September 10, 1885, he was united in marriage with Belle Nichols, daughter of Edwin Nichols, for some time superintendent of bridges on the Santa Fe system. They have two sons, Charles and Harry.

HON. EDWARD T. IJAMS.

Elected in November, 1900, to the twenty-first territorial legislature of Arizona, as the representative of the Graham county district, it may be inferred that Hon. E. T. Ijams stands in the front ranks of our citizens. Indeed, he is very popular in the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in the same. For a number of years he has been a member of the grand jury and also has held the position of justice of the peace.

William and Cath (Stevens) Ijams, his parents, are natives respectively of Maryland and

Virginia. The son was born in Ohio fifty-two years ago and spent eighteen years of his life in that state. Leaving college at Athens, Ohio, in 1867, he commenced teaching and devoted ten years to that calling, in the meantime having charge of schools in Missouri, Iowa and California. Coming to Safford in 1881, he taught the first public school here, but soon turned his attention to other fields of enterprise.

For a number of years, and until 1889, Mr. Ijams was the proprietor of a general store—the first mercantile venture of the kind in Safford. During this period he held the position of postmaster for five years, and became widely and favorably known. Then he invested in cattle, having a ranch near Bowie, and it was not until 1893 that he gave up this industry. The first drugstore in Graham county was opened by him at Safford, and for five years he managed that enterprise, then selling his stock of goods, though he still owns the substantial brick store building in which he had been the pioneer druggist. He has been financially interested in numerous undertakings of benefit to the people, and among these is the Gila Valley Telephone, making connections between Globe, Clifton, Morenci, Safford, Solomonville and Tucson,—two hundred and fifty miles in extent. Of this company he is general manager and treasurer. Foremost among the promoters of this company, he retains a one-third interest in the concern, which is an enterprise of the greatest public utility. The first exclusive hardware store in the Gila valley was opened by him in 1896, the firm which managed the business being known as Ijams & Co., until the senior partner sold out to George A. Olney. In addition to owning some mining property, Mr. Ijams is the possessor of some valuable real estate and several houses.

The marriage of Mr. Ijams and Miss Eliza Gallaspy of Lampasas, Tex., took place at San Diego in 1879. They have two sons of whom they have reason to be proud, namely: Sheldon, now in his eighteenth year and a student in the Arizona University at Tucson; and Clyde, a promising little lad of eight years. The elder son is preparing to take a course in electrical engineering, to which line of enterprise he intends to devote his life.



J. H. Cox

JOSEPH H. COX.

The large proportion of young men among the employes of the Arizona Copper Company is worthy of note, and certainly to this fact much of the wonderful success which that concern enjoys must be attributed, with justice. Unquestionably this is the age for the young man, for his zeal and energy are in great demand in every field of human usefulness, and, moreover, to-day he is early fitted to assume responsibilities, training in school and elsewhere being along strictly practical lines.

A native of Angleton, Brazoria county, Tex., the subject of this article was born October 23, 1872, a son of John R. and Angeline O. (Fores-tier) Cox, natives respectively of Scotland and England. The mother is of French descent. Reared at his birthplace, J. H. Cox received a high-school education and when he had completed his literary course prepared himself for his life's career by going to Georgetown, Tex., where he became thoroughly versed in electrical work. Having obtained a diploma certifying to his efficiency as an electrical engineer he had no difficulty in procuring a position. For eight months he was on the pay-roll of the Brush Electric Light plant at Galveston, Tex., and thence went to Velasco, same state, where he had entire charge of an electric light plant, steam laundry and water-works for three years. As he had abundantly proved his general business ability, as well as his eminently practical knowledge of electrical engineering, the Arizona Copper Company was glad to employ him as head of the electric light and power plant at Clifton, in which capacity he has acted for four years. Needless to say the equipment of this important department of the company's mammoth enterprises is unsurpassed in mining regions, and today Mr. Cox has about twenty men under his supervision, all occupied in electrical work. There are fourteen generators and twenty-six motors, exclusive of the forty-six small fan motors.

In the great questions affecting the country, Mr. Cox takes unaffected interest, aiming to keep well posted along all lines. He is a believer in free trade and is strongly opposed to trusts. Fraternally, he is a charter member and past council commander of Cleora Camp No. 14,

Woodmen of the World. He also is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Clifton Lodge No. 17.

June 28, 1899, Mr. Cox married Miss Mary B. Holt, of Memphis, Tenn. She is a daughter of John A. and Isabella (Redford) Holt, is a lady of liberal education, and in religion adheres to the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES W. HUNTER.

A large number of the prominent buildings and residences in Phoenix are due to the constructive ability of Mr. Hunter. To the prosecution of his occupation he brings wide knowledge of the best methods employed in different parts of the world, and keeps in constant touch with all improvements as thought out and applied by men engaged in the same line of work. It would be difficult to find a better field for effort in construction than is furnished by the growing cities and towns of Arizona, as they rise above a soil wherein is stored the latent richness of dormant centuries. In the city of Phoenix the buildings credited to Mr. Hunter include the Sherman block, Arcade block, several buildings at the United States Industrial School, and innumerable residences.

As far back as the memory of the present generation extends, the Hunter family have rendered to Nova Scotia the allegiance due the country of their birth. The paternal grandfather was born there, of Scotch descent, and there he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In religion he was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Charles W. Hunter was born in Nova Scotia, January 27, 1854, and is a son of Lodowick Hunter, a builder and stone contractor, who came to the States in 1866 and settled in DeKalb county, Ill. Throughout the remainder of his active life he devoted himself to farming. He died in that county in April of 1900, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Louisa (Hunter) Hunter, was a member of a family in no way related to her husband's family. She was born in Nova Scotia, as was also her father, George, and her mother, who in maidenhood was a Miss Fish. Mrs. Hunter resides in Illinois.

In a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Charles W. Hunter was second in

order of birth. He was educated in the public schools. In 1867 he became an apprentice to the stone-mason and bricklayer's trade under his father, and at the expiration of his time began journeyman work. In 1878 he removed to Colorado Springs, Colo., in which city and at Manitou he worked at his trade. In 1883 he removed to Huron, S. D., and for a little less than a year was superintendent of masonry for the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1887 he went to the far west and in Pasadena, Cal., engaged in contracting and building until 1890, and continued the same occupation after removing to Olympia, Wash.

Taking up his permanent residence in Phoenix in 1892, Mr. Hunter has since met with a high degree of appreciation as the character of his work became known. He has received an extended patronage, which has come to him as the result of his acknowledged skill and faithfulness to every contract. Not only is he a representative of his trade, but in every other respect he is an enterprising citizen of his town. In national politics a Republican, he is not a seeker after official recognition, but prefers to devote all of his time to the immediate demands of his business. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS SHIELDS COLLINS, M. D.

As an exponent of medical science Dr. Collins occupies a prominent position among the professional men of southern Arizona. A conscientious and painstaking practitioner, he has not only established a desirable general practice at Globe, but has at different times been company physician for some of the largest mining concerns in the territory. The youth of Dr. Collins was uneventfully passed in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born September 13, 1866. His parents, William A. and Eliza (Lee) Collins, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Ohio. William A. Collins was an attorney and journalist, and editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Dr. Collins received his education in Florida and Virginia, and subsequently studied medicine at the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated in

1886. After fifteen months spent in practical demonstration in the Louisville hospitals, and six months in the Southern Pacific railroad hospital at Oakland, Cal., he came to Silver King Camp in Arizona, in 1888, and was company physician for two years. For the following few months he derived a great deal of interesting information from extensive traveling, and materially broadened his scope, horizon, and knowledge of human nature. He visited Central and South America, later going to Cuba, Florida, and other southern points, his wanderings terminating in Globe in 1891. Here he was company doctor for the mines of Globe until 1897, when he followed the tide of fortune seekers north, and spent a year in the Klondike. Upon returning to Globe he entered upon a general medical and surgical practice, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Like the majority who live in a region where the speculative enterprise of mining is possible, the doctor is also interested, and owns several claims in the Globe district. He is the possessor of town property, and owns his residence and office, which is located just off from the main street near the center of the town.

Mrs. Collins was, before her marriage in 1891, Nellie Atkinson, and her parents are Capt. George and Maria Atkinson, the former of whom was a captain in a Minnesota Regiment during the Civil war. In politics a Democrat, Dr. Collins is actively interested in local political affairs, has served on several committees, and has been chairman of the Gila county central committee. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows at Globe and is a member of Lodge No. 12, which is the largest lodge in the territory. He is also a Woodman and Workman, a charter member of both lodges in Globe, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FREDERICK L. BRILL.

Few of the dwellers of Salt River valley have been for so long a time identified with the territory of Arizona as has Mr. Brill, who came here in 1865, and has since made it the scene of the various enterprises in which he has been engaged. As may well be imagined, the coun-

try at that time was in a wild and unpromising condition, and they were indeed stout of heart who had faith in its possibilities. The red men still regarded the rivers, and woods, and plains, as their rightful and undisputed heritage, and to the early miners who sought to wrest from the earth its hidden treasures, they were a constant menace and danger. It is therefore true that to these miners of courage and unflagging zeal is largely due the present state of improvement and civilization of this prolific corner of the earth.

For several years Mr. Brill was engaged in mining in different parts of the territory, and was part owner of the famous Vulture mine, located about fifteen miles west of where Phoenix now stands. Later he settled on a ranch fifty-six miles west of the site of Phoenix, and took up land for mining purposes, subsequently drifting into general farming and stock-raising. Of the original land purchased in the early days, he still owns nine hundred and sixty acres, part of which is under a high state of cultivation, and unusually well watered. Here he lived and prospered for many years, and finally removed to where he now lives, in the near vicinity of Phoenix. To Mr. Brill belongs the distinction of having planted the first orchard in the territory of Arizona, on Brill's ranch, near Wickensburg, which he still owns. While a resident of that place he attained to considerable prominence in the affairs of the locality, and for several years served as justice of the peace.

A native of other shores, Mr. Brill was born in Prussia, April 4, 1833, and is a son of Henry Brill, also born in Prussia. In his native land he received the substantial training accorded the average German youth, and was well equipped for the future responsibilities of life by receiving a good education. To this has been added the research of many years, and constant reading and application, and today Mr. Brill is an unusually well informed man, and in touch with the general topics of interest. When about seventeen years of age his ambition reached beyond the land of his birth, and in search of broader opportunities, he immigrated to America, the journey being accomplished in a sailing vessel. Upon arriving in the United States he settled in Louisiana, and for a short time en-

gaged in the tobacco business in New Orleans. A later venture was a mercantile business conducted in San Antonio, Tex.; and also the manufacture of cigars. Still unsettled as to location, Mr. Brill tried his fortunes in Nicaragua, and after a short time went to California, via San Francisco, and for a time engaged in mining in southern California. In San Diego county he began to raise cattle, and was thus employed until 1865, when he came to Arizona.

Mrs. Brill was formerly Laura Copeland, a native of San Francisco. The first wife of Mr. Brill was Isabella Rourke. He has three children: Cora, Frederick and Louise. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

MRS. MARY H. BAXTER.

Mrs. Baxter was born in Madison, Ga., and is a daughter of Patterson and Mary (Johnson) Taylor, born respectively in North Carolina and in Morgan county, Ga. Patterson Taylor was a farmer during the greater part of his life, and moved from North Carolina to Georgia when a young man. He served with distinction in the Florida or Seminole war, and died in Georgia in 1845. His wife, who was a daughter of John Johnson, a native of Georgia and a planter by occupation, married a second time, and subsequently died in Phoenix. She became the mother of seven children, six of whom attained maturity, three sons and three daughters, Mrs. Baxter being the second youngest child of the second marriage. Of the other children, James D. Jackson was killed during the Civil war, while serving in a Georgia regiment at the battle of Malvern Hill; Christopher C. Taylor was in a Georgia regiment, and was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill; Mrs. Reeves, a full sister of Mrs. Baxter, is living in Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Mary Taylor was reared in Georgia, and received an excellent education. In 1861 she removed to Fanning county, Tex., and in 1869 crossed the western plains with a train of four hundred people, and terminated the journey at Gila Bend. At Agua Caliente Miss Taylor was united in marriage with King Woolsey, who was born in Georgia, and educated in Louisiana and Arkansas. His father was a large land owner, and had property on both sides of the state line

In 1850 the son went to Calaveras county, Cal., and engaged in mining, and in 1860 located in Arizona. The following year began his association with the Indians, wherein he so distinguished himself in the face of extreme peril and almost certain death. He led several expeditions against the Apaches in 1863-4, and after several battles in different parts of the territory succeeded in rounding them up, thus averting much disaster and loss of life.

On the Gila river Mr. Woolsey bought the Agua Caliente ranch and hot springs, and settled down to the life of a prosperous rancher. In the Prescott district he had large mining interests, and built three quartz mills which were operated in partnership with ex-Governors Richard C. McCormick and John N. Goodwin. His interests further extended to the purchase of improved farms in the Salt River valley, and to the acquisition of considerable business and other property in Phoenix. He was a miller also on a large scale, and conducted his enterprise in partnership with John Y. T. Smith. Mr. Woolsey died in Phoenix in 1879, and is remembered as a man of sterling character and high principle, with wisely directed generous impulses, and a personal courage which never quailed in the face of danger. In the political affairs of the community in which he lived he exerted a wide influence, and served in the first, second, third, fifth, seventh and ninth territorial councils, having been president of the same during the seventh and ninth terms. He was also on the staffs of Governors Goodwin, McCormick and Safford.

Mrs. Woolsey subsequently became the wife of Mr. Baxter, an attorney of Phoenix. She is a woman of great executive ability, and an excellent business manager, and owns large real-estate interests in Phoenix and elsewhere. Her property is all well improved and on a paying basis, and includes the Plaza building. The Agua Caliente ranch, which is the especial pride of Mrs. Baxter, is ten hundred and forty acres in extent, and one of the finest pieces of property in the county. The irrigation facilities are admirable, the water being inexhaustible, and derived from the Agua Caliente spring. This spring is possessed of medicinal qualities which have gained for it a wide renown, and which is purported to have accomplished some really

wonderful cures. The water gushes forth with the rapidity and power of a mountain torrent, and contains iron, magnesia and sulphur. The inducement offered by the healing power of the water has justified the erection of an hotel in process of construction, which is to cost \$60,000.

JULIAN VEST.

The great army of railroad conductors having their respective routes in the far west are ably represented by that enterprising citizen of Tucson, and excellent railroad man, Mr. Vest. A native of Richmond, Va., he was the youngest in a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. His father, James M. Vest, was born in Louisa county, Va., and was a planter on a large scale, owning Corduroy, a beautiful and richly developed home of one thousand and six hundred acres. He was one of the ideal southern planters, and lived to be over eighty years old. The paternal grandfather, John Vest, also a native of Virginia, was a planter and prominent man, and served his country in the war of 1812. On the maternal side, the ancestry is English. Mrs. Vest, who died in 1876, before her marriage was Martha Sneed Burnley, who was born at Rock Creek, Louisa county, Va.

On his father's plantation of Corduroy Julian Vest received the early training that fitted him for the future responsibilities of life, and was educated by a private tutor, at the Culpeper Academy, and at the Blacksburg Military Academy. In 1873 he started out in the world to earn his own living and became identified as brakeman with the railroad owned by Collis P. Huntington, called the Chesapeake & Ohio. Eighteen months later he was promoted to the position of conductor, and in 1883 filled a similar position with the Kentucky Central Railroad. In 1894 he became yardmaster at Memphis, Tenn., for the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, and was transferred in 1896 to the Tucson division of the Southern Pacific, as conductor on the division.

In Cynthiana, Ky., September 19, 1888, Mr. Vest married a native of the place, Nancy I. Craig, a daughter of F. G. Craig, a prominent distiller and race horse man, and who served as



Thomas Grindell

quartermaster in a Kentucky regiment during the Civil war. Her mother was Kate Sparks, a member of an old Kentucky family. To Mr. and Mrs. Vest have been born two children, Charles Frank and James W. In Paris, Ky., Mr. Vest became associated with the Masons, and is now a member of the Tucson Lodge, No. 4, and is still connected with the Royal Arch Masons at Paris, Ky. As a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, he belongs with San Xavier Division, No. 313. In national politics a Democrat, he is liberal-minded regarding the prevailing administration. In religion he is connected with the Baptist Church.

THOMAS GRINDELL.

The greatest gift of life, a mind stored with the best knowledge of the world, belongs to Mr. Grindell. A profound student always, by study and by travel in many lands he has acquired the breadth of mind which is the rightful heritage of the intelligent observer. He was born in Platteville, Wis., June 29, 1871, and is a son of William and Margaret (McMurray) Grindell, natives respectively of Ireland and Illinois. When a young man, William Grindell settled in Canada, but soon removed to the States and became one of the earliest settlers of Platteville, Wis. His industrious efforts were attended by a corresponding prosperity, and he was one of the best in his line in the manufacture of furniture. In Masonic circles he wielded an extended influence and was identified with other important interests of his town. He lived to be seventy-six years of age. His wife, who is now living in Platteville, Wis., was a niece of Peter Cartwright, her mother having been a sister of that eminent evangelist.

The home training received by Thomas Grindell was calculated to develop the best traits of his character. In his native town of Platteville he was educated in the public schools and in 1890 was graduated from the normal school. Subsequent training was received in the University of Wisconsin, which he entered as a junior and left in March of the senior year. Following a westward inclination he sought the glowing possibilities of California and engaged in the educational work in Los Angeles in 1892.

In 1893 he entered upon extended journeyings and visited the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan, and was away from this country about thirteen months. After returning to San Francisco he started upon another trip of adventure and visited Alaska, Juneau and Sitka being his especial objective points. On his return to the United States he spent a short time in Los Angeles, after which he visited old Mexico and Central America, where he purchased placer gold from the Indians and natives. Interspersed with the overland travels were many interesting experiences which threatened disastrous terminations and included the adventures of being twice robbed. On one occasion he was waylaid and nearly killed, in addition to being relieved of his possessions. A siege of yellow fever somewhat dampened the delight and enthusiasm of travel in Central America, but fortunately was viewed from a philosophical standpoint by Mr. Grindell as a part of the hardships to be endured by those who wander far from their native heaths.

During 1895 Mr. Grindell was commissioned captain in the Guatemalan army while touring through that country. At that time Guatemala was about to go to war with the republic of Mexico over the disputed mahogany lands on the border, but a settlement being effected he withdrew from the service. In the fall of the same year he settled in Tucson, Ariz., and became interested in mining and educational work, and was later principal of the Nogales public schools. At the same time he attained to considerable political prominence and was secretary of the territorial meeting that appointed the McKinley delegates to the St. Louis national convention in 1896. In 1900 he was a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia that nominated William McKinley for a second term as president. In 1897 he was appointed to the chair of English literature in the Arizona Normal school at Tempe, but resigned the position to enlist as a private in troop C, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, more familiarly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. With this famous troop he served in the Spanish-American war until mustered out in the fall of 1898. Upon his return to Arizona he was nominated for superintendent of schools of Maricopa county, but suf-

ferred defeat with the rest of the Rough Riders in the territory that year. In January of 1899 he was appointed deputy to United States Marshal Griffith and served in the office at Tucson for a year, since which time he has been clerk of the supreme court of Arizona.

In addition to the responsibility incident to the supreme court clerkship Mr. Grindell is interested in ranching near Tucson and owns, in partnership with his brother, Edward P. of Tucson, the site of old Fort Lowell in Arizona. He also laid out an addition to Nogales, known as the Grindell tract, consisting of one hundred and seventeen lots. In Los Angeles, Cal., he was made a Mason and is now connected with Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Commandery No. 3, K. T., and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., of Phoenix. The Ancient Order of United Workmen includes him in its list of members, also the Maricopa club.

JOHN L. SEAMANDS.

John L. Seamands comes of a family of railroaders, as his father and three brothers have given their mature lives to this line of occupation. He is justly popular among the railroad men with whom he is acquainted, and for a quarter of a century has devoted his life to railroad-ing. Belonging to the Order of Railroad Conductors, he is ex-chief of Xavier Division, No. 313, and in 1893 represented Lexington Division, No. 239, in the grand division at Toledo, Ohio. In 1888, 1889 and 1890 he attended the general conventions of the order, at Toronto, Denver and Rochester, N. Y., respectively.

The Seamands family is of English origin, and the great-grandfather of our subject, William Seamands, was born in Virginia, as also was the grandfather, William R. Seamands. The former was a man of liberal education for his day and locality, and his death occurred in West Virginia. William R. Seamands was a successful stock dealer and farmer, and spent his last years in West Virginia. Andrew Jackson Seamands, father of John L., was born in Cabell county, W. Va., and prior to and after the Civil war was employed in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. When the line had been finished he became roadmaster, and when in his

fiftieth year and living in Milton, W. Va., was in charge of a supply train and on one occasion was on his way from the camp to the railroad station, where he was to take a train for home, when he was accidentally killed by falling through a bridge. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Mann) Seamands, is yet living, her home now being in Tucson. She was born in Jackson county, Ohio, where her people were early settlers. Henrietta, her only daughter, died in West Virginia; and Frank P., the youngest, died when three years old. Albert G., Charles W. and James D. are conductors, with their homes and headquarters in San Antonio, Tex.

J. L. Seamands was born and reared in Cabell county, W. Va., and received a public-school education. In 1875, when fifteen years of age, he commenced working on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad with his father and was promoted from errand boy and "jack-of-all-trades" to brakeman. After a year and a half or so he was given a position as conductor on the same line, and it was not until January, 1884, that he resigned and went to Texas. There he was employed for ten months as a conductor on the International & Great Northern Railroad, and from November, 1884, to March, 1886, was again with the Chesapeake & Ohio, in the same capacity. During the following seven years he ran between Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, after which he was with another railroad until March, 1896. Resigning, he came to Tucson, and from May of that year until September, 1899, was conductor on a train running in the Tucson division of the Southern Pacific. For fifteen months he was traveling conductor between Tucson and El Paso and on the branch road from Benson to Nogales, Ariz., his territory comprising about four hundred miles of railroad. At the present he is conductor between Tucson and Nogales.

In February, 1883, Mr. Seamands was married in St. Albans, W. Va., to Miss Jennie Capehart, a native of that town, as were her father, Stephen P., and grandfather, John Capehart. The family is of German ancestry. John Capehart was the owner of a plantation, and Stephen P. Capehart followed agricultural pursuits in early manhood, later becoming a merchant of St. Albans. He is a first cousin of Hon. James Capehart, who repre-

sented the third district of West Virginia in congress several terms. For a wife S. P. Capehart chose Susan, the only child of Andrew Woods (and granddaughter of a hero of the American war for independence). The latter was a native of Scotland and was of the old Presbyterian faith, being a minister of that denomination. Andrew Woods was born near Winchester, Va., and was a furniture manufacturer at Charlestown, W. Va., for several years. Of the five children born to S. P. Capehart and wife two are deceased. William C. is a contractor, living at St. Albans, and John C. is a traveling salesman of Morgantown. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seamands is blessed by three sons, namely: Roy Capehart, Earl Arnett and Lawrence Capehart.

Fraternally Mr. Seamands is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and in his political faith is a Democrat. Mrs. Seamands was educated in Sheldon College, at St. Albans, and possesses attractive social qualities. She belongs to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of Railroad Conductors and is secretary and treasurer of the Tucson branch, Xavier Division, No. 118. In religion she is a Presbyterian, while her husband favors the Methodist Episcopal creed.

WILLIAM H. CLARK.

A native of Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., born August 22, 1859, and reared and educated in that state, Mr. Clark has been a sincere admirer and friend of Arizona since he first came here, twenty-three years ago. Though he returned to New England in the meantime, and thought he would settle there permanently, the charms of Arizona were never absent from his mind, and eventually he came back, thenceforward to be unwavering in his allegiance to this future state.

Mr. Clark possesses a liberal education and is a well-informed man on all the current issues of the day. In the Centennial year he was connected with the Newtown (Conn.) "Bee," a well-known newspaper of that state, and about that time his interest in the far west was awakened. In 1878 he started for the west, and made an extended tour through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, continually becoming more im-

pressed with the gigantic enterprises engaging the attention of the comparatively few inhabitants and the yet greater future before them.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Clark returned to Massachusetts and then dwelt in New York City for a few months. Much to the surprise of many of his friends he yielded to the attractions of a military life, and in December, 1880, enlisted in the United States regulars for five years. Assigned to service with the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel McKenzie, he first was stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., and thence was sent into Colorado, also aiding in the transferring of the Ute Indians from that state to Utah. In August, 1881, the Fourth Cavalry was sent to Fort Apache, owing to the outbreak among the Cibecu Apache Indians of that vicinity and of the San Carlos district. Later in the fall they were ordered to Fort Wingate, N. M., and remained there until the spring of 1884, chiefly doing duty on detached service. The remainder of Mr. Clark's term of enlistment was at Fort Apache, where he was granted an honorable discharge December 18, 1895. Several times during his service he acted as a non-commissioned officer, mainly in the quartermaster's department, and throughout his army career made a most creditable record. During the last year he took part in the campaign against Geronimo and his braves, whose massacres and devastations struck terror to the hearts of even old settlers and Indian-fighters.

Once more returning to New England, Mr. Clark became associated with the American Zylonite Company, of Adams, Mass., and spent a year or two there. It often has been said that he who passes a year or even less in the southwest can never be satisfied to live elsewhere again, and so it proved in the case of our subject. In 1888 he came to Holbrook, and opening the well-known Holbrook House conducted it for four years. In 1893 he became general agent for several eastern firms, and in the following three years commenced dealing in general merchandise. After two years had rolled away he sold out to Mr. Wooster and embarked in a brokerage business, buying and selling everything, including real estate. Along the Santa Fe and throughout northern Arizona he has built up a large trade with local merchants, as he handles all kinds of merchandise.

In no wise is Mr. Clark a politician, in the usual sense of the term. However, he keeps well posted in the great and grave affairs of the times and uses his influence in favor of the Republican party. A special point is made by him in attending conventions, county and territorial, and frequently he has been sent as a delegate. In June, 1900, he had the honor of being a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia. He is a charter member of Winslow Lodge No. 536, B. P. O. E., and was one of its first officials. His marriage to Miss Augusta Schulz took place in New Mexico in 1894.

THOMAS McGRATH.

Among the prominent railroad men residing in Phoenix is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Throughout his business career he has been actively identified with railroad work, and is now one of the popular conductors on the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott line. A native of Vermont, he was born in St. Albans, on the 1st of January, 1867, and is a son of Kennedy and Mary (Maloney) McGrath. The father was born in Ireland and when six years old came to this country with his parents, the family locating in Waterbury, Vt., where the grandfather, Thomas McGrath, followed farming until his death. For the long period of thirty-two years the father served as yardmaster for the Central Vermont Railroad, but is now living a retired life on his farm near St. Albans. His wife is a native of that place and a daughter of Simon Maloney, who was connected with the Central Vermont Railroad throughout his active business life. Our subject is one of a family of eleven children, all of whom are living. His brothers, Edward and John, are now engineers on the Mexican Central Railroad.

Mr. McGrath, of this review, grew to manhood at his birthplace, and at the age of fourteen years began work in the passenger yard of the Central Vermont Railroad. Two years later he was given charge of the same and held that position three and a half years. In 1886 he went to El Paso del Norte, Mexico, and after brakening on the Mexican Central Railroad for three months was promoted to conductor, having charge of a train running between El Paso and

Jiminez. Not being pleased with that section he went to Colorado in May, 1887, and entered the service of the Colorado Midland as brakeman on a train running between Colorado Springs and Buena Vista, but was soon made conductor. In 1888 he secured a position as brakeman on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and a month later was made conductor of a freight train running between Williams and Peach Springs, holding that position three months, after which he was brakeman on a train running between Needles and Peach Spring. His train was wrecked by a broken wheel, but fortunately he escaped uninjured. Although he was in no wise to blame for the accident he was laid off, and then went to Trinidad, Colo., and secured a position as brakeman on the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad between Trinidad and Texline. Subsequently he was conductor on a train running between Pueblo and Trinidad, and then returned to Needles to become conductor on the construction train that built the Colorado & California Railroad. Later he accepted a similar position on a construction train of the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad, with which he has since been connected. He was freight conductor for a time, but for four years has now been passenger conductor on a train running between Ash Fork and Phoenix. His has been a successful railroad career and he has the entire confidence of the company, as well as the high regard of his associates and many friends. He is a member of the Aztec Division No. 85, O. R. C., at Winslow, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

At Williams, Ariz., Mr. McGrath was united in marriage with Miss Jennie York, and to them have been born two interesting children, Arlie and Murray.

S. M. HARRIS.

This honored veteran of the Civil war, and now a well-known conductor on the Phoenix Short Line, residing in Phoenix, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Providence (Frazer) Harris, also natives of that state, the former born in St. Louis county, the latter in Franklin county. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Harris, who was a



Wm. H. Burgess.

farmer and miller by occupation, was born in Warren county, Ky., and at an early day removed to St. Louis, Mo. The maternal grandfather, Charles Frazer, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was also a pioneer of St. Louis. Later in life he followed farming in Franklin county, Mo. He was steward of the Lewis and Clark expedition, which explored the northwest, following the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers to their source, and Frazer river was named in his honor. The father of our subject followed farming in Missouri throughout life. He was killed in November, 1855, while on his way to attend a celebration in Jefferson City by the excursion train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad going through the bridge at Gasconade. His wife died in Kansas City in 1887.

Of the six children of this worthy couple S. M. Harris is third in order of birth and the only one living in Arizona. He was reared and educated in St. Louis. He engaged in farming until fourteen years of age, when he began his railroad career as a newsboy on the train, but a year later became brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1864 he laid aside all personal interests and enlisted in Company K, Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into the United States service at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. He was on duty in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, and participated in the engagements at Franklin, Spring Hill and Nashville, and the siege of Mobile, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, after which he went to Montgomery, Ala. He was mustered out at Benton Barracks, in August, 1865, and returned to his home in Missouri.

After the war Mr. Harris again entered the service of the Missouri Pacific Railroad as brakeman, and was promoted to conductor in October, 1868. Subsequently he was with the Iron Mountain, Northern Missouri and other roads, and for eight years was a conductor on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad between Kansas City and Memphis, his home being in the former place. In 1889 he went to Stockton, Cal., and was with the Southern Pacific Railroad one year, at the end of which time he removed to Los Angeles and became a conductor on the Southern California Railroad. In 1894 he entered the service of the

Stockton Railroad, with which he was connected until coming to Phoenix in February, 1896. He has since been in the employ of the Maricopa, Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad Company, as brakeman three months and since then as conductor in charge of a passenger train. He is one of the most popular conductors of the line, being painstaking and obliging, and easily makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Fort Scott, Kans., and the Masonic order at Lodi, Cal.

In Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Harris married Miss Huldah Fitzgerald, a native of San Joaquin county, Cal. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a most estimable lady. She is a daughter of Joseph W. and Sarah Fitzgerald, of Lodi, Cal. Her father, who is deceased, was reared in St. Louis county, Mo., went to California in 1849 and engaged in mining for many years. Subsequently he turned his attention to ranching.

CAPT. J. DeWITT BURGESS.

The life record of this sterling citizen of Tucson presents many points of unusual interest, and his twenty-three years of identification with the interests of Arizona entitles him to an honored place in its annals. He possesses broad and liberal views of life and human achievements, is a patriot in the best and highest sense and is entirely worthy of the praise and emulation of his associates and contemporaries.

Born in Devonshire, England, May 2, 1847, he is the eldest child of Cyrus Angus and Leonora F. N. (DeWitt) Burgess, natives respectively of Dublin, Ireland, and Devonshire. The mother was the only child of John DeWitt, whose brother was Sir Henry DeWitt of Devon. The family originated in Holland, and at the close of the "thirty years' war" went to England, later to Scotland and finally located in the southern part of England. John DeWitt was a capitalist, owning valuable estates in Scotland and England. Cyrus A. Burgess was born in Dublin, and for seventeen years was professor of mathematics in Trinity college of that city. He was a man of exceptional ability, and for years was engaged in civil and mining engineering operations in Cornwall and Wales. In 1849 he

brought his family to the United States and for the next five years was employed in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia. Later he represented a large English corporation in the New York & Erie Railroad, controlling a good block of stock. He died in the midst of his extensive enterprises, in New Jersey, in 1868, and his widow departed this life in Dublin, Ireland. All of their children, three sons and two daughters, survive.

The boyhood of Capt. J. DeWitt Burgess was exceptionally replete with interest and educational factors, though his literary schooling was limited, his father being his chief instructor. An infant when brought to America, he was made a companion of by his father, and accompanied him on trips to Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also to Cuba and South America. He became well versed in mathematics under the tutelage of his gifted father and in 1861 entered Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Ind.

In August, 1862, the young man, then only fifteen years of age, enlisted in Company F, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and within a few days, on August 30, took part in the battle of Richmond, Ky. In the following December he took part in the engagements of Elizabethtown and Muldrough's Hill and then assisted in the capture of Knoxville under the leadership of General Burnside, remaining with him until March, 1864. Among the maneuvers in which he was concerned were Strawberry Plains, Blaine's Cross Roads, Loudon, Campbell Station and the three weeks' siege of Knoxville. In March, 1864, the regiment returned by railroad to Lexington, Ky., and then, having obtained fresh horses, joined Sherman at Rocky Face Ridge May 4, 1864, and continued with him until August 2 in Stoneman's brigade. While near Macon on a raid Captain Burgess and his comrades were captured August 9 at Sunshine Church, and were kept in prisons at Andersonville, Charleston, S. C., and Florence, S. C., until the ensuing December, when he was released on special parole. Sent to Savannah, thence to Annapolis and then to Camp Chase, Ohio, he was there in command of paroled prisoners until May, 1865, when he returned to his regiment and was mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., July 28, 1865. He

had enlisted as a private and by meritorious conduct had been promoted, becoming second lieutenant September 1, 1862; first lieutenant July 18, 1864; captain May 2, 1865, and was honorably discharged July 28, 1865. On two occasions he was wounded, a bullet passing through his body under the left arm, but fortunately missing the vital organs. At Resaca he was knocked down and run over by a caisson and at the siege of Atlanta, July 22, his horse was killed under him and in falling almost crushed the rider's leg.

In 1866, by a competitive examination, Captain Burgess was appointed from Terre Haute, Ind., as a cadet to West Point, and belonged to the class of '70. However, in June, 1868, he resigned, but in the following August was appointed as second lieutenant of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and joined the regiment at Fort Hays. That fall he participated in the campaign against Black Kettle's band of Cheyenne Indians and took part in the battle at Wichita, and after they were quelled, November 28, 1868, he tendered his resignation. Coming to Santa Fe he enlisted and outfitted twenty-one men with arms and ammunition, and the party, with considerable luggage conveyed by pack animals, made the hazardous trip through New Mexico and Arizona to Los Angeles. Prospecting for some time in California, Captain Burgess then went on horseback to San Francisco, and in May, 1869, returned to the east on the newly-completed Union Pacific.

In 1870 the captain was married in South Bend., Ind., and went to England, where four or five months were pleasantly spent, but the wife soon died and in 1871 he left Liverpool for a cruise around the world, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, thence to India and to San Francisco and back to Indiana. Locating in Terre Haute, he operated a machine shop and foundry until March, 1873, when he sold out and came to Arizona. Here he was associated with Gen. A. V. Kautz and Col. James Biddle, and they partially developed some Silver Creek property, now known as the Equator mine, near Verde. In 1875 the captain was appointed storekeeper at the Verde Indian reservation, and later aided in the removal of the Tonto Apaches and the Apache Mobaves to the San Carlos reservation.

For eight years, and until 1882, he was in the employ of the government as chief of scouts at San Carlos and in the field. He was also agency clerk at San Carlos until May, 1876, and helped to move the Chiricahur Apaches from Bowie to San Carlos.

Since 1882 Captain Burgess has been engaged in general mining enterprises, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. For two years he was general manager of the Table Mountain copper mines, for several years held a similar position with the Saginaw mines, situated about nine miles from Tucson, and was superintendent of the Bolivia Placer Mining Company. At the present time he is the president of the old Pueblo Copper Company, whose mines are about twenty miles north of Red Rock. He also is the superintendent of the Golden Rule Copper mines, located some fifty miles north of Tucson.

From his early manhood the captain has been a staunch Republican. He held membership with John A. Logan Post No. 3, G. A. R., of Terre Haute, Ind., was an official of the Indiana commandery of the Loyal Legion, and was identified with the Knights of Pythias. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and the kindly principles which animate him have been of untold assistance to the poor and unfortunate who have appealed to him for aid.

WILLIAM F. BRANEN.

The popular passenger conductor on the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad, who now makes his home in Phoenix, is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Polk, January 25, 1863. His parents, James and Minerva (Drellinger) Branen, were born natives of Indiana, and early settlers of Polk, Iowa. The maternal grandfather, Alfred Drellinger, was born in the east and belonged to an old eastern family. He was one of the pioneers of the Hoosier state and a farmer by occupation. From Polk the father of our subject removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he first engaged in merchandising and later in the hotel business. In 1869 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining at Idaho Springs for a time. Later he resided in Georgetown and Silver Plume, and from the latter place

removed to Floyd Hill, Clear Creek county, where he conducted a hotel seven or eight years. Subsequently he was engaged in the same business at Golden and Gunnison, and at the latter place his death occurred. He served as an officer in an Iowa regiment during the Civil war, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow now resides in Denver, Colo. In the family of this worthy couple were four sons and three daughters, namely: Joseph, who was also a member of an Iowa regiment during the war of the Rebellion, and is now a resident of Phoenix, Ariz.; John, of El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. Jennie Paul, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Mattie Stewart, of Idaho; Charles, an engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, living in Durango, Colo.; William L., our subject, and Mrs. Minerva O'Brien, of Victor, Colo.

Reared in Colorado, William F. Branen was educated in the public schools of Idaho Springs, Georgetown and Golden. In 1875 he began his railroad career as watchman of engines at Floyd Hill, then the terminus of the Colorado Central, and was soon made fireman, his route being between Black Hawk and Denver. Subsequently he served as brakeman, and in 1880 was promoted to be conductor on the same line. Later, however, he returned to firing, and in 1882 was made engineer on the Denver & South Park Railroad, between Denver and Como. In 1884 he was transferred to Butte City, Mont., and continued with the Union Pacific Railroad until 1889, when he entered the service of the Colorado Midland as engineer between Colorado Springs and New Castle for four years. He then returned to the South Park line as engineer, and remained with that company until late in the fall of 1893, when he came to Arizona as engineer on the construction train of the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad. On the completion of the road he was made engineer of a passenger train, and his was the first train of that kind run into Phoenix. In 1897 he became passenger conductor, and is regarded as one of the most popular and obliging men in the service of the company. Those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends, and he has the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life. He is a member of the Winslow branch

of the Order of Railway Conductors, and is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Branen was married in Phoenix, the lady of his choice being Miss Helen Colby, a native of Wisconsin.

JAMES E. GUTHRIE.

Almost throughout the existence of the Southern Pacific Railroad, or for the past quarter of a century, James E. Guthrie, of Tucson, has been on its pay-roll, and one of its most faithful and trusted employes. In the Centennial year he ran as fireman on an engine plying between Los Angeles and San Pedro and in the following year used to make the trip to Yuma. He celebrated the Fourth-of-July, 1880, by taking his place for the first time at the lever, and has nearly completed twenty years in that capacity. To him fell the honor of piloting the first train into El Paso, Tex., in 1881, S. S. Gillespie being the conductor. His present run is between Tucson and Yuma, Ariz., a passenger train he has been the engineer of since May, 1884. During these seventeen years he has become so well known along the line that the passing of "Whistling Jim," as he is popularly termed, is looked for as an incident of the daily life of many a resident on the Southern Pacific. Many experiences have fallen to his share, and on one occasion his engine was ditched and the train held up by robbers. He belongs to Division No. 28, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and uses his ballot in favor of Democratic nominees and principles.

Turning to the early history of this valued railroad man, it is learned that he is a native of Denton county, Tex., in which state his parents were early settlers and prosperous farmers. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Mr. Guthrie, also a pioneer in the Lone Star state, and a minister in the Presbyterian denomination, was a native of Alabama and was of Scotch descent. R. B. Guthrie, father of the subject of this article, was born in Alabama, and his wife, Mary (Killen) Guthrie, was a native of Mississippi and thence accompanied her parents in their removal to Texas. In 1868 the Guthrie family started on the long overland journey to Los Angeles, Cal.,

crossing Pecos river and passing through Tucson and thence westward across the Colorado river. The father devoted his attention to the raising of oranges and to the cultivation of a ranch, and now is living near Santa Ana, Cal.

The third in order of birth of nine children, three of whom are deceased, James E. Guthrie was born October 1, 1855. Thus he was in his fourteenth year when he made the memorable western journey across the plains which have since been spanned by the useful railroad. In California he pursued his studies in the public schools and was reared in the quiet pursuits of the farm. Agriculture, however, was not to his taste, and as soon as he had arrived at his majority he embarked upon a railroad career, in which he has met with success, as noted above.

The attractive home of James E. Guthrie, at No. 344 South Third avenue, Tucson, was built under his supervision. His marriage to Mrs. Sallie (Wood) Leslie, daughter of Judge John S. Wood, a pioneer citizen of Tucson, took place here. By her former union she has one daughter, Beppie Leslie, and a daughter, Dorothy, blesses her marriage with Mr. Guthrie. Judge Wood was a native of Virginia, and his wife, a Miss Marshall, though born in Missouri, came of the old Virginia family of Marshalls. In the early days of California the Judge removed to the state, and since that time has been identified with California and Arizona.

FRANK DIETZ.

The ancestry of the Dietz family is German, and they were first represented in America by Jacob, the paternal grandfather of Frank Dietz, who, upon emigrating from his native land, settled in Ohio, in the vicinity of Cincinnati. During his long and active life he was engaged in stock-raising, and was also a butcher by occupation. Frank Dietz was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, September 9, 1858, and is a son of John Dietz, who was born in Germany and came to America with his father. He was a shoe merchant at Hillsboro, and died in 1864 at the early age of thirty-three years. His wife, formerly Emily Henry, was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents. She was the mother of four children, and died in 1897. Of the chil-



Bernabé C. Brichta.

dren, William died in Denver; George is living in Gainesville, Tex., and is a conductor on the Santa Fe, and Henry is a resident of Irondale, about twelve miles from Denver, Colo.

The education of Mr. Dietz was acquired in the public schools, and at an early age he started out in the world to earn his own living. His first venture was as a salesman in a large wholesale grocery establishment, and in 1878 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as fireman. In 1880 he removed to Tucson; in 1883 he was promoted to the position of engineer, which he has since held, his line being then between El Paso and Tucson. Since 1895 he has had the passenger run between Tucson and Lordsburg. One of the evidences of the prosperity that has rewarded the industry of Mr. Dietz is the well constructed residence on the corner of Fourteenth street and South Fourth avenue.

Since living in Tucson Mr. Dietz married, October 6, 1884, Emma Pierce, a native of Windmill Point, on Lake Champlain, in Vermont, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Pierce. For thirty years Mr. Pierce was master mechanic of the Vermont Central Railroad at White River Junction. In 1884 he came to Tucson, Ariz., where he is living at the present time at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who, before her marriage was Mary B. Cummings, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., and died in Tucson. She was the mother of six children, of whom Mrs. Dietz is second youngest. Lizzie, a sister, is now Mrs. E. J. Bowers, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Washington died in New York; Charles died in Vermont in 1890; Frank is in Bowie, Ariz., and is engaged in the cattle business; Walter is a stationary engineer at Bowie, Ariz., and is in the employ of the Southern Pacific road. Mrs. Dietz was educated in Vermont, and came in 1883 with her parents to Tucson. To Mr. and Mrs. Dietz have been born five children. Those living are: Hazel Irene, Anna M., Lizzie M. and Charles E. George, the third child, died at the age of three years.

Mr. Dietz is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 28, and has served three terms as chief of the division. He is now insurance secretary. Mrs. Dietz is a

charter member of the Grand International Auxiliary of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is insurance secretary of the same. In religious connections she is identified with the Episcopal Church.

BERNABE C. BRICHTA.

Within a few years the subject of this article has risen in the business world to a place of influence and wealth. Possessing just the qualities which insure success, he has spared no effort and by indefatigable labor and attention to the wishes of the trade has won the esteem and patronage of the public. Patriotism is one of his foremost qualities, and Arizona is indebted to him for the eight years of his life which he gave to the National Guard service. Enlisting in June, 1886, in the troops which were organized into the First Regiment of Arizona National Guard, he served as first lieutenant of Company F, being commissioned by Governor Wolfley and later by Governor L. C. Hughes. Remaining with the regiment until 1892, he then resigned and retired to the private walks of life.

Bernabe C. Brichta, son of the well-known pioneer, Augustus Brichta (See his sketch elsewhere in this volume) was born June 11, 1860, in Sonora, Mexico. His boyhood was passed chiefly in Tucson, where he attended the grammar and high schools. At the age of fifteen he commenced serving an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and for seven years was employed in the office of the "Star" of Tucson. Thus he assisted in the task of publishing the first daily paper printed in this city. Later he was with the "Citizen" and with the "Arizona Journal" for some five years, and then spent a twelvemonth in the service of the Southern Pacific railroad. The journalistic life, however, held more attractions for him and he returned to it in 1887, for a few months being connected with the Tombstone "Prospector." When in the office of the Tucson "Journal" one of his associates and great friends was the well-known "Buckie" O'Neill, whose sketch is printed upon another page of this volume. That undaunted and popular young officer of the Spanish-American war who found his untimely death in Cuba with the famous "Rough Riders," was a com-

positor on the "Journal" in 1883, and was renowned for his speed as a typesetter, it being said of him that he had no equal, not only in Arizona, but on the entire Pacific coast. He was treasurer of the Tucson Typographical Union at that time, Mr. Brichta being a member of the same.

In 1888 our subject embarked in business in a limited way—how limited may be judged from the fact that his capital amounted to only \$125. Buying a small stock of goods, he gradually built up a trade and year by year has enlarged his quarters and supply of goods. He now conducts a general mercantile establishment, situated at the corner of Toole and Sixth avenue, which substantial building he erected in 1894. He also has built a warehouse, stable and residence, and is prospering in all of his undertakings. Like most Tucson people, he has mine investments, three different claims being in the Cooper mining district. Fraternally he belongs to the Lodge and Hall association of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Democratic party he is an active worker, and is a member of the county central committee.

For a companion along the journey of life Mr. Brichta chose Miss Maria Antonia Cruz, who is a native of Santa Cruz, Mexico, but was reared and educated in Tucson. They are the parents of six children, named in order of birth as follows: Bernabe C., Jr.; Louis, Albert, Josephine, Amelia and Maria Antonia.

JOHN S. DETWEILER.

Prescott numbers among its reliable and enterprising citizens an unusual number of railroad men, and none is more successful and popular than Mr. Detweiler. He was born in Catawissa, Franklin county, Mo., September 26, 1866, and is a son of Dr. E. S. Detweiler, a practicing physician of Catawissa, Mo., who was born near Harrisburg, in Dauphin county, Pa. During the Civil war Dr. Detweiler was surgeon of the Seventeenth Missouri Federal Volunteers. His wife, Addie M. (Fulkerson) Detweiler, was born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., and comes of an old and distinguished southern family. She is now residing in Kansas City, Mo., and is the mother of ten children, of whom six daughters and two

sons are now living. One of the sons, B. S., is with the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad, with headquarters at Prescott.

Until seventeen years of age John S. Detweiler lived at home and studied in the public schools. An outlet presented itself in 1883, when he joined a surveying corps under E. J. Beard, who had in charge the surveying for the Eureka Canal Company in Kansas. In this capacity he continued until 1885, when he returned to Kansas City and as machinist entered the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, and in 1887 accepted a similar position with the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad at Streator, Ill. His next effort was with the Washington Park Company at Kansas City, whose steamboat he ran on Washington Park lake for a couple of seasons, and he was then with the Terminal Railroad Association at St. Louis as machinist in their shops for a short time.

After serving as engineer for the New Orleans & North Western Railroad at Natchez, Miss., for eighteen months he resigned to become an engineer on the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad, with headquarters at Prescott. In April of 1893 he began to work on the construction of the road between Prescott and Wickenburg, and has since continuously been with this enterprising railroad corporation. For several years he has run a passenger train, and has been proverbially fortunate in all ways pertaining to his work. As proof of his success, he has erected a pleasant and comfortable home in the city, which is presided over by Mrs. Detweiler, formerly Anna Ebel, of Oconomowoc, Wis. Mrs. Detweiler is the mother of one child, Hallie Mae. Mr. Detweiler is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and fraternally is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN C. CLANCY.

In the prime of life and general usefulness, J. C. Clancy is one of the highly respected employes of the Southern Pacific Railroad, his service with this corporation dating from 1884. He is a native of New York City, his birth hav-



D. A. Richardson

ing occurred in March, 1861, just before Fort Sumter was fired upon and Civil war commenced. His father, Thomas Clancy, was engaged in farming on Long Island, not far from the great metropolis, and in 1869 he decided to take up his abode in a sunnier clime, on the other side of the continent. Accordingly, accompanied by his family, he went by boat to Panama, and thence to Los Angeles, Cal. There he spent the remainder of his life, and his widow, Mrs. Mary (Kervick) Clancy, now resides in Santa Cruz, Cal. Of their nine children, only two survive, namely: J. C. and Thomas Clancy, the latter now engaged in the lumber business at Santa Cruz, Cal.

John C. Clancy received his education chiefly in the schools of Los Angeles, and pursued his higher studies in St. Vincent's College. Subsequently he embarked in the business world by obtaining a clerkship in a mercantile establishment of Los Angeles, and was thus employed until 1881. Then, coming to Arizona, he clerked at Globe for six months, and in 1882 came to Tucson, where he was a clerk at the Cosmopolitan Hotel for two years or more. Then, as above stated, he entered the service of the Southern Pacific, and, after acting in the capacity of fireman for some five years received a deserved promotion. His run had been between Tucson and El Paso, and now, as engineer, he pilots the Sunset Limited, running from Tucson to Lordsburg, N. M. Good fortune has attended him thus far, and he has become popular all along the line.

The pleasant home of Mr. Clancy, at No. 243 Eleventh street, is owned by him, and in addition to this, he owns another residence on Eleventh street. The lady who presides over the hospitalities of his home bore the maiden name of Florence Hawkins. She was born in Ohio and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Clancy was a resident of Pomona, Cal. They are the parents of a daughter, Katherine.

For a period of four years Mr. Clancy was the secretary of Division No. 28, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. One of the foremost workers in the founding of the Southern Pacific Library Association, he served as a member of its first board of directors. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

DAVID A. RICHARDSON.

This attorney-at-law of Nogales was born at Crockett, Houston county, Tex., September 21, 1865, and is a son of Joel D. and Cora C. (Hazlett) Richardson. His paternal grandfather, Lloyd Richardson, a native of England, came to America in boyhood in company with his parents and settled in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Va., where he grew to manhood upon a plantation. After the close of the Revolutionary war he moved to White Sulphur Springs, about nine miles from Jackson, Tenn., and settled on a plantation, where, with the aid of his large number of slaves, he conducted extensive planting operations. The remainder of his life was passed on that homestead.

The youngest son in a large family of children, Joel D. Richardson was born near Jackson, Tenn., on the plantation, and there his youth was passed, his education being received principally in the Jackson schools. When young he learned the trade of a wagon manufacturer. In company with three older brothers, in 1835, he went to the then republic of Texas, and settled with some slaves he had brought with him on a large plantation near Crockett, Houston county. During the war with Mexico he served under General Taylor. His marriage took place at Crockett in 1860 and united him with Cora C., daughter of Ezekiel Hazlett, who was the largest slaveholder and planter in Houston county. The year following, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted as a private under General Beauregard, and served until the expiration of the struggle, his wife accompanying him in all of his marches and remaining constantly at the front. On his return to Crockett he engaged in the mercantile business. His death occurred in his home town on the 4th of July, 1872. He and his brothers were among the wealthiest land and slave owners in Houston county and were prominent Democrats, adhering to the political belief that has been the family watchword for generations.

The three sons of Joel D. Richardson were David A.; James W., a planter and stock-raiser in Houston county; and Joel D., Jr., who is in partnership with his brother James. The subject of this article is largely a self-made man,

as he attended school only eight months, but by indefatigable effort and study he has become a broadly-informed man. In 1885 he began the study of law under Azia A. Willie, then chief justice of the supreme court of Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Texas at Galveston, in June, 1889, after which he practiced at Galveston and El Paso until coming to Arizona. During his professional career in the Lone Star state he defended more criminals than any other lawyer in Texas. On account of his health, he removed to El Paso in February, 1897, and in August, 1900, he became a resident of Nogales. In criminal practice he is especially strong. Well grounded in the science of the law, he possesses the peculiar ability to apply the law and evidence to the cause at trial. Forceful in delivery, possessing oratorical ability, and fluency of speech, his standing in the profession is exceptionally high. He participated in many of the important cases that have shed luster on the bar of Texas. Admitted to practice in Mexico, he defended the famous Rich case at Juarez, it being the first case under the new treaty and the first instance in which a woman was given up by extradition from one country to another. At this writing Mr. Richardson is in partnership with F. J. Duffy, prosecuting attorney of Santa Cruz county. His thorough knowledge of the Spanish language aids him materially in his practice, and he is also conversant with French.

Fraternally Mr. Richardson is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. In politics he has always been a Democrat. In December, 1893, he married Angele C. Lisbony, daughter of Charles P. and Aline R. (Bertram) Lisbony, of New Orleans, La., her father a native of France, and her mother a daughter of Col. Andrew Bertram, of the English army.

LOUIS C. MASTEN.

The duties of the responsible position as general auditor of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad are being discharged by Louis C. Masten in a manner which reflects great credit upon him. Doubtless he inherited much of his ability to cope with the problems of the financier from his father, N. K. Masten, a

"forty-niner" who was associated with Mark Hopkins and Stillman, Thayer, Mackey and Flood, and scores of the pioneers and founders of San Francisco and California. The complete history of the life of N. K. Masten, replete with incident and adventure and great accomplishments, could not be given within the limits of this work, but an outline of his career doubtless will prove of interest to those who are more or less acquainted with him by fame, and to the numerous friends and well-wishers of the immediate subject of this sketch.

Of an old New York State family, N. K. Masten was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., May 5, 1821. His financial ability early manifested itself, and for some years prior to his removal to the west he was engaged in the banking business in New York City. Among the first to journey to California after the discovery of gold there, he rounded Cape Horn, and for about six months was upon the high seas. Reaching San Francisco, he proceeded to the mines, where his success was varying, and after a period he returned to the city and engaged in business as a merchant and broker. For a number of years he was a member of the well-known firm of Mattoon, Masten & Co., wholesale dealers in merchandise. His business relations with Messrs. Thayer, Mackey, Flood and others prominent in local history are matters of record. Later he devoted himself more exclusively to banking and brokerage; was the auditor of the Hibernia Bank, and afterwards cashier of the First National Gold Bank, and then held a like position in the Nevada Bank of San Francisco. Since 1884 he has been occupied in railroading, at first as financial agent for the Southern Pacific Company; now is the president of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Lake Tahoe Railway & Transportation Company, both of which railroads he was active in building. His residence has been in San Francisco for half a century, and in innumerable ways he has contributed materially to the prosperity of that city and to the Pacific slope, as well as to the entire west, directly or indirectly. His wife, who departed this life in San Francisco in 1891, bore the maiden name of Emelia A. Von Falkenberg. Of German extraction, she was born in Callao,



J P Orville

Peru, South America, and by her marriage became the mother of twelve children, only one of whom is deceased.

Louis C. Masten was born in San Francisco in 1872, and completed his literary education in the high school of Oakland. His introduction into the world of commerce was effected when he became an employe of the San Francisco Savings Union, where he soon was promoted from the humble position of messenger to that of assistant teller. Naturally studious, he devoted considerable time to astronomy, and when the expedition from Lick Observatory visited Japan in 1896 in order to witness the solar eclipse of August 9, he accompanied them and spent six months very pleasantly and profitably in that interesting land. Upon his return home he came to Arizona, and for more than a year was engaged in mining in the Fortuna mines. At length deciding that no surer road to success than railroading can be found, he entered the auditing department of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad, and having mastered the details of that department, was appointed auditor of the road in February, 1900, where he is amply justifying the faith reposed in him by his superior officials. A popular member of the Board of Trade, of the Maricopa Club, and of the Kinsley Lodge, A. O. U. W., of which he is the master workman, he seeks to promote the business and social activities of this community.

JOHN P. ORME.

Few of the courageous and far-sighted pioneers of Maricopa county have wielded a wider influence along the lines of progress in their adopted territory than has Mr. Orme. Gifted with the substantial traits of mind and character which are conducive to excellent and broad-minded citizenship, he has closely followed the fortunes of this land, and achieved a success as complete as it is representative. From a comparatively desert condition in 1877, Mr. Orme has developed his ranch of eight hundred acres, entered from the government, into a profitable possession, and he is to-day one of the most enterprising cattle-raisers of his county.

A native of Montgomery county, Md., Mr. Orme was born November 28, 1852, and is a son of Charles and Deborah (Pleasants) Orme, the latter a granddaughter of former Governor Pleasants of Virginia. The boyhood of Mr. Orme was clouded by the death of his father, which occurred in 1863. He received an excellent home training and in 1866 went to Columbia, Mo., where he became a student in the Missouri State University. There he prepared for the future by taking a full course in civil engineering, in the application of which he was engaged for several years. After a time he removed to southeastern Texas, and while there lost his health, which necessitated a return to Maryland, where he resided in Baltimore for several months. Returning to Texas, after a short time in the northern part of that state, he went to Colorado, and from there to Los Angeles, Cal., hoping that the change of climate might benefit his health. In March of 1877 he came to Arizona and has since made this territory his home.

Among the many undertakings of Mr. Orme worthy of mention is the part taken by him as one of the three constructors of the Maricopa canal, which has proved of incalculable benefit, and which is eighteen miles long. In connection with this enterprise he has acted as superintendent and director, and has rendered able and conspicuous service. With the Democratic party he has for many years been actively connected, but although often solicited to accept positions of trust within the gift of the people, he has invariably declined such honors. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Phoenix, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1879 occurred the marriage of Mr. Orme and Ella Thompkins, a native of Texas. Her father, John, was a son of William Thompkins, a soldier in the Revolutionary war; the former was a native of the state of New York and when a young man moved to Texas. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Orme, namely: Clara E., who was educated in the schools of her native county and the Girls' Collegiate School of Los Angeles, Cal.; Ora D., a student in the Phoenix high school; Winnifred Dorris, who is attending the College of the

Immaculate Heart in Los Angeles; and Charles H. Mrs. Orme died at the family home December 28, 1898. In religion she was an Episcopalian, and Mr. Orme is also connected with that church. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and has been a member of the board of trustees of school district No. 16, in Maricopa county.

GEORGE GANN.

George Gann, the well-known freight agent of the Phoenix Short Line at Phoenix, was born on the 29th of August, 1866, in Stockton, Cal., and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Tell) Gann, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of Nashville, Ill. The paternal grandfather, who was a planter, died in Georgia. In 1851 the father went to California, where he was first engaged in mining and later in the stock business, owning and operating a ranch near Stockton, where his death occurred. The mother is now a resident of Phoenix, Ariz. In the family were two children: George, of this review, and Mrs. Dora Ruiz, of Fresno, Cal.

George Gann passed his boyhood and youth at Stockton, Cal. He attended the public and high schools of that city, and graduated from the Stockton Business College. In early life he assisted his father on the ranch, and on leaving home entered the employ of General Bost of Sacramento, who had previously served as surveyor-general of California. As a civil engineer he remained with him for a period of three years, surveying the west side canal and county lines, and became a levelman. In 1889 he began his railroad career, as clerk in the freight office of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Merced, Cal., and later worked up and down the line as relief agent until coming to Maricopa, Ariz., in 1892, serving as chief clerk in the freight department of the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad for four years. In 1896, on the completion of the branch to Mesa, he opened the first freight office at that place, and conducted the same in a box car for three months. He remained at Mesa until 1898, when he was transferred to Phoenix as freight agent, and is still filling that position. He has always been found true and faithful to every trust reposed in him,

and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

At Fresno, Cal., Mr. Gann was united in marriage with Mrs. Lizzie (McCubbin) Holder, a native of Marysville, that state, of which place her father was a pioneer. Fraternaly Mr. Gann is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In national politics he supports the Democratic party; but at local elections where no issue is involved he votes for the men whom he believes best qualified to fill the offices, regardless of party lines. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and is one of the most progressive citizens of the community in which he lives.

RODERICK McDOUGALL.

Roderick McDougall, the master mechanic of the Detroit Copper Company at Morenci, was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1871. During his boyhood days he studied diligently at the public schools, and in time graduated from the high school. He wisely decided upon a future means of occupation for which there is an ever present demand, and which brings in fair returns for the labor expended. Like his brother, John, also connected with this mine, he early displayed mechanical ingenuity, and upon the principle that congenial work means success, he began and completed an apprenticeship as a machinist.

When nineteen years of age Mr. McDougall located in New York City, and for six years worked in several of the large shops of the city, subsequently becoming foreman for R. Hoe & Company, in whose service he remained for three years. This varied experience was of incalculable benefit to the master mechanic, and fitted him for any responsibility that might come his way. In the west his first position was with the company of which he is still a valued employe, and with whom he started as machinist in March, 1899. After six months he was promoted to the position of foreman, and at the end of a year was given the position of master mechanic, which he still holds. Under him are about seventy men, and the smelter runs about eight hundred tons per month. The locomotives, hoists, machinery and all running

gear of the mines are under his personal supervision, a truly great responsibility, when it is known that Mr. McDougall is but twenty-nine years of age. That he has made a splendid use of the opportunities that have come his way is a matter of pride to all who are interested in his masterful handling of his life chances.

October 20, 1899, Mr. McDougall was married to Jennie Fraser, a daughter of J. Fraser, of Nova Scotia. One child, Walter, has blessed this union. Fraternally Mr. McDougall is a member of the Odd Fellows. With his wife he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY P. ANEWALT.

Henry P. Anewalt, general freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad at Prescott, is a native of Allentown, Pa., and was born January 3, 1868. His paternal grandfather, Peter Anewalt, owned and carried on a farm near Allentown. He was a sterling Lutheran, and possessed the genuine esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances. The parents of our subject were J. C. and Henrietta (Getz) Anewalt, natives of Northampton county, Pa. The latter's father, Henry Anewalt, was born in Germany and came to the United States when a young man. He was a farmer and also owned and operated mines in Northampton county. Born in 1801, he lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, dying in 1885. J. C. Anewalt was a wholesale and retail hatter and furrier in Allentown for many years, and was prominent in all local affairs, holding several public offices of trust and honor. Fraternally he was a Mason and was buried with the beautiful rites of the order. His wife also has passed to her reward, and two of their five children are deceased. The eldest son, Lewis Anewalt, succeeded to his father's business and is still managing the same.

Henry P. Anewalt was given the advantages of a liberal education, and pursued his studies in the common and high school of Allentown. After his graduation from the high school he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad at Kansas City, and for the ensuing nine years was a clerk in the local freight office and in other departments. In 1895 he resigned the

position which he had held for some time, that of chief clerk in the office of the commercial agent, for he had been tendered a better place, namely, that of chief clerk in the general freight and passenger department at Prescott, with the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad. He continued to discharge the duties there devolving upon him until June 1, 1899, when he was appointed general freight and passenger agent for the same road to succeed George M. Sargent. The road is two hundred and twenty-four miles long, extending from Ash Fork to Phoenix, and though comparatively young, has built up a large and constantly increasing traffic, as it passes through the heart of the rich mining regions of central Arizona, and connects with the two great railroads which have been the making of this territory, giving it an outlet into the other states of the Union. Mr. Anewalt is a young man of ability and marked executive talent. He is a valued employe of his company, and is popular with the public, whose interests he strives to protect and advance.

In Kansas City the marriage of Mr. Anewalt and Miss Evelyn Barnett was celebrated in 1896. She is one of the native-born daughters of that city, and her father, John Barnett, was one of the pioneer settlers of the place and one prominent in its upbuilding. Our subject and wife have one child, named Henry P., Jr. Mrs. Anewalt is a member of the Episcopal Church. In the fraternities he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and with the Masonic order, belonging to Gate City Lodge No. 522, F. & A. M., of Kansas City, of which he is past master. Besides, he was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Oriental Chapter, of the same city. In his political creed he is a Republican.

J. F. GEIMER.

For some time Mr. Geimer was master mechanic of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad at Phoenix, and he is now engineer for the Crystal Ice Company of Prescott. Born at Sedalia, Mo., March 11, 1867, he is a son of Joseph and Caroline (Keifer) Geimer. The father was a native of Germany and on his immigration to America first located in New York City, where he engaged in mercantile pur-

suits for a time. He subsequently made his home in Sedalia, Mo., where he died March 22, 1867, at the age of fifty-eight years, our subject being only eleven days old at the time of his death. The mother is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a daughter of Charles Keifer, who removed from that city to Sedalia, Mo., where he conducted a hotel. He died at that place. Mrs. Geimer is now a resident of Pilot Knob, Mo.

J. F. Geimer is the only child of the family, and after his father's death was taken by his mother to St. Louis, where he attended the public and high schools. On his return to Sedalia, in 1884, he entered the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops, where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. In 1887 he went to Coolidge, Kans., as machinist and round house foreman for the La Junta division of the Santa Fe Railroad, and the following year was transferred to Las Vegas, N. M., where he served in the same capacity for eighteen months. Subsequently he was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad at El Paso, Tex., until 1894, when he was made general foreman of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad at Prescott, Ariz., which position he resigned in 1898, and was then appointed master mechanic of the short line of the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad at Phoenix. He was also general superintendent of rolling stock. February 18, 1901, he resigned to become engineer for the Crystal Ice Company of Prescott.

In Las Vegas, N. M., Mr. Geimer married Miss Cora Robinson, who was born in Chariton, Iowa, in 1883, and removed with her parents to Las Vegas. They have one child, Robert E. In his fraternal relations Mr. Geimer is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in national politics is a Republican, but at local elections votes independent of party lines, endeavoring to support the men best qualified for the office. He is an expert machinist and engineer, and as a man is well liked by all who know him.

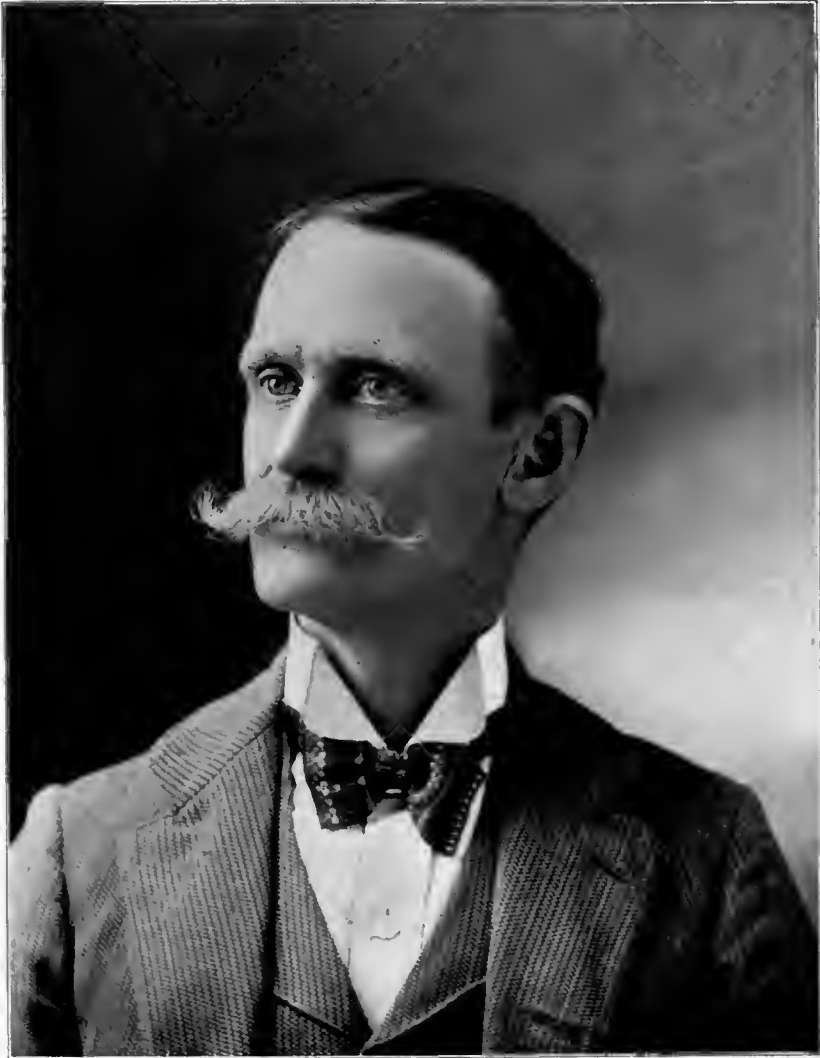
LEWIS W. COLLINS.

This well-known resident of Phoenix and proprietor of the stage line between this city and Mesa, is a native of the far-off state of Maine, his birth having occurred in Union,

Knox county, on the 18th of May, 1865. His parents, George U. and Mary E. (Fenderson) Collins, were also natives of the Pine Tree state, while the former was of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Thomas Collins, was a farmer by occupation and a lifelong resident of Knox county, Me.

In early life the father followed farming and ship carpentering in that state. In 1861 he went to California by way of the Nicaragua route, and while there built the first mill in Santa Cruz county. Returning to Maine in 1865, he engaged in farming there until 1869, when he again went to Santa Cruz county, Cal., this time by way of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. He carried on the lumber business in that county until coming to the Salt River valley, Ariz., in 1879, when he located on a ranch six miles west of Phoenix and has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with most excellent success. He has one of the largest and finest ranches in the territory, on which he has sunk a large well, 100x45 feet, containing twenty-five feet of water. From this he obtains an abundant supply of water for his cattle, and also for irrigation purposes, having two pumps operated by an engine in constant use. His water system cost him about \$12,000. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him. His wife died in this territory. She was a daughter of Josiah Fenderson, a farmer of Maine. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland. Our subject has two brothers, William E. and Rolla A., both engaged in farming near Phoenix.

When four years old Lewis W. Collins was taken by his parents to California, and in the public schools of that state and this territory he acquired his education, having removed with the family to Arizona in 1879. He remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, and then started out in life for himself. He was first engaged in buying and baling hay, and carried on that business quite successfully for seven years. He became interested in the



W W Brookner

stage business by taking the place of a friend who was ill, and continued with him eight months. In December, 1893, he bought out the line, and has since conducted this enterprise with marked success. He makes the round trip between Phoenix and Mesa, taking in Tempe, in one day, the distance being thirty-five miles, and has built up a good business. Besides his own pleasant residence on Indiana street, he owns other property in Phoenix.

In that city he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian J. Fry, a native of Chicago, Ill., and to them have been born three children: Flossie and Frank, both of whom died at the age of two years and nine months, and Herbert, still living. In religious belief Mr. Collins is a Presbyterian, and in politics is a staunch Republican. He served as United States deputy marshal for the Second Arizona District under President Harrison. Socially he is quite popular, and holds membership in the Iron Springs Outing Club, the Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. He is a man who stands high in the community where he is so well known, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

WILLIAM W. BROOKNER.

The well-conducted mercantile establishment at Globe over which Mr. Brookner presides, and which, under his capable and well-directed energy, has developed into one of the best of its kind in the county, was organized in the fall of 1899, and has since experienced a continually increasing prosperity. The firm of W. W. Brookner & Co., of which S. C. Sayler is the "Company," occupy a store 30x70 feet in dimensions. Their stock is most complete as to detail and selection, and is able at all times to meet the varied demands of the enterprising residents of this thrifty little mining center. Mr. Brookner's interests are not confined to the store in his adopted town, but extend to Payson, where he is a member of the mercantile firm of J. W. Boardman & Co. Previous to incorporating the Globe store he had participated in the organization, in 1890, of the Old Dominion Commercial Company, of which he was the manager about half of the time until 1898.

Until his twentieth year Mr. Brookner lived in his native town of Dixon, Ill., where he was born in 1860. He received an excellent home training, and was educated in the public schools, subsequently receiving a good commercial education. He early displayed habits of thrift and industry, and his discerning mind saw in the far west opportunities which did not exist in Illinois. Prompted by the rumors of prosperity which emanated from the silver district of Globe he came here in 1881, and for several years worked at whatever fortune threw in his way. Considering that he was at first possessed of nothing save a natural determination to succeed, Mr. Brookner is entitled to the credit and appreciation which his townsmen readily accord him. A staunch Democrat, he served as treasurer of Gila county one term of two years. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The marriage of Mr. Brookner and Sarah Glenn, daughter of David Glenn, Sr., occurred in Globe in 1884. Mrs. Brookner was born in Canada, and is the mother of two children, Laura and Bessie.

MRS. MARY (BERNARD) AGUIRRE.

The life record of this highly honored pioneer of Tucson and the great southwest reads like a romance, and certainly few women have experienced such marked vicissitudes. Coming of distinguished and honorable ancestry, she is herself a remarkable woman, possessing a liberal education, and for the past quarter of a century has occupied a leading place in the educational circles of Tucson. In 1895 she took the chair of Spanish language and English history in the University of Arizona, a position which she yet occupies and for which she is specially adapted.

The Bernard family is traced back to the middle ages, and several of the name took part in three different crusades. Some of them were knighted and had coats-of-arms, and from such a line Mrs. Aguirre is a descendant, her ancestors being nobles of Gascony, France. On the maternal side she is no less distinguished, as her grandfather, John Cunningham, was the last Earl of Glencairn, in Scotland. The Bernard

family in the United States was founded here in 1652 by Peter Bernard, who settled in Virginia. His descendants went to eastern Kentucky, where they were pioneers, and Thomas Bernard, grandfather of Mrs. Aguirre, was born in that state, and owned a plantation there, and later, in Missouri, where he died. Joab Bernard, father of our subject, was born in Richmond, Va., and as a young man went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was in partnership with John J. Roe in a mercantile enterprise. In 1856 he removed to Westport, Mo., and soon embarked in the trade with Santa Fe. For many years he freighted supplies from Westport to Santa Fe and vicinity and to different government forts. Retiring, he passed his last years at his Westport home, dying in 1880, aged eighty years.

For a wife Joab Bernard chose Arabella, daughter of George and Jane (Cunningham) Bier, natives of Maryland. The father, whose birth took place in Frederick, Md., was an officer in the war of 1812, and was a grandson of Peter Bier, who was a native of Germany and was a pioneer of Frederick, Md. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the mother of Mrs. Aguirre and Admiral Schley of the United States navy, were second cousins. Mrs. Arabella (Bier) Bernard, who died at the home of her son, N. W. Bernard, in Tucson, in 1899, at the age of eighty-four, was a native of Baltimore, as was her mother, Mrs. Jane (Cunningham) Bier. The latter's father, Earl John Cunningham, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1762, and after becoming a citizen of Baltimore, Md., took part in our second war with Great Britain, on the side of his adopted country. He was the master and owner of the vessel in which he crossed the Atlantic to his future home, and until he retired from active life was engaged in the merchant marine trade. He was buried in Green Street cemetery, Baltimore, and four generations succeeding him have placed their dead in the same cemetery. For a wife the Earl chose Miss Margaret Mather of Baltimore, a near relative of Margaret Wilson, the covenanter, who was a martyr of religious persecution.

The third of the eight children born to Joab and Arabella Bernard, Mrs. Aguirre is a native of St. Louis, Mo., where her birth took place

June 23, 1844. Her eldest sister, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, resides in Westport, Mo. Mrs. Catherine Worthington, the second sister, died in Baltimore, Md., and Arabella died in Westport, Mo. Mrs. Annie Rice is a resident of Grand Junction, Colo., and Mrs. Jessie Byrne, a widow, lives in Tucson. N. W. Bernard is in the cattle business in Pima county, Ariz., and is also supervisor of the county, and Hon. A. C. Bernard is a representative in the Arizona legislature and is the manager of the Tucson Cold Storage Company.

When she was an infant, in 1844, Mrs. Aguirre was taken to Baltimore, and spent the next twelve years of her life at Locust Grove, on the Reisterstown road, in Baltimore county, which property her father owned. In 1856 they removed to Westport, Mo., but the education of our subject was completed at the Baltimore Female Academy.

August 21, 1862, the marriage of Epifanio Aguirre and Miss Mary Bernard was solemnized in Westport. He was born in 1834 near Chihuahua, Mexico, the son of Pedro Aguirre, a native of the same state. His ancestors had come from Spain at the time of Cortez, and were given large grants of land in the vicinity of Chihuahua, and much of this property is yet retained in the family name. In 1852 Pedro Aguirre removed with his family and a large colony to Las Cruces, N. M., where he became the owner of extensive tracts of land and was prominently connected with many enterprises until his death. He was a naturalized citizen of the United States and was in high standing in the Masonic fraternity. When sixteen years of age Epifanio Aguirre became a resident of Las Cruces, N. M., and at the age of nineteen started out in the business world, in which he achieved fame and wealth. By 1864 he had the bulk of the contracts for freighting for the government between Colorado and the Missouri river and along the Santa Fe trail. In fact, he made and lost several good-sized fortunes, for the Indians, especially, seem to have held his destiny in the balance. He had mule trains and ox trains, and several times the redskins stampeded his animals. Once an entire train was captured by the Indians at a point between Socorro and San Marcial, N. M., and another train was burned

on the plains, owing to the carelessness of an officer, who threw a lighted match in the prairie grass. Mr. and Mrs. Aguirre were following one of their trains at a little distance in a carriage, when the Indians attacked the van and made off with all of the live stock. It becoming necessary to make a business trip to Altar, Sonora, Mr. Aguirre left his wife there while, with four comrades, he proceeded towards Tucson, where he had some interests demanding his attention. January 16, 1870, when near Sasabi, they were attacked by the Apaches and all were killed save a brother, Conrado Aguirre, whose escape appears nothing short of marvelous.

The terrible news of her husband's death soon reached Mrs. Aguirre at Altar, and for six months she remained there. Then the desire to join her kindred in Missouri became overwhelming, and though she had bravely faced the dangers and untold hardships of crossing the western plains no less than five times, always in company of her husband, she now felt that it would be impossible for her to travel that way. Accordingly she took the necessarily round-about trip to San Francisco and thence east over the newly-completed Union Pacific. Until 1874 she remained in Westport, and then came to Tucson across the plains with her brothers. In the following year she commenced teaching in the public schools of the town, and for many years was the principal of the Girls' School. That she is recognized as a successful teacher was shown by the honor which was conferred upon her five years ago, when she was called to the chair of Spanish and English history in the University of Arizona. She is identified with the Woman's Library Club and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her second son, named in honor of his father, died at the age of thirteen years. The other sons, Pedro J. and Stephen, are fine young men, well educated and taking prominent places in the business world. The elder, Pedro J., a graduate of the University of Kansas, is an expert assayer, and is now employed in that capacity in the Cananea mining district at the Democrata mine, in Sonora, Mexico. Stephen, a graduate of the Tucson high school and of the business college of Lawrence, Kans., is in charge of W. C.

Green's company stores in the Cananea district, at Naco.

JUDGE CHARLES T. CONNELL.

Among the most prominent and substantial citizens of Tucson is Judge Connell, who was born in Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, January 21, 1859. His father, Peter D. Connell, was born at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and was a farmer in Linn county, Iowa, during the years of his activity. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the First Missouri Volunteer Federal regiment, and became a lieutenant of the engineering corps. He was killed in a battle in Tennessee. His wife, who was formerly Mary Mitchell Safely, was born in Waterford, N. Y., and was a daughter of Thomas Safely, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He eventually settled in Waterford, N. Y., where he was the pioneer blacksmith of the place, later removing to Mount Vernon, Iowa. Mrs. Connell died in Troy, N. Y. The paternal grandfather, Peter D. Connell, was born in Ohio, where he was a farmer, and later continued the same occupation after removing to the then newly settled Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1839.

As the only child in his father's family Charles T. Connell was reared and educated in Troy N. Y., and at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., but in the changing course of events abandoned his original intention of entering West Point. Of an ambitious temperament, he became interested in the reports of mining from the west, and in 1879 located in Globe, Gila county, Ariz. The following year he was appointed by Major Powell enumerator of census for the Apaches, and was engaged in this work for some time. In 1881 he received the appointment of Indian trader at the San Carlos agency, and was thus employed until 1883, when he engaged in mining in the vicinity of Globe. He still has an interest in the Santa Rita and the Helvetia claims, and owns the Copper Mountain group in partnership with Alexander McKay. In fact, at the present time the greater part of the time of Mr. Connell is devoted to prospecting and developing, and he is one of the best informed men in the locality on the subject of mines and mining.

Among the many interests that have at times engrossed the attention of Mr. Connell was that of superintendent for three years of the Eagle Golden Milling Company (commonly known as the Saginaw camp), nine miles southwest of Tucson. He was one of those who compiled the city charter, and he issued the first, second and third edition of the Tucson City directory. He is also secretary of the city volunteer fire department. In local politics Mr. Connell has played a prominent part, and adheres strictly to the principles and issues of the Republican party. During 1884-5 he served as deputy United States marshal under Z. L. Tidball, and is ex-chairman of the Republican county central committee, having served in that capacity two different times. When City Recorder Judd died in 1893, Mr. Connell was appointed to take his place, and was elected city recorder the following year, and re-elected in 1896 and 1898. In March, 1901, he was appointed by Governor Murphy member of the board of trustees of the Arizona Reform School, located at Benson. He is secretary of the board, his headquarters being at Tucson.

May 2, 1882, Mr. Connell married Susan A. Moore, of Globe, Ariz., who died February 20, 1895. Of this union there are three children, namely: Frances S., who was the first white child born on the San Carlos Indian reservation; Henrietta F., and Robert Moore. Mr. Connell is fraternally associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. He was formerly secretary of the company of Sons of Veterans.

CHARLES BAUER.

Now in the prime of early manhood, Charles Bauer of Mesa was born three decades ago, March 20, 1871, in Alsace. His parents, George and Caroline (Schwartz) Bauer, were natives of Alsace and Lorraine, respectively, both now provinces under the jurisdiction of the German crown. The father, after a long and useful life, passed to the better land, and the mother is still living in Alsace. Their son George, much older than the subject of this article, came to the United States and lived in Arizona for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a man of great ambition and energy, and experienced the vic-

issitudes of a pioneer life here. Early in the '90s he settled on the homestead now owned by Charles Bauer, and, after making many valuable improvements here, he was summoned to the silent land, his death occurring on New Year's Day, 1898. The love and genuine regard of this entire community was his to a marked degree, and his memory is cherished by his innumerable friends.

The boyhood and youth of Charles Bauer was passed in his native land, and, having served an apprenticeship of three years as a cook in the city of Strasburg, Germany, he decided to come to America. In May, 1888, he landed in the United States, and at once continued his journey toward the setting sun. For a short time after reaching his destination—San Francisco—he was employed at his trade, but soon obtaining a better position in a large establishment where confectionery was manufactured, he continued in that line of business for two years and a half. In January, 1898, he came to Mesa, and since that time has lived at his present home, formerly the property owned by his brother, George Bauer. The place comprises one hundred and six and two-thirds acres, all under excellent cultivation and very productive. The town of Mesa is situated at a convenient distance, supplies thus being readily obtained. In his political faith Mr. Bauer is a Republican, while in religious belief he is a Lutheran.

January 27, 1891, the marriage of Charles Bauer and Augusta Mardberg, a native of Sweden, was celebrated in this locality. A son and a daughter bless their home, namely, Carrie A. and Charles G. By their sterling qualities Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have become well liked in their neighborhood, and they have every reason to look forward to a future of prosperity and happiness.

WILLIAM C. BASHFORD.

W. C. Bashford, son of Hon. Coles Bashford, at one time governor of Wisconsin and later attorney-general, congressman, and secretary of Arizona for two terms, in fact, for several decades occupying public positions exalted and highly responsible, is one of the most influential business men of Prescott, having resided here for



A. H. Emanuel.

twenty-seven years. A sketch of the remarkable career of his father appears elsewhere in this volume, and will be perused with interest by everyone interested in Arizona, of which he truly was one of the most influential founders and pioneers.

Born at Oshkosh, Wis., April 5, 1853, at the time that his father, the future governor of that state, was representing the people in the Wisconsin senate, W. C. Bashford was reared to a lofty ideal of duty and principle. His education was pursued in the common and high schools of his native place. In November, 1873, he went to San Diego, Cal., where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1874 located permanently in Prescott. Here he soon embarked in the mercantile career which has made his name well known, not only throughout the territory, but indeed, throughout the southwest, as his dealings with surrounding states and territories have been extensive. He, with his partner, R. H. Burmister, associated himself with Levi Bashford in 1874, under the firm name of L. Bashford & Co. In 1886 the firm of W. C. Bashford & Co. was formed, and later it transacted business under the name of Bashford & Burmister. In 1892 the Bashford & Burmister Company was incorporated, with our subject as secretary and treasurer. Largely owing to his enterprise and well-directed energy the business prospered, and after having been associated with the great mercantile firm for twenty-one years, he resigned in 1895 from the management, preferring to devote his entire attention to his numerous mining and other investments.

It is safe to make the assertion that no citizen of Prescott has been more deeply concerned in its improvement and prosperity than has been W. C. Bashford. Active in organizing the Prescott National Bank, he served on its board of directors for several years. Following in the political footsteps of his illustrious father, one of the first champions of the Republican party, he has accomplished much for it in this territory, having acted on the Arizona territorial committee almost continuously since he arrived at maturity, and from 1892-4 being chairman of the same influential body. For one term he was a member of the Arizona territorial board of equalization, and in the fall of 1886 was honored by

election to the important position of county treasurer of Yavapai county, in which capacity he acted efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of the public from January, 1887, to January, 1889. In addition to this, he held the office of city treasurer of Prescott for three terms and long ago fully demonstrated his superior financial ability and absolute integrity.

In the Centennial year W. C. Bashford married Miss Mary Louise Evans, a native of Ohio, the ceremony which united their destinies being solemnized in Prescott. They have ever been welcomed in the best and most cultured society circles, here and elsewhere, and enjoy the acquaintance of a host of friends.

A. H. EMANUEL.

From the earliest history of Tombstone to the present day, the life and efforts of Mr. Emanuel have been inalienably associated with whatever of merit has been instituted for the well being of the community. As he himself expresses it, he has seen "the rise and fall of the empire," and he is one of those who have tarried in the wake of the departed silver prestige, firm in the belief that from the plans of the cool-headed residents of today will emerge a city with all of the enterprise, but less of the feverish uncertainty of the past. And to every effort for advancement he has lent the influence of his name, whether it be educational, commercial or social, for in this remote mining city of the west there is no truer-hearted man, or one more in touch with the refinements and better things of life, than is the present chief executive of the city of Tombstone.

For the greater part of his life Mr. Emanuel has been interested in the mining and other ventures of the west. Born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., at a very early age he left his native place and was educated at Burlington, N. J. In 1850 he came to California by way of the isthmus, and upon locating in San Francisco, began at the bottom of the commission business as a clerk for Bryant & Paxton. He subsequently engaged in the same line of work on his own responsibility, living in all in San Francisco for ten years. In Virginia City, Nev., to which he later moved, he became interested in the milling business with Golden Curry Mining Company, and

acted as their foreman for two years. The following nine months were spent with the Yellow Jacket Company. In 1864 he started a livery business in Virginia City, in partnership with the late C. H. Light, and speculated and mined somewhat. In 1870 he removed to Pioche, Nev., and entered upon a long career of freighting for different mining companies, including the Meadow Valley Mining Company and the Raymond and Ely companies. For the hauling of the miners' ore Mr. Emanuel and his partner employed mule teams, and possessed in all a herd of about two hundred and ten of these animals. In 1878 they took their teams over to Candelaria, in Nevada, which was then a new mining camp, and later went to the McCracken mine, near Wickenburg, Ariz. During this time he still lived in Nevada, and his partner took the teams around the country. In January of 1880 he located in Tombstone, bringing the teams with him, and hauled the ore for the Contention and Grand Central companies until 1882 when they sold their teams and went out of the freighting business.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Emanuel assumed charge of the Vizina mine, and superintended its operations until it was eventually closed down. He then filled a like capacity with the Santa Rosa Mining Company in Sonora, Mexico, until that visionary expectation also terminated. At the present time he owns nine mining claims, all patented, in the Tombstone district, and formerly owned one in the Turquoise district, the latter being copper and the others silver.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Emanuel voted in 1856 for his personal friend, J. C. Fremont, for president. His political career was practically initiated in December of 1889, when he was appointed clerk of the district court, which position he still holds. In 1892 he was appointed railroad commissioner, and in 1897 district court and United States court commissioner. In 1896 he was elected to the highest municipal office within the gift of the people, re-elected mayor in 1898, and again in 1900, with no opposition. The administration of this capable executive has met with universal approval, and his tact, discretion and ready adjustment of complicated affairs have more than justified the long standing confidence placed in him.

Mr. Emanuel is variously interested fraternally, and among his affiliations may be mentioned the Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member since 1870, and of which he is past noble grand and past grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge; the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, having filled the chair for six years and being the present incumbent. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., and of the Bisbee Encampment, I. O. O. F. Among the many outside interests which command the attention of Mr. Emanuel is a large blacksmith and wagon shop, in fact, the only one in the town, which he owns and operates. He is the possessor of a beautiful home in the city of his adoption, which is ideally surrounded with a well-kept lawn wherein are grown one hundred and twenty-six varieties of the rose. In his various journeyings the owner thereof has amassed a large store of general information, and a well-selected library is indicative of his excellent literary tastes, and his fine knowledge of current literature. He owns considerable other Tombstone property, and a ranch on the San Pedro river.

C. W. BARNETT.

C. W. Barnett, assessor of Maricopa county and one of the leading citizens of Phoenix, has been actively identified with the business interests of this territory for twenty years, and occupies a position of no little importance in connection with its political affairs. His entire life has been spent on the Pacific slope, being born in San Bernardino county, Cal., sixty miles south of Los Angeles, September 29, 1858.

William Barnett, the father of our subject, was a native of New York state and a son of Samuel Barnett, a soldier of the war of 1812 and a farmer by occupation. At an early day the latter removed to Illinois, and subsequently became a resident of California, his last days being spent in Ventura. He was of English descent, and belonged to an old New England family. William Barnett was a young man when he accompanied his father on his removal from Illinois to California in 1847. They crossed the plains with ox teams via the Platte river route, passing through Salt Lake City and the Southern

Pass, and settling in what is now San Bernardino county. Later William Barnett was interested in the development of coal lands in San Diego county, and in 1862 went to Ventura county, where he was engaged in farming for two years. Subsequently he conducted a hotel in the city of Ventura until coming to Arizona in 1881. He located on a ranch at Mesa, and to its management devoted his energies until called to his final rest in 1898. He participated in the early Indian wars in California, and experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Fraternaly he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Helen M. Serrine, a native of New York City, who died at the home in Mesa prior to the death of her husband. Her father, Rev. T. Serrine, was also born in New York City of Scotch ancestry, and died at the age of thirty-three years. Our subject is the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being J. H., a druggist of Mesa; George S., an employe of the Globe Short Line Railroad; Warren W., a merchant of Mesa, and Samuel T., a dairyman living near Mesa.

C. W. Barnett grew to manhood in Southern California, and received a good common school education, graduating from the high school of Ventura. At an early age he became interested in photography, and was engaged in that business in Bodie, Cal., in 1879, and later in the mining camps of Nevada. Coming to Arizona in 1881, he conducted a gallery at Mesa for one year, and then built a studio at Phoenix, on the present site of the Valley Bank. There he engaged in photography as a member of the firm of Rothrock & Barnett until 1894, and took first premiums for both portraits and views at the first territorial fair. During all this time Mr. Barnett was also successfully conducting a ranch of three hundred acres near Mesa, which is one of the finest places in the valley. For four years he filled the contract to furnish Fort McDowell with two hundred acres of alfalfa, it being the largest contract given to any one party. Mr. Barnett resided upon his ranch from 1894 until 1897, but in January of the latter year returned to Phoenix, having been appointed deputy county recorder under F. W. Sheridan. In 1898 he was the Republican candidate for county assessor, and in 1900 his name was placed on

the party ticket as candidate for county collector. He has always taken a very active and prominent part in political affairs, and at different times has been a member of the county central committee and the territorial committee.

At Phoenix occurred the marriage of Mr. Barnett and Miss Hattie E. Barnum, a native of Prescott, Ariz., and a daughter of Thomas Barnum. He was born in Potsdam, N. Y., and at an early day came to Prescott as a government contractor and freighter. She was educated in the Phoenix schools, and later was a student in Chicago. By her marriage to our subject she has become the mother of two children, Clarence C. and Ethel May. Fraternaly Mr. Barnett is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Artisans and the Knights of Pythias. In business affairs he has met with well deserved success, and is still the owner of a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on the Consolidated canal, south of Mesa. He is widely and favorably known throughout Maricopa county, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

HON. ALLAN C. BERNARD.

Elected to represent this district in the twenty-first session of the Arizona legislature, Hon. A. C. Bernard of Tucson stands high in the councils of the Democratic party. He also served in the Nineteenth legislative assembly, acting as chairman of the committee on claims, as well as the judiciary committee, and meantime winning the regard of his associates and the public. Prior to his election to that office he had been deputy clerk of the United States district court for the first district of Arizona, holding that position until he was called to the higher one. Both in public office and in private life his course has been marked by uprightness, independence and a genuine consideration for the rights of the people, which accounts for his popularity. In the twenty-first legislative assembly he secured the passage of an act enabling the city of Tucson to perfect title to all property sold by the city, and in both the twentieth and twenty-first sessions was recognized as the Democratic leader of the house.

The father of our subject, Joab Bernard, was born in Virginia in 1800. At an early period he

removed to Westport, Mo., and became one of the pioneer freighters of the west. For many years he was engaged in mercantile dealings with the people of Santa Fe and Las Cruces region, experiencing the great dangers and hardships incident to life on the frontier of civilization. He married Arabella Bier, who was born in Maryland and died in Tucson, Ariz., in November, 1899, at the age of eighty-four years. Of their two sons and six daughters, six are yet living. One of the sons, N. W. Bernard, is a supervisor of Pima county. A daughter, Mrs. Mary Aguirre, resides in Arizona, and the family history appears more fully in her sketch.

At Westport, Mo., A. C. Bernard was born February 11, 1859. After completing his elementary studies he attended the high school in Kansas City, Mo., for some time. Then he went to La Junta, Colo., and from there came to Tucson in 1876. For a year he was connected with the surveying corps in charge of Theodore F. White. Later he became a clerk for the mercantile house of Tully, Ochoa & Co., which firm was financially ruined by the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Bernard went to Fort Bowie, Ariz., and for about a year was proprietor of a general trading store. Then, returning to Tucson, he obtained a position as a clerk. At the same time he embarked in the cattle business at Arivaca. Gradually he extended his possessions and bought and sold cattle and lands on a commission basis in different sections of the territories and Sonora, Mexico.

Since 1898 Mr. Bernard has given his entire attention to the Tucson Ice and Cold Storage Company, which manufactures ice for the wholesale and retail trade, and owns machinery having a capacity of twenty tons per day. The company has the local agency for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company's products, and has a large bottling plant, besides dealing extensively in coal. Under the able management of Mr. Bernard much has been accomplished within the past three years, and the trade has been greatly extended. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is exalted ruler in the local lodge, besides being connected with the Elks Club, and is actively interested in the Woodmen of the World.

At Westport, Mo., occurred the marriage of Mr. Bernard to Miss Minnie Chouteau, granddaughter of Pierre Chouteau, founder of St. Louis. She was born in Shawnee, Kans., and received a liberal education. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Allan C., Jr., and Frederick H., are students in the University of Arizona.

JOHN P. FEENY.

Since entering upon his service as county recorder of Mohave county, Mr. Feeny has won the high esteem of the public by his able and conscientious service in official positions. He was first elected to this responsible place in 1898, and discharged his duties so well that he was a popular candidate at the expiration of his term, and at the polls received a majority vote of two hundred and nine, over John C. Potts, a pioneer and favorite citizen of this county. Since becoming a permanent settler of this territory Mr. Feeny has been one of its most useful citizens.

Though a native of Boston, Mass., born in 1858, our subject was reared in the west, as his parents removed to Virginia City, Nev., when he was about a year old, and continued to make their home in that place for eighteen years. His education was completed in San Francisco, and in 1874 he received the first prize in a competitive test in penmanship. In 1878, during the mining excitement at Bodie, Cal., he went to that point, but soon returned to Virginia City, where he had been interested in mining enterprises for some time. For seven years he was connected with the Nevada National Guard, of which he was a lieutenant two years. Later he mined in San Bernardino county, Cal., and in the vicinity of Providence in the same county.

In 1882 Mr. Feeny came to Arizona and prospected in the very locality near Jerome, in which the United Verde mine has since been developed. He remained there for two years and superintended the construction of many of the buildings put up by the company which owns the mine just mentioned. In 1884 he went to the southern part of Arizona and with Judge Walker engaged in operating the Vekol mine. Subsequently he made a trip through San Bernardino county,



J. J. Gurchiner

Cal., and through Death valley to Eureka, Nev., where he leased and managed the Banner mines for eight months. Then for six months he lived in San Francisco, and in 1887 went to Bisbee and Tombstone, Ariz.; then accepting a position as mine carpenter at Georgetown, Cal., where he was located six months. During the ensuing two years he was associated with mining companies of Forest Hill, Placer county, same state, and in 1892 became superintendent of the G. A. R. group in the White Hills district of Mohave county, Ariz. Since that time he has personally mined and prospected near Chloride and Mineral Park, meeting with quite gratifying success.

Mr. Feeny has a wide acquaintance in mining circles and is considered a practical, progressive business man. In political ranks he is an ardent Democrat and makes a point of attending conventions of the party. He was a delegate to the territorial convention which assembled at Phoenix in 1900, and at the present time is secretary of the county central committee of Mohave county. Besides belonging to the Miners' Union he is affiliated with Kingman Lodge No. 468, Order of Elks, and is a member of the Kingman Comedy Club, for which his native talents have peculiarly fitted him. In connection with his public position of county recorder, he is ex-officio clerk of the board of supervisors of Mohave county.

In his domestic relations Mr. Feeny is especially fortunate. His marriage to Miss Mary Hackett, of San Diego, Cal., took place in 1896, and they are the parents of a promising little son, John P., Jr.

JOHN J. GARDINER.

The phenomenal prosperity of Phoenix is justly attributed to her exceptionally enterprising business men, for whom no project, seemingly, is too difficult, and who possess a public spirit which is rarely equaled. To one well acquainted with the characteristics of our citizens it appears that Phoenix is a cornucopia of wealth and progress, ever pressing forward to greater achievements, and foremost in the ranks is J. J. Gardiner, whom all honor and hold in genuine esteem.

A grandson of John and son of George Gardiner, he was born June 21, 1841, in Gloucester-

shire, England, of which locality his ancestors were residents for generations, their occupation being farming and stock-raising. The father lived to the ripe age of eighty-five, and his wife Mary, mother of our subject, departed this life in Phoenix in her eightieth year. She, too, was born and reared in Gloucestershire, the daughter of Isaac Thompson. Of her eight children three have passed to the better land, three are in England, and two in Arizona: J. J. and his sister, Mrs. Thomas, who resides near Phoenix.

Though his youth was spent upon the old farm, J. J. Gardiner learned the business of a millwright and machinist, being employed in a flour-mill at the age of eighteen. In 1862 he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and after a four weeks' voyage in the sailing vessel "John J. Boyd," arrived in the United States and located in Omaha, Neb. In partnership with Henry Clifford he bought some teams and for several years was engaged in freighting across the plains. His first trip was to Salt Lake City, whence he went to Montana and Nebraska. The Indians being very troublesome and a constant menace to travelers, they only went in large companies, and though some were not so fortunate, Mr. Gardiner never was seriously molested, and was financially prospered. In 1869 he went to Los Angeles, and in the following year came to Arizona, since which time, three momentous decades of territorial history, has been closely associated with its development. For twelve years he engaged in hauling supplies from Yuma to Tucson, Camp Grant and Prescott, as well as to different mining camps in the mountains. In this service he had five wagons, each provided with ten mules, and frequently as much as six tons were transported in a trip.

Prior to 1882 Mr. Gardiner had invested a large amount in Phoenix property, among them the machine and blacksmith shop at the corner of Adams and Second streets. This was carried on under his supervision and in 1886 the fine city water-works plant was inaugurated, he being made the president of the company. Large wells were made and a well-equipped plant was placed in running order. A stand-pipe one hundred feet high was built, a pressure of forty pounds was maintained, and perhaps no one improvement has done so great a service to the city as

this great undertaking, with which Mr. Gardiner was connected until 1890. About 1888 he organized the Phoenix Electric Light Company, of which he was the president until he sold out to the present management. The fine modern works were built under his direction on block 19. The first planing-mill in this place was built and operated by him for some time, and he also carried on the contract for the building known as the city hall, the Valley Bank building, and many other well known structures. In 1894 the largest flour-mill in this territory was built by him, and for six years he was at the head of the enterprise, then leasing it to the present manager. These mills, situated at the corner of Second and Adams streets, are 300x300 feet in dimensions (including warehouse); the latest roller-process is employed, and the mill has a capacity of one hundred and twenty barrels a day. Space is lacking in which to chronicle his many business enterprises, but a fair idea of his multifarious interests can be gained from the above. A finely improved farm which he owns, of one hundred and sixty acres, situated three miles from Phoenix, amply testifies to his genius as an agriculturist. In no wise a politician, and not an aspirant to public office, yet well posted on the issues of the day, he uses his ballot in favor of the Republican party.

In this city the marriage of Mr. Gardiner and Miss Laura B. Franklin occurred, and their two children are Charles and Mary. Mrs. Gardiner was born in Los Angeles and was educated in Mills College, Oakland, Cal. Her father, Samuel Franklin, was a pioneer farmer of California and now is engaged in mining near Prescott, Ariz.

GEORGE B. GAMBLE.

On New Year's day, 1901, George B. Gamble entered upon the duties of the office of treasurer of Graham county, to which he had been elected on the regular Democratic ticket in November, 1900. That he is well qualified to occupy this responsible position is shown by the fact of his own success in the business world and by the strict fidelity with which he always has met every obligation placed upon his shoulders. He has given his allegiance to the Democratic party since becoming a voter and is a valued worker in the ranks.

Our subject comes of a family noted for patriotism, and his father, Gen. James Gamble, was a hero of the war of 1812. He was one of the first white settlers in Polk county, Tenn., and was appointed military drill-master in his locality, being commissioned as a general after the war of 1812. Both he and his wife, Susan Bee-ler, died in Tennessee, and it is worthy of mention that Mrs. Gamble was one of the last widows of veterans of our second war with Great Britain who drew a pension therefor.

George B. Gamble was born in Benton, Polk county, Tenn., October 1, 1860, and in his youth had slight educational advantages. Nevertheless, being of a practical nature, he thoroughly learned the business of a machinist and at the age of seventeen came to the west. For six years he was employed in the Georgetown (N. M.) district, and set up the first engine in that locality. In 1883 he came to Graham county and was with the Arizona Copper Company for a period, then was in the employ of the Detroit Copper Company four years as engineer, later running a locomotive on their short line of railroad for eight years. At one time he had charge of the four and a half ton engine which was conveyed over mountains and plains eight hundred miles, drawn by oxen.

In 1889 Mr. Gamble visited the valley of the Gila and was so favorably impressed by it that he invested in one hundred and twenty acres of land, situated about half-way between Solomonville and Safford, on the main road. It was not until November, 1899, that he located upon this place, however, but since that date he has been actively engaged in its improvement, and today the farm is a very desirable piece of property. A handsome modern brick dwelling was built by the owner recently, and fences, shade trees and numerous other features contribute to the thrifty appearance of the place.

In 1881 Mr. Gamble married Miss Jesusita Cordoba, of New Mexico. They are the parents of three daughters and five sons. James A. and William E. are employed in the store at Clifton. Josie, Lena, George, Thomas, Anna and Edward, the younger ones, are at home.

In the Masonic order Mr. Gamble is a charter member of the blue lodge at Safford. He also is connected with the Spanish-American Alli-



J. J. Gray

ance, his membership being with the Clifton lodge. A patriotic citizen, he favors good schools and all institutions calculated to benefit the community and the country in general. He is deserving of great credit for the excellent personal record he has made in the journey of life, for he started out empty-handed and has been the architect of his own fortunes.

HENRY J. GRAY.

Henry J. Gray, who is eminently fitted by education and training for the responsible position of superintendent of the Tombstone Mill & Mining Company, was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va., and is a son of Henry J. and Annie Gray.

Mr. Gray was reared to habits of industry and thrift in his native state of Virginia, and after finishing his studies in the public schools of his locality attended the Norwood College, at Norwood, Va. Upon starting out in the world for himself he sought the larger possibilities of the west, and in Colorado engaged in surveying on the Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Upon taking up his residence in the crude but rapidly developing town of Tombstone in 1882, he was soon after employed as assayer by the Tombstone Mill & Mining Company, and remained in the position until 1894, at which time his former acceptable services resulted in his appointment to the position of manager of the company. At the time of the company's change of ownership he retained his responsible place, and is still connected with the concern as superintendent.

Independently Mr. Gray is interested in prospecting and mining in the Tombstone mountains. The Tough Mountain group, which are under the jurisdiction of the Tombstone Mill & Mining Company, consists of eighteen claims in the Tombstone mountains, which are wonderfully rich in gold and silver ore. Mr. Gray is particularly familiar with the enormous boom and subsequent decline in the fortunes of the city which rose as if by magic in the midst of one of the greatest mining localities in the world. He is fortunately beyond the misfortune of individual investors who have staked all and lost, and it is doubtful if any in the locality has a keener

knowledge of all sides of the mining business than has Mr. Gray.

GEORGE P. BULLARD.

The science of law in Phoenix has an able exponent in Mr. Bullard, who has lived in Arizona since 1886, and therefore claims a long standing familiarity with the conditions existing in this territory of wonderful promise and resource.

A native of Portland, Ore., Mr. Bullard was born April 14, 1868, and is a son of Lowell J. Bullard, who was born in Framingham, Mass. The paternal grandfather was a farmer in Massachusetts, and came from an old New England family. The Bullards were first represented in America by one of their number who emigrated from England in 1620, from whom sprang descendants who distinguished themselves in their various localities, and fought for their country's cause when duty or inclination called. Some of them served in the Revolutionary war. Lowell Bullard is a man of forceful character and distinguished attainments, who, in the early days, crossed the plains and lived for several years in San Francisco. Following a later inclination he removed to Panama, and is now a resident of Old Mexico. He is filling the position of director-general of the American Travelers' Insurance Company, and is president of the American Club of Mexico City.

On the maternal side also the connections are distinguished, the Purdy family being prominently identified with the early history of California, while later members were connected with historical and scientific research at home and in Egypt. Mrs. Bullard was formerly Virginia Purdy, a native of White Plains, N. Y. The paternal grandfather, ex-Governor Samuel Purdy of California, was born in New York, and went to California in 1849. His occupation at the time was that of a general merchant, and his affairs were conducted first in Sacramento, and later in San Francisco. He was elected lieutenant-governor for one term under Governor Bigler, and died in San Francisco in 1884, while serving as chairman of the city hall commission. Governor Purdy had an incorruptible nature, and made a courageous stand for right in the management of the affairs that came to him for approval. A water bill was introduced

which was a veiled attempt to appropriate the water front of San Francisco, and when the matter became a tie and was up to Governor Purdy, he refused a bribe of \$50,000 and voted it down. His son, Sparrow Purdy, went with Mr. Stone to Egypt, where he was called Purdy Pasha, and where he eventually died. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Europe. Mrs. Bullard died in Baltimore, Md., in 1889. She was the mother of two children, one son and one daughter, of whom George P. is the oldest.

Until his fourth year George P. Bullard lived in California, and after that lived in Massachusetts until twelve years of age. He subsequently spent some time in Chicago, Baltimore, Md., and New York, in all of which places he attended the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Framingham, Mass. In 1886 he sought the possibilities of the far west, and came to Yuma, Ariz., where his desire for legal training was fortunately obtainable under the able instruction of his uncle, Samuel Purdy, Jr. In 1889 he was admitted to the California bar, and at once began the establishment of a successful practice in San Francisco. In the meantime his mother had married C. D. Ralyea, and Mr. Bullard conducted his business affairs under his stepfather's name, and in partnership with C. H. King. In 1894 he located in Yuma for four months, and while there received an order from the courts to assume his father's name, and from then to the present time has lived under the name of Bullard. Upon removing to Phoenix, Mr. Bullard began to engage in a general practice of law, and has been most successful in his undertakings. Under District Attorney Williams he served as deputy for one year, and is the present city attorney of Phoenix, to which office he was elected in 1900.

In June of 1899 Mr. Bullard was united in marriage with Kate C. Fisk, born in Coloma, Eldorado county, Cal., and a daughter of Henry Brockway Fisk, a native of New York state. Henry Fisk went to California in 1849, and engaged in a general merchandise business in El Dorado county, where he eventually died. His wife, formerly Ellen E. Comer, is living in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Bullard is a Democrat, and in the fall of 1900 was nominated for district at-

torney. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and with the Woodmen of the World. He is variously interested in the most substantial enterprises of the town, and numbers among the responsibilities outside of the practice of his profession that of president of the Arizona Copper Gold Mining Company; secretary of the Arizona Lime Company, and a stockholder in the Elks' Building Association. Mr. Bullard has the fine and substantial traits of mind and character which so materially aid in the stability of growth in the city of his adoption, and which are supplemented by a genial temperament, the forerunner of popularity and success.

EDWARD M. DOE.

A large proportion of the work in Coconino county involving grave complications falls for legal adjustment into the capable hands of Mr. Doe. A member of the bar at Flagstaff, his reputation as a profound and erudite student of the law is by no means confined to the limits of his ambitious little town, but extends throughout and beyond the county, representing a large general practice, as well as arduous accomplishment along special lines.

The education and character-foundation of Mr. Doe were acquired in Iowa, whither his parents removed from Vermont in the early '50s. He was born in Cabot, Washington county, Vt., in 1850, studied in the public schools of Iowa City, and was graduated from the collegiate department of the Iowa State University in 1870, and from the law department of the same institution the following year. For several years afterward he engaged in a general practice in Iowa, removing thence to Fort Worth, Tex., where he remained a few years. In the spring of 1887 he came to Flagstaff, and conducted a law practice in partnership with W. G. Stewart, the firm name being Stewart & Doe. Of great benefit to Mr. Doe was this association with Mr. Stewart, who, for several years before his death was a prominent politician, and active in the separation of Coconino county from Yavapai county. As a result of this separation, Mr. Doe was appointed by Governor Irwin the first district attorney of the new county, and has since



Edw D. Tuttle

taken an active interest in local and territorial political matters, never departing from his allegiance to the best tenets of the Republican party.

The services of Mr. Doe are retained by the Saginaw Southern Railroad Company, the Saginaw Lumber Company, the Arizona Cattle Company, the J. M. Dennis Company and the Arizona Central Bank. Besides these, he attends to the work of numerous local firms, the whole constituting about all of the important legal business of the county. For many years he has acted as attorney for the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company. His practice carries him into all of the courts of the territory, and his close attention to his profession, and the universal satisfaction which has attended his efforts has resulted in a wide popularity and confidence, as well as large pecuniary returns. Fraternaly he is associated with the Elks.

EDWARD D. TUTTLE.

At the age of sixty-six years still an active business man of Safford, E. D. Tuttle is especially deserving of mention in a territorial record. Like his ancestors, he has ever been a patriotic citizen of this republic, and here it may be stated that his grandfathers, Tuttle and Taylor, were heroes of the Revolutionary war, that his father was a soldier of the war of 1812, while he himself served in the Civil war, and his son, Arthur L., enlisted in the Spanish-American war and served throughout that conflict, going to Cuba with Buckie O'Neill's Troop A, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment commonly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and commanded by Colonel Wood, now General Wood, governor-general of Cuba. Although he was only eighteen years old (being probably the youngest soldier in the regiment) he performed his duties as efficiently as any of his comrades. Captain O'Neill was killed while leading his men at the battle of San Juan Hill.

Born in Leroy, N. Y., November 19, 1834, Edward D. Tuttle is a son of Harvey and Lucy (Taylor) Tuttle, natives of Connecticut, and among the early settlers of western New York, where they took up their abode in 1816, purchasing their land from the proprietors of the Holland land purchase. Our subject spent the

first fifteen years of his life in New York and then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until February, 1852. That year witnessed his trip overland from St. Joseph, Mo., to the placer mines of California, and until the Civil war broke out he pursued his quest for mineral wealth. Enlisting as a private in the Fourth California Infantry, in August, 1861, he served until the close of the war, being mustered out at the Presidio, November 30, 1865. At Camp Sumner, September 21, 1861, he was promoted to the second lieutenantcy, and in November, 1862, at Benecia barracks, California, was made first lieutenant. While stationed at Fort Mohave, in 1864, he secured a leave of absence and served as a member of the first territorial legislature from the second district, having been elected at the first election called by proclamation of the first governor, John N. Goodwin, the legislature consisting of six members of the council and twelve members of the house.

After the close of the war Mr. Tuttle was employed as military storekeeper and quartermaster's agent in the regular army, being located at Yuma Depot, serving from 1866 to 1868. He then received the appointment of sutler at a cavalry post in northern Arizona, doing business there until February, 1869.

For two years he was freight agent for the Colorado Steam Navigation Company at Yuma. Next he removed to California and devoted his time and means to farming until 1875. He then worked as bookkeeper for a San Francisco firm until March, 1877, when he located a farm near the site of the present town of Safford. At that time there were not more than a half-dozen white families in the whole valley. For two years he conducted a mercantile business, but his energies have been chiefly given to the development of his farm. He now resides on his well-tilled and well-irrigated homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, just adjoining Safford on the north.

September 30, 1869, Mr. Tuttle and Marietta L. Robinson, of Summit, Wis., were married at Oakland, Cal. Their eldest daughter, Kate, was appointed postmaster at Safford August 21, 1897, and reappointed March 14, 1901; the office has been of the third class since January 1, 1901. The youngest daughter, Frances E., is a student

in the high school at San Jose, Cal., where the mother has kept house during the school year, the family owning a comfortable residence there. Lucy M. is a graduate of the San Jose graded schools. Mary R., a graduate of the California State Normal School, is now teaching in the public school of Safford. Edward W., who followed a two years' classical course at Stanford University, is now a student in the law school of Michigan State University. Arthur L., the boy-soldier of 1898, who was attending Arizona University at the time of his enlistment, is now employed as engineer in charge of the gas engines in the reduction works of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Company at Nacosari, Mexico.

Ever since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Tuttle has been one of its most loyal adherents. For four years after the formation of this county from Pima county he was clerk of the board of supervisors. For two years he also served as clerk of the district court, being the first to fill that office. As deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he served three years, he opened the first set of books for that department. As a justice of the peace for two terms, he assisted in preserving law and order. He is an active member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Safford, to which he donated the ground for the house of worship and assisted financially in the building.

COL. J. B. BREATHITT.

From the pioneer days of Kentucky to the present time the distinguished family to which Colonel Breathitt belongs has been prominently identified with its history and progress. Among the first settlers of Maryland, from England were the Breathitts, who later located in Virginia, and in that state Edward, the great-grandfather of Colonel Breathitt, was born. With his family he went to Kentucky, settling in Logan county.

His son, Gov. John Breathitt, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., and went with his father to Kentucky, becoming one of the leading members of the bar in his adopted state. His successes, particularly in land litigation cases, won for him the genuine admiration of the public, and from early manhood the prominent part which he took in political matters

brought him honors at the hands of his partisan friends. That he was personally popular is shown by the fact that he was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky at a time when the Whigs were in the ascendency, he being the only Democrat elected on the ticket. At the expiration of his four years' term as lieutenant-governor his name was proposed for the gubernatorial chair, and though the Whig majority in the state was about sixteen thousand, he was elected. After a service of nearly two years his death occurred, he being at that time in his forty-eighth year.

During President Jackson's administration the responsible position of United States minister at the court of St. James was proffered Governor Breathitt by the President, but he declined. The first legislature that convened after his election as governor was to choose a United States senator, and the joint ballot resulted in a Whig majority of sixteen. Each day for ninety days the assembly balloted on the question, but the dead-lock continued up to the time of the governor's death. He was held in high esteem, even by those of other political affiliations, wherever he was personally known. He belonged to no secret organization except the Masonic.

Cardwell Breathitt, father of the Colonel, was a native of the Blue Grass state, and upon arriving at man's estate he entered the legal profession. He was a resident and practitioner of Russellville, Logan county, Ky., until 1852, when he removed with his family to Arrow Rock, Mo. There he has made his home for nearly half a century, and is held in genuine regard by his large circle of acquaintances in that locality. His wife, Mary E., was a daughter of Philip Slaughter, a veteran of the war of 1812. A native of Kentucky, his daughter, Mrs. Breathitt, was born in Russellville. The Slaughters came from Culpeper county, Va., to Kentucky. While three of the sons and two of the daughters born to Cardwell Breathitt and wife are living, two have passed to the silent land, and the mother died some years ago in Missouri.

Col. J. B. Breathitt was born in Russellville, Ky., and was reared chiefly in Missouri. In 1862, while quite a boy, he enlisted in Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, C. S. A., being the youngest boy in his regiment. He was in the regiment commanded by Col. Bob

McCullough, and after serving in Missouri for a short time was ordered to the thickest of the fray, taking part in the severe battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs and all of the engagements in which his regiment bore a part in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, surrendering to the Federal forces at Columbus, Miss., in 1865, at the close of the war.

Returning home, the young man gave his attention to farming for several years, in the mean time devoting considerable leisure to the study of law under his father's instruction. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he commenced the practice in Arrow Rock, Mo., and in the following year was elected prosecuting attorney of Saline county, and for that reason settled at Marshall, the county-seat, where he remained. After the expiration of the time for which he was elected he resumed the regular practice of law at Marshall. He continued to rise in his profession, and also became a recognized factor in politics. In 1886 he was elected railroad commissioner of Missouri, in which capacity he served for six years, being chairman of the board during the last two years, and several times attending national conventions of railway commissions at Washington, D. C.

In January, 1893, Colonel Breathitt located in Kansas City, where he believed that a wider field of usefulness awaited him. In 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland as special agent of the land department of the interior, and was located in Arizona. Though his headquarters were in Tucson, his duties called him to all parts of the territory, and he continued in the office until June, 1897, when a change of administration led him to seek another line of enterprise. That autumn he organized the Pima Investment & Trading Company, of which he is the president and general manager. He deals in real estate, mines and cattle, and by his sagacity and good business judgment has won an enviable name in commercial circles.

Like his forefathers, the Colonel is a firm and enthusiastic Democrat, and has taken a leading part in local and general conventions of the party. In Missouri it was a common saying that he had a wider acquaintance than any other man in the state, and for a quarter of a century

he attended all of the state and national conventions of his party. In 1900 at the territorial convention at Phoenix he was unanimously elected national committeeman from Arizona and assisted the national committee in the campaign of that year. Fraternally he is a charter member of Lodge No. 385 of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HON. JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

One of the honored pioneers of Prescott and one of the longest established in business in this city, Mr. Campbell is known far and wide in Arizona. Time and again has he been called to public positions of trust and honor. His Democratic friends elected him to represent Arizona as a delegate to Congress in 1878, and besides taking part in the deliberations of that assemblage in the winters of 1879-80 and 1880-81, he served in the extra sessions of 1879. Though there were three other candidates in the field, he was elected by a plurality of five hundred and eighty votes, which was a good majority for that period and under the existing conditions. He won the sincere approbation of his constituents. Twice he was elected from Yavapai county to the territorial council of Arizona, and then declined further nomination, though certain of subsequent election. For several years he held the office of county supervisor and was chairman of the board three years. In each and all of these varied positions he worked in behalf of the people of his community and territory.

On both sides of his family Mr. Campbell is of old Scottish stock. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Campbell, was a native of Campbellton, Argyle, Scotland, and his maternal grandfather was James Hunter, a farmer near Stirling, Scotland. The parents of our subject were Robert and Agnes (Hunter) Campbell, natives respectively of Glasgow and Stirling, Scotland, and both, like their ancestors, were stanch Presbyterians. The father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, carried on that business in Glasgow until 1841, when he came to the United States. For some time he dwelt in New York City and Jersey City, but died in the greater metropolis, where he had been long employed at his usual avocation. Only two of his ten children are now

living, and three of his sons, James, Archibald and William, were heroes of the Civil war, belonging to a New York regiment.

The birth of J. G. Campbell took place in Glasgow, Scotland, June 27, 1827. He accompanied his father to America in 1841, the rest of the family coming three years later, after a home had been made ready for them. The ship "Washington," on which the youth sailed across the Atlantic was sixty-one days upon the briny deep. He proceeded to Detroit, Mich., where he was apprenticed to the baker's and confectioner's trade, and evenings were passed by him in schools, for he felt the need of a better education. At the end of three years he returned to New York City, where he was employed at his trade for a similar period.

In 1849 Mr. Campbell started for the gold fields of California, going to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and crossing that country in a northwesterly direction. He arrived at the Colorado river in July, crossing it near the present town of Yuma, and thence proceeding to San Francisco. For two years he engaged in mining on the Yuba river, and then carried on a ranch and cattle business in the Shasta valley, Siskiyou county, Cal., until 1854. The next three years were spent in Deadwood, Cal., where he was occupied in merchandising. In 1857 he went to Chili, South America, and for two years operated a general store, but the revolution of 1859 led to his return to San Francisco. The same year witnessed his arrival in Los Angeles, where he kept the old Lafayette hotel until 1861. He next went to San Francisco, and in the spring of 1863 came overland to the El Dorado cañon. Making a raft, he made his way down the Colorado river to La Paz, Ariz., where he embarked in general merchandising, obtaining supplies from Los Angeles.

In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Campbell came to Prescott, and during the thirty-one years which followed conducted a general store, which he sold in 1895. In the meantime he also was interested in the cattle business, embarking in that line in 1868 and keeping large herds, his ranch being in the Chino valley. In this enterprise he was associated with two men, the firm name being Campbell, Buffun & Baker at first, and later, Campbell & Baker. Their brand was

composed of the figures seven and six connected, the first stroke of the six being joined to the last downward line of the seven. This was the largest cattle firm in the territory for a great many years, as, indeed, the partners owned twice as many cattle as did any other firm. The dry seasons and adverse circumstances, however, played havoc with their immense herds, and it is estimated that they lost not less than ten thousand animals in four years. After struggling against the tide in vain, decade after decade, Mr. Campbell left the business. Of late years he has been the proprietor of the Depot House, a well-managed and prosperous hotel. He built the structure and has given his personal attention to every detail of the business, thus insuring comfort and satisfaction to his guests.

While in Washington, D. C., Mr. Campbell made the acquaintance of and married Miss Marguerite Malézieux, who is a native of Paris, France, and whose father held an office in the United States treasury department in Washington. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, three of whom are living, viz.: Louise, Frank Robert and Lillie Belle.

JOSEPH FISH.

Joseph Fish, of Holbrook, was born at Twelve Mile Grove, Will county, Ill., June 27, 1840, being a son of Horace and Hannah (Leavitt) Fish, natives of Canada. The grandfather, Joseph Fish, was a native of New Hampshire and a son of Nathan Fish, whose birth occurred in Massachusetts. The Fish family descends from English ancestry, but has long been identified with American history, and one of the name served under Churchill in King Philip's war. Several members of his grandmother's family served in the colonial army during the Revolution and fought under Morgan as sharpshooters, assisting in the capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

The boyhood days of Horace Fish were spent in Canada, where his father resided from early manhood until death. However, he himself sought a more favorable location, and about 1837 came to the states, settling in Will county, Ill., with his family. In 1846 he left Illinois and the next year settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, but in 1850 went to Utah, having previously be-



WILLIAM M. MUNDS.

come a member of the Mormon Church. He died in southern Utah in 1870, and his wife passed away six years later. They were the parents of six children, all of whom survive, the youngest being fifty-three years of age at this writing.

In the village of Parowan, Iron county, Utah, the subject of this sketch received a limited education. March 22, 1859, he married Mary Campbell Steele, daughter of John and Catharine (Campbell) Steele, of southern Utah. From Scotland, their native land, Mr. and Mrs. Steele came to America about 1845. At that time their daughter, Mary C., who was born in Belfast, Ireland, was five years old. She died in December, 1874, leaving four daughters and two sons, all of whom survive. The second marriage of Mr. Fish took place May 1, 1876, and united him with Adelaide, daughter of Jesse N. Smith, who is president of the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution and in the Mormon Church acts as president of the Snowflake Stake. By his second marriage Mr. Fish has three sons.

During his residence in Utah Mr. Fish was engaged in farming and the mercantile business. From 1865 to 1871, during the Indian campaigns, he was a member of the Utah Militia, Tenth Iron County Regiment, commanded by Col. W. H. Dame, and at first held commission as lieutenant, later being promoted to the rank of major and aide-de-camp to the colonel. While in the service he took part in several Indian campaigns and engaged in a few skirmishes. He was admitted to the bar in Utah. For a few years he served as justice of the peace, for one term was treasurer of Iron county and for two terms served as county clerk of the same county. Politically he is a Republican.

In January, 1879, Mr. Fish settled at Snowflake, Ariz. During the greater part of the year 1880 he had charge of the commissary department for the contractor in building the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad through the western part of New Mexico and eastern Arizona. In 1881 he became connected with the Arizona Mercantile Institution, which has claimed most of his time since, with the exception of three years spent on the Gila at Safford, in Graham county, where he engaged in the mercantile business and for a time had charge of a grist mill. During his

residence in Safford he was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of the house of the eighteenth legislature, and while in that body served as chairman of the committee on irrigation and a member of the judiciary and ways and means committees.

It is said of Mr. Fish by those who know him well that he has qualities which adapt him peculiarly for the work of a historian. He occupied the position of stake recorder or historian for the Eastern Arizona Stake for several years. In 1896 he began the collection of data for an historical work on Arizona, and has now about completed his researches. When published, the work will be one of standard merit and a recognized authority in its line, and especially concerning the early colonization of the county and Indian wars. He has what is probably the only collection of photographs of all the governors of Arizona and the compilers of this work are indebted to him for the use of the same, for which they desire to express appreciation.

WILLIAM M. MUNDS.

A typical, hardy dweller of the western plains, a successful miner, large cattle raiser, one of the early and forceful pioneers and developers of Jerome, and a breezy, large-hearted product of the crude and resourceful west, Mr. Munds has been associated with Arizona and Yavapai county since 1876. Of southern birth, he was born in Kentucky in 1836, his parents being James and Mary (Williams) Munds. When but a baby in arms his industrious parents moved their family to Missouri, on the Iowa line, where William M. was trained to the life of a farmer and educated in the public schools of his county. When fourteen years of age an opportunity to see the country lying to the west presented itself, and he accompanied an expedition of emigrants to California, going thence by way of wagons and ox-teams, the journey consuming several weeks.

Arriving on the Pacific coast, Mr. Munds engaged in placer mining in Eldorado county for six years, spending in all seven years in different parts of the state. In 1857 he ventured upon another means of livelihood afforded by the peculiar adaptability of the state of Oregon, and began the raising of stock in connection with

mining and prospecting. Still more extensive stock-raising was undertaken after removing to Arizona in 1876, and two years later he settled in the Verde valley, where, in time, he became the possessor of three large ranches and of several thousand head of cattle. In the meantime, in 1892, he had moved into Jerome, and in connection with his ranches carried on a meat market with decided success for about six years. From the first his interest in Jerome was pronounced, and his faith in the future of the city was emphatically and practically demonstrated. When the incorporation of the city was contemplated he lent the weight of his influence and gave a helping hand, and insisted upon the incorporation, in spite of opposing factions and bitter hindrances. As a consequence the charter was secured, and the disinterested efforts of Mr. Munds were rewarded by his appointment as first mayor of the town. His administration was well received, and his sincerity and loyalty to the common good was never doubted for an instant.

At present enjoying a well-earned respite from active business life, Mr. Munds devotes his time to the management of his real estate and to numerous personal affairs. Out of the various real estate holdings which he has at times owned he still retains the Tovrea building and several building lots. He also owns interests in mining near Jerome, and in the Verde and Cherry districts. In local politics he has been prominent, and invariably supports the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is a member of the Verde Lodge No. 14, also of the Flagstaff chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Munds has been twice married. The first Mrs. Munds, who was formerly Sarah Jane Cox, left five children, of whom two survive: Melvina, the wife of Dr. Carrier; and J. L. Munds, sheriff of Yavapai county. The present Mrs. Munds was Ann La Tourette, a daughter of John La Tourette, now a resident of Phoenix. There are no children of this union. Mrs. Munds came to Arizona with her parents in 1876.

VERNON L. CLARK.

Since establishing his home in Phoenix Mr. Clark has become one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Maricopa county, and is

now serving as chairman of the county central committee. His large acquaintance and unbounded popularity gives him an influential following, while his shrewd judgment of men and affairs make his counsel of value in all important movements. In business circles he also takes a foremost rank, and his success is all the more notable from the fact that it has been secured by his own judicious management.

Mr. Clark was born near Stanton, Ky., September 29, 1861, and is the second in order of birth in a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, but is the only one living in Arizona. His great-grandfather, James Clark, came to this country from Ireland and settled in Maryland, where his death occurred. The grandfather, William Clark, was born in that state, and at an early day removed to Clark county, Ky., becoming one of its pioneer farmers. Dr. John T. Clark, our subject's father, was a native of Clark county, Ky., where he engaged in the practice of medicine throughout life, being a graduate of the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in an independent company of volunteers raised for the Mexican war, and served under Gen. John S. Williams. He was a member of the state legislature of Kentucky in 1864-5, and was one of the most prominent and influential men of his community. In religious belief he was a Cumberland Presbyterian. He died in 1888, but his wife is still a resident of Kentucky. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent. She bore the maiden name of Jincy Stewart, and was born in Powell county, Ky., as was also her father, Madison Stewart, who was a farmer by occupation. He married a Miss Daniel, whose mother was Annie Scholl, of Virginia, a niece of Daniel Boone. His father had removed to Kentucky with that pioneer and Indian fighter.

At the age of two years Vernon L. Clark accompanied his parents on their removal to Pilot View, Clark county, Ky., where he grew to manhood, his education being obtained in the district schools. In 1882 he entered the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad as clerk, and two years later became bookkeeper for Mason & Hoge, railroad contractors, at work in Kentucky. Later he was at their headquarters in Frankfort, that state, and served as auditor

of the Kentucky Midland Railroad, which they built. From 1891 until 1896 he was secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Investment & Building Association of Frankfort.

Resigning in the latter year Mr. Clark came to Phoenix, Ariz., as a railroad contractor, grading sidings and raising the grades on the Southern Pacific Railroad for one year. He then assisted in organizing the Lawrence & Clark Vehicle Company, of which Mr. Lawrence is president and our subject secretary and treasurer. They represent the Columbus Buggy Company; Durant & Dart, of Flint, Mich.; and Babcock, of Watertown, N. Y.; and carry on business at Nos. 26 to 32 West Adams street, where they have the largest carriage repository in Arizona, it being 50x138 feet in dimensions. Mr. Clark was also one of the organizers of the Alhambra Brick Company, which has a capital stock of \$50,000, and of which he is president. They manufacture building brick and have a fine modern plant three miles northwest of Phoenix, which is operated by steam power and has a capacity of thirty-six thousand five hundred brick per day.

In Clark county, Ky., Mr. Clark married Miss Kate Strode, who was born there and died in that state. In religious belief he is a Cumberland Presbyterian, but there being no church of that denomination in Phoenix he attends the Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as vestryman. He was made a Mason in W. H. Cunningham Lodge No. 572, in Kentucky, with which he still holds membership, and was later raised to the degrees of Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar at Frankfort, but is now a member of the chapter and commandery at Phoenix, and also belongs to El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of Maricopa Club, is also a member and director of the Board of Trade, and a director of the Phoenix Library Association. While a resident of Frankfort, Ky., he served as city treasurer one term, and since coming to Phoenix has taken a prominent part in political affairs, serving as chairman of the county Democratic central committee and of the county executive committee, and also as a member of the territorial committees. He is a man whose genial temperament, sound judgment and well-proved integrity have brought

him the esteem and friendship of a host of acquaintances far and near.

HON. O. L. GEER.

The little town of Martinez owes much of its growth and present standing to the untiring efforts of one of its most prominent citizens, O. L. Geer. While ostensibly a mining man, and devoting the greater part of his time to wresting from mother earth her stores of treasure, he is practically interested in most of the paying enterprises of the town, although he has been here only about two years. As manager of the Martinez Mercantile Company, in which organization he owns most of the stock, he has built an extensive trade with the surrounding camps, and receives a large patronage from the residents of the village. In addition, he conducts a hotel and livery and has a large-sized corral. The hostelry is conducted along the most approved lines, and the guests who patronize it are sure of fair treatment, clean rooms and a well-set table.

Mr. Geer was born in Lafayette county, Ky., in 1847, and his boyhood days were passed in Kentucky and Texas. When twenty-two years of age, in 1869, he started for the west and located in Arizona, which he has since regarded as his permanent home. However, much of his time for ten years was spent in New York, but, owing to failing health, he eventually returned to his old haunts in Arizona, having that fondness for the territory which comes to almost all who once linger within its bounds. From the first he was interested in mining and prospecting, and at the present time has claims in Maricopa and Yuma counties, which promise large returns from development. It is needless to say that in this healthful climate, and under the exhilarating influence of business success, his temporarily shattered health has regained its normal condition. Added to the many other responsibilities of his life, is the position of general manager of the Arizona Development Company of Philadelphia, a corporation capitalized at \$1,000,000.

The principles of the Democratic party have a staunch supporter in Mr. Geer. In November, 1900, he was elected to the legislature from

Yavapai county, and is now filling the office with the same credit to himself characteristic of all his work. At New Orleans he was made a Mason and now stands high in that fraternity. In 1887 he married Miss Annabella M. Marsalles, who was born in New Orleans, and they now have a pleasant home in Martinez, where the numerous friends of the family delight to congregate.

BENJAMIN F. McFALL.

Benjamin F. McFall, horticulturist, and present recorder of Maricopa county, was born November 20, 1858, in Gentry county, Mo., and is a son of John and Martha (Sylvia) McFall, natives respectively of Kentucky and Missouri. The ancestry of the McFall family is Scotch-Irish. John McFall was a prominent man in the localities in which he resided, and while living in Missouri exerted a wide influence in the affairs of the community. The town of McFall, Mo., was named after him, in recognition of his services as a citizen, and of his character as a man. He died in Maricopa county, Ariz., in 1892, having removed to the far west in 1886. His wife is at present residing near Phoenix, and is in her seventy-fifth year.

Until his eighteenth year B. F. McFall was surrounded by the influences that mold the character of the average farm-reared boy. Aside from the advantages of the public schools, he attended the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Mo., for two years, and at times during the early years had opportunity to acquire considerable business experience. Upon starting out to earn his own livelihood, Mr. McFall was for two years a clerk in the Albany Bank, at Albany, Mo., and subsequently engaged in a mercantile business at McFall, Mo., for about three years. In the hope of regaining his somewhat impaired health he went to Arizona in 1885, and, having derived satisfactory results from the change, decided to make the fertile Salt River valley a permanent abiding place.

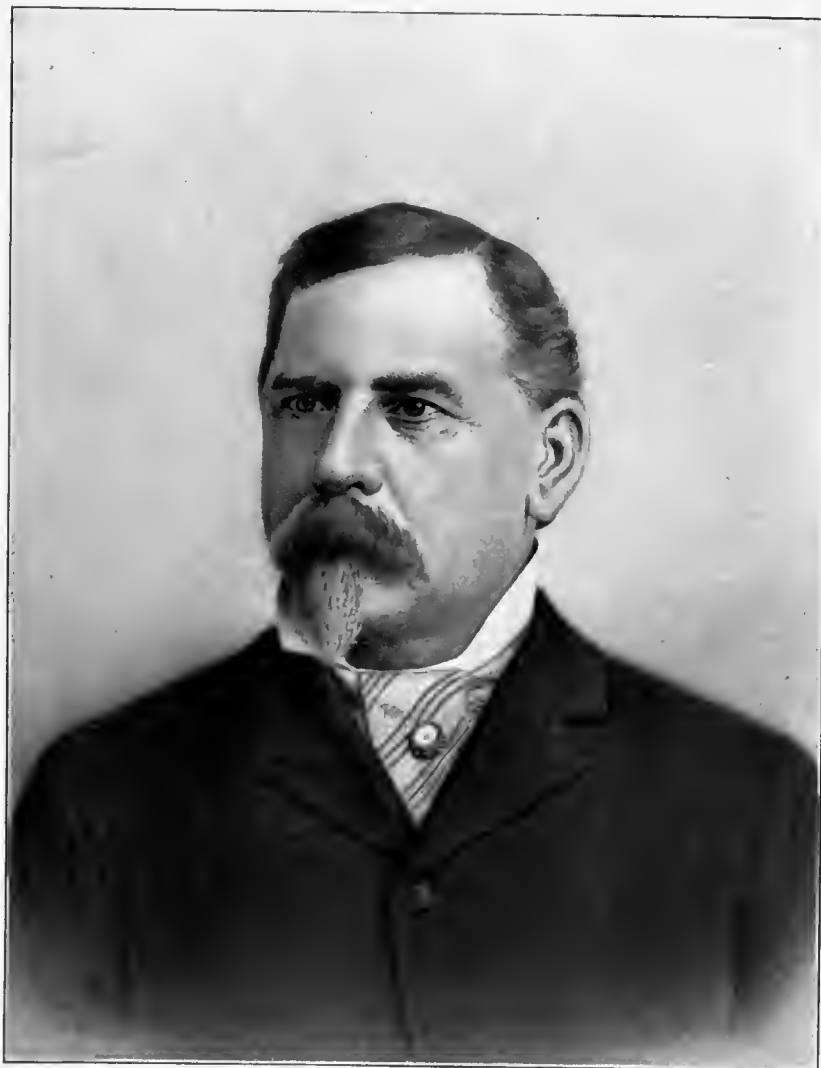
For a time, in Phoenix, Mr. McFall was interested in clerical work, but later settled upon his ranch in Maricopa county, six miles north-east of Phoenix. The property is largely devoted to the culture of oranges, to the study of

which the successful owner has given much time and attention, and close scientific investigation. Aside from the affairs of his farm Mr. McFall is variously interested in the general happenings of his adopted locality, and has received substantial recognition of his ability to serve the public. In November of 1900 he was elected recorder of Maricopa county, as the candidate of the Democratic party, for a term of two years, and he has also served on the school board of his district as a trustee. He has always been a staunch Democrat. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order.

The marriage of Mr. McFall and Nannie Herman, who was a native of Iowa, occurred at Albany, Mo., in 1881, where her father, William Herman, was residing. Of this union there are three children, Nellie, Herman, and Rick. Mr. and Mrs. McFall are members and active workers in the Baptist Church at Phoenix, of which he was formerly a deacon.

JUDGE L. C. HERR.

Judge L. C. Herr has been identified with the changeful fortunes of Arizona since 1888. At first influenced hither by the widespread belief in the opportunities for mining, he became interested in prospecting in the Big Cottonwood mountains, and in time so far realized his expectations as to become the owner of such valuable properties as the Mohawk mines and the Dewey. After locating in Florence his general ability received ready recognition, and in addition to the various responsibilities assumed by him was the probate judgeship, to which he was elected in 1896. So satisfactory were his services in this connection, and so aptly and tactfully were the issues brought before him adjusted, that his re-election followed in 1898, and again in 1900. As a staunch and uncompromising member of the Democratic party which placed him in office, he is a force in a community which recognizes a correct interpretation of the laws, and which values and needs such citizenship as is furnished by the life and efforts of the probate judge of Pinal county. Undoubtedly a large share of his success is due to the kinship which exists between the locality and himself, for his faith in the future of the town of Florence is at



Henry Costello

all times apparent, and substantiated by his ownership of a home here and other property as well.

A native of Dauphin county, Pa., Judge Herr was born in 1848, and was educated in Illinois and Ohio. His first independent venture was as a salesman for an eastern firm, his route comprising Illinois, Ohio, and Kansas, from which occupation he came to the broader possibilities of Arizona. In Florence he has been conspicuous for his long maintained and practical interest in education, and has done much to bring about the present excellent system of instruction. He is now superintendent of public instruction. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in 1872 to Nancy Stanfield, of Spring Valley, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Guy and Beulah.

HENRY ARBUCKLE.

This veteran railroad man of Clifton is and has been for many years one of the most trusted and highly respected employes of the celebrated Arizona Copper Company. He has just reason to be proud of the admirable record which he has made, and we are pleased to present to his numerous friends in Graham county and elsewhere the following facts in regard to himself and his chosen field of usefulness.

The fine souvenir edition of the "Arizona Bulletin," published at Solomonville, the county seat of Graham county, in January, 1900, contained a concise account of the mining enterprises of the Arizona Copper Company. After relating the great difficulties under which the pioneer company labored here, when "copper was shipped by bull teams to La Junta, 600 miles away, the nearest railroad station," the journal further said: "In those days the Apaches were very bold, occasionally dashing into the outskirts of the town and capturing freighting outfits. Like wise generals, the Leszynskys" (then owners of the celebrated Longfellow mine and other mining property here) "recognized the supreme importance of a safe line of communication between the mines and the works. They accordingly hauled in steel rails and a small locomotive and built Arizona's first

mining railroad (a 20-inch gauge), the rails being laid from Clifton to Longfellow, a distance of over four miles. Henry Arbuckle set up this little locomotive, the first one in Arizona, and was its engineer and has been with the 'Baby Gauge' ever since."

The small engine mentioned weighed only four and a half tons, and was the first one ever made for a twenty-inch track. Small as it was, it was no slight undertaking to transport it by ox teams 600 miles. When it arrived here Mr. Arbuckle was placed in charge of it and for more than two years was engineer of the same, then being transferred to larger ones, and to-day, running on the same narrow-gauge track engines of nineteen and one-half tons are being used. For twenty-one years he has traversed the eight-mile track between Clifton and the mines, and during the early period of his experience always had his rifle at hand, as the Indians frequently attacked him on the engine. On one occasion the speed of his engine and his own cool and daring character saved his life, and on the day following it was his sad task to bring into town the bodies of five white men who had been killed by the bloodthirsty foe.

During the long and steady service of Mr. Arbuckle he has never had any serious misfortune or casualty laid to his charge, and he is noted for his great care and fidelity to his duties. The distance of his present run, four miles and two hundred feet, is from Clifton to the "Longfellow incline"—a remarkable piece of railroading. Several curves have a 42-degree reversion on a 40-degree slant, and for the quarter of a mile before reaching the "incline" the grade is 303 feet to the mile. To those acquainted with the difficulties of this railroad up the cañon, the fact that our subject has so many thousands of times with his engine climbed and descended the slopes without accident is a matter of wonder as well as of admiration.

From boyhood Mr. Arbuckle has devoted his entire attention to railroading, and like most successful men, knows the one business thoroughly, and that one alone. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., born in 1836, and spent the first fourteen years of his life in the "Smoky City," receiving a public school education. Until 1850 he resided in the east, and then went to Cali-

ifornia, but Arizona has long had greater charms for him, he having been a resident of this territory since 1876. As a citizen he upholds all measures which make for the good of his community, and in national elections votes the Republican ticket.

J. H. THOMPSON.

The record of Mr. Thompson as sheriff of Gila county is not excelled by any one in the territory who has held a similar position. At first initiated into the responsibility by filling the unexpired term of Sheriff Glen Reynolds, who was killed by Indian Kid, he was, at the end of the seven months, regularly elected to the office, serving for three successive terms, during 1890-2-4, and was again elected November 6, 1900. His discharge of the duties of the office has met with general approval, and he is commended for the tact, discretion and impartiality which have characterized his disposition of difficult and aggravating situations.

Mr. Thompson's early remembrances are associated with his boyhood days in Texas, where he was born December 19, 1861, a son of W. G. and Ellen (Williams) Thompson, natives of Tennessee. The father was prominent in the early history of Texas, having settled there in 1836, and he was a veteran of the Mexican war. His useful and industrious life terminated in November, 1870. His wife is still living, and has for some time made her home in Globe. When nineteen years of age J. H. Thompson started out to face the serious and responsible side of life, and settled in the north end of Gila county in the Tonto basin, where he became interested in the cattle business. In search of more congenial and remunerative occupation he settled in Globe in 1889, having sold his stock and land in the Gila valley, and for six or seven months worked in the mines in the vicinity of Globe. The following June he assumed control of the office of sheriff, and has since been prominently before the eyes of the public. Exception may be made of his trip to the Klondike, which was undertaken in the interval of his respite from the cares of office between 1894 and 1900. At the present time he is still extensively engaged in mining and stock raising, and owns a herd of

cattle on Cañon creek. He owns large interests in prospects, and has thirty-five claims in one bunch in the Pioneer mining district. In Globe he has built a comfortable residence, and has two houses on the half block of ground which he owns.

January 1, 1887, Mr. Thompson married Carrie L. Nash, who was born near Cincinnati, Greene county, Ind. Of this union there are two living children, Louis and Ellen. Three sons are deceased. In politics Mr. Thompson is affiliated with the Democratic party, and is emphatically in favor of the principles and issues of that organization. Fraternaly he is associated with the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the United Moderns, and the Elks, in Globe. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

JOHN B. JONES.

As a stranger among unaccustomed surroundings, and with little to depend on save his own perseverance and determination to succeed, Mr. Jones came to Arizona in 1892, and has, step by step, forged his way to the front in the face of discouragements and obstacles, and is now one of the successful citizens of Williams. He was born in Orange county, N. C., in 1862, and was reared and educated in Chatham county, whither his parents had in the mean time removed. It was not until 1892 that he left the surroundings of his youth and came to Coconino county, Ariz., a contrast indeed from the peaceful agricultural life of an old and settled country.

In Arizona Mr. Jones started a mercantile business at Challander, Coconino county, and after four years went to Flagstaff, where he remained for a year. He later had a store at Enterprise, and a saw-mill, which he successfully conducted until 1897, when he located in Williams. Here he has a well-managed general merchandise store, stocked with the things most in demand in a town located in the midst of a splendid timber and grazing country, and sheltering inhabitants from all parts of the United States and Europe. Added to a keen financial ability, the enterprising storekeeper is affable in manner and sincerely desirous of pleasing, all of which adds to his popularity and draws cus-

tomers. He is extensively interested in mining in the Grand cañon, and has some good prospects, and also owns eighteen lots in the city of Williams. He has done much to further the interests of the city, and spares neither time nor expense when the well-being of the citizens is the question for consideration.

In national politics Mr. Jones is an uncompromising Democrat. Besides several other local offices held in the past, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Coconino county in November of 1898, serving for two years. In 1900 he was appointed assessor of Coconino county, and is now serving in that office. In fraternal circles he is very prominent, and is affiliated with the Masons and Elks at Flagstaff, and with the Woodmen and Red Men at Williams, of which latter organization he is treasurer. Mr. Jones was married in Boston, Mass., August 20, 1896, to Maud M. Jordan, a native of Maine. They have one child, H. Leon, aged four years.

FRANK E. MURPHY.

Few of the residents of Tucson are as familiar with the vast mining interests scattered throughout the territory of Arizona as is Mr. Murphy, sheriff of Pima county, nor have any watched and assisted in the development of the mining resources with a greater amount of enthusiasm or keener interest in the ultimate results. While acquiring a general and far-reaching knowledge of the various treasures which enterprise has brought to the surface in enormous quantities, he has made a special study of conditions as they exist in Pima and Pinal counties.

The Murphy family have made their home in America for many years. The paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, and when a young boy migrated with his parents to Kentucky, subsequently settling in Lewis county, Mo. The maternal grandfather was born in Virginia. Frank E. Murphy was born in Lewis county, Mo., April 9, 1861, and is a son of James L. and Harriett (Hardin) Murphy, natives of Kentucky. James Murphy was a farmer and stock man, and died when his son Frank was but thirteen years of age. Mrs. Murphy, who is now living in Sacramento, Cal., is a daughter of Thomas Hardin,

of Kentucky, and is a relative of the noted lawyer Benjamin Hardin, of Kentucky, who died in Lewis county, of which he was one of the earliest settlers.

Frank E. Murphy is the oldest living son in a family of six children, of whom one son is deceased. Until his thirteenth year he lived in Lewis county, at which time the family removed to Sacramento, Cal., where they engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here he continued his studies in the public schools, and in 1882 started out in the world to seek his fortune. Arriving in Tucson he engaged for a time in the cattle business, and in 1884 became interested in mining, principally in Pima and Maricopa counties. Under pressure of all the duties and responsibilities which have since come his way Mr. Murphy has still retained an interest in mining, and is an ardent advocate of the manifold advantages to be derived from a residence in this promising country.

In 1900 Mr. Murphy was nominated for sheriff of Pima county on the Democratic ticket, and was elected by a majority of two hundred and fifty votes. His term of office as sheriff extends from January 1, 1901, until January 1, 1903. He has ever been interested in the political undertakings of his party and is one of the representative citizens of Tucson, being enterprising, progressive, and public-spirited.

PHILEMON C. MERRILL.

The county assessor of Graham county was born in Bear Lake county, Idaho, and is a son of P. C. and Lucinda (Brown) Merrill, who have, during a large part of their lives, been engaged in farming. At the age of ten years he came to Arizona with his parents, settling at St. David, Cochise county, where they lived for about ten years, and then came to the Gila valley and Pima.

Until about three years ago Mr. Merrill was engaged in farming, and was a successful tiller of the soil, and an enterprising citizen of his locality. In 1897 and 1898 he served as deputy county assessor under Sheriff Birchfield. January 1, 1900, he was appointed county assessor by the board of supervisors, and in November of 1900 was regularly elected to that office on

the Democratic ticket for a term of two years. During his residence here he has been interested in all of the leading political undertakings, and was justice of the peace for two terms. In connection with his official responsibility he is variously interested in the enterprises which are rendered possible by the large resources of the locality, and, situated in the heart of a great agricultural and wheat district, he has availed himself of this opportunity and has a farm of fifty acres one mile from Pima. The property serves as a relaxation to its owner from the cares of city life, although it is leased by tenants. Mr. Merrill also owns a house and lot in town, and several paying and promising mining claims in the Montezuma district. He also owns interests in the Bryce Irrigation & Canal Company, and is interested in the best way of overcoming the greatest shortcoming of the county, that of water limitations.

The union of Mr. Merrill and Pearl Weech, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah Weech, occurred October 16, 1898, and of this union there is one child, Paul, born November 16, 1899. Mr. Merrill and wife are members of the Mormon Church, and Mr. Merrill has held office in the Mutual Aid Association.

GEORGE W. COOL, D. D. S.

It is an undisputed fact that of all the professions which spring into being at the call of civilization in different parts of the world, that of dental surgery, one of the most necessary and important, is really the least understood and appreciated. Nor is this deficiency of understanding confined to comparatively new countries, for China, of almost forgotten antiquity, regards the care and treatment of the teeth as secondary in importance. Physicians have abounded from time immemorial, and have been an integral and sometimes predominating force in the social, religious, political and material world of even conditions of savagery. The great mass of people require and know of doctors, but it is invariably the educated, orderly, and refined clement who recognize the part which dentists play in the maintaining of health and general well-being. It has therefore been the happy fate of many dentists of ability to be recognized

as valuable adjuncts at foreign courts, where they have held undisputed sway in the line of their own choosing, and with necessarily limited competition. Numerous instances may be cited of Americans, than whom there are no more skilled dentists in the world, who have been royally received by the dignitaries of other governments, and have held their own because of their mastery of molar afflictions but vaguely understood, and heretofore unvanquished. Dr. Cool has been thus favored for a considerable part of his professional career, and in this connection has been within the shadow of the governing powers of Central America, and an interested witness of the internal strife which is the unhappy and inevitable portion of that people. Armed with a diploma of dentistry from the University of California in 1884, and with a postgraduate diploma from Haskell's College of Dentistry in Chicago, he further studied at the national university at Costa Rica, Central America, and was subsequently for five years state dentist for the five republics. During this time he was special dentist for the presidents of the five republics, the ill-fated Rufino Barrios being then in power, who afterward was treacherously assassinated. During the presidency of Emanuel Barillas, the doctor was president of the board of dental examiners of Costa Rica. During the revolution, when Barillas went out of power, Dr. Cool was obliged to leave the country, and take up his residence in San Francisco. For most of the positions which he creditably sustained in Central America he was indebted to the friendly interests of Barillas, president of Guatemala, and during whose reign he accumulated a large fortune in a comparatively short time. The experience gained was by no means secondary, the knowledge of the language alone, which is a high grade of Spanish, and which himself and family mastered perfectly, more than compensated for many of the inconveniences which they were obliged to undergo.

The childhood of Dr. Cool was spent in Victoria, British Columbia, where he was born in 1865, a son of G. W. and Virginia (Pleasants) Cool, natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky. The elder Cool was among the wealth seekers who went to California in the days of



Wm Brewsteridge

gold in 1849, and there his son was reared to manhood and received the education which so ably fitted him for the responsibilities of after life. After his return from Central America Dr. Cool associated himself in 1892 with his brother, Dr. Russell H. Cool, of San Francisco, with whom he remained for fifteen months. He then came to Arizona, and lived at Tombstone and Bisbee for a couple of years, locating permanently in Safford in 1900. Here he has a fine practice, and is enthusiastic over the town, its people, and the general prospects.

In 1885 Dr. Cool married Mabel Schuller, a daughter of Andrew Schuller. Of this union there are three children: Bessie, who is fifteen years of age; Barillas, who is ten; and Ivah, nine years old. Dr. Cool is fraternally identified with the Masons at Guatemala, and belongs to the Central America blue lodge. Professionally he is associated with the California State Dental Society, with the Pacific Coast Dental Congress, and is ex-president of the Oakland Dental Club, of Oakland, Cal. In 1901 Governor Murphy appointed him a member of the Territorial Board of Registration in Dentistry.

WILLIAM MILTON BREAKENRIDGE.

Since the Centennial year the subject of this article has been prominent in Arizona, and as under-sheriff and deputy United States marshal has been an important factor in the maintenance of law and order. Brave and fearless and uncompromising in the performance of his duties, he justly earned the high respect in which he is held by the general public, and his name will go down in the history of this territory as one of its truest friends and founders.

Of English ancestry, our subject's grandfather, Dr. George Breakenridge, was born in Ontario, Canada, and after graduating from a medical college went to Wisconsin, where he was an early settler and practitioner. His son, George Dudley, father of William M. Breakenridge, was born in Canada, and was married there to Miss Eliza A. Ross, a native of the same locality, and of Scotch descent. The young couple were pioneer citizens of Watertown, Wis., and though he had formerly been engaged in the lumber business, he now turned his at-

tention to railroading, and for a number of years was a conductor on the Milwaukee & Western Railroad. Both he and his wife departed this life in Wisconsin. Of their four children George E. is interested in mining operations, while his home is in British Columbia. Mrs. James Tremaine resides in Milwaukee, Wis., and Mrs. Celeste C. Carr lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

The birth of William M. Breakenridge took place on Christmas day, 1846, in Watertown, Wis., and his education was gained in the public schools of that place. In 1861 the youth set out to make his own way in the world, Pike's Peak being his immediate goal. Starting overland from St. Joseph, Mo., he proceeded with the mule train to Denver, the trip taking about sixty days. For a couple of years he was employed in the construction of the first telegraph line ever made from Denver to Central City, Colo., and upon its completion he was installed as messenger boy in the last-named town, remaining there until the spring of 1864. The Indians had been so threatening for some time that the young man enlisted in Company B, Third Colorado Cavalry, and participated in the battle of Sand Creek and other skirmishes, being mustered out at the end of six months when the redskins had been reduced to order.

Then followed a period in the life of our subject when he was occupied in the difficult and oftentimes dangerous business of freighting. At first he traversed the distance between Denver and the Missouri river, and in 1867 the Indians attacked his party and succeeded in driving off all of their cattle. Later he teamed from Denver to the North Platte, then the terminal of the Union Pacific, and in the fall of 1867 accepted a position as brakeman on that railroad. After a year and a half, perhaps, of this life, he returned to freighting, being associated with his brother, and making trips to Bannock, Mont., Cheyenne and Kit Carson. In conjunction with his brother he then took the contract for building that part of the Kansas Pacific between Kit Carson and Denver, and in 1870 joined the engineering corps of the Denver & Rio Grande, helping to drive the first stake of that wonderful railroad, and continuing with its surveyors until 1876.

Having obtained a three months' leave of absence from his late post of duty, Mr. Breakenridge assumed the place of wagon-master and guide for the Boston Colony which proposed to locate on the Little Colorado. Crossing Arizona to Sunset it was found that the country desired had been taken up, and so they pursued their way to Prescott. There our subject purchased the teams of the party and engaged in freighting and farming in the Salt River valley in the vicinity of Phoenix. In 1877 he was made county surveyor of Maricopa county and in the following year became deputy under Sheriff Thomas, in which capacity he served until January, 1880. For several months he then engaged in prospecting near Tombstone, Ariz., but in the fall of 1880 was appointed deputy sheriff under John H. Behan—a position he retained for two years. After another interval of two years and a half he was again called to an official place, this time being appointed deputy United States marshal under W. K. Mead, with Phoenix as his headquarters. In 1891 he was made special officer for the Southern Pacific, taking the place of Vic Wilson, who had just been killed by Evans and Sontag, near Visalia, Cal. About 1893 a train was held up twelve miles west of Los Angeles, Cal., by "Kid" Thompson and Johnson, and owing to the skill and clever management of Mr. Breakenridge and two of his associate deputies, the outlaws were located in Maricopa county, arrested and taken to Los Angeles, where Thompson was convicted and received a life sentence. September 30, 1894, Oscar Rogers, Frank Armour and John Donovan robbed a train near Maricopa, Ariz., and the next morning Armour was arrested near Phoenix and Rogers three days later near Yuma, both receiving sentence to forty years in the penitentiary. In 1895 Grant Wheeler and Joe George blew open a safe near Willcox and escaped to the mountains, but our subject followed them. They separated and he continued in pursuit of Wheeler across Arizona and into San Juan county, Colo. At last he cornered the desperado, who, upon being ordered to surrender, blew out his own brains. Scores of other instances of our subject's fidelity and efficiency in the pathway of his duty might be cited, but it is unnecessary, as his worth is well

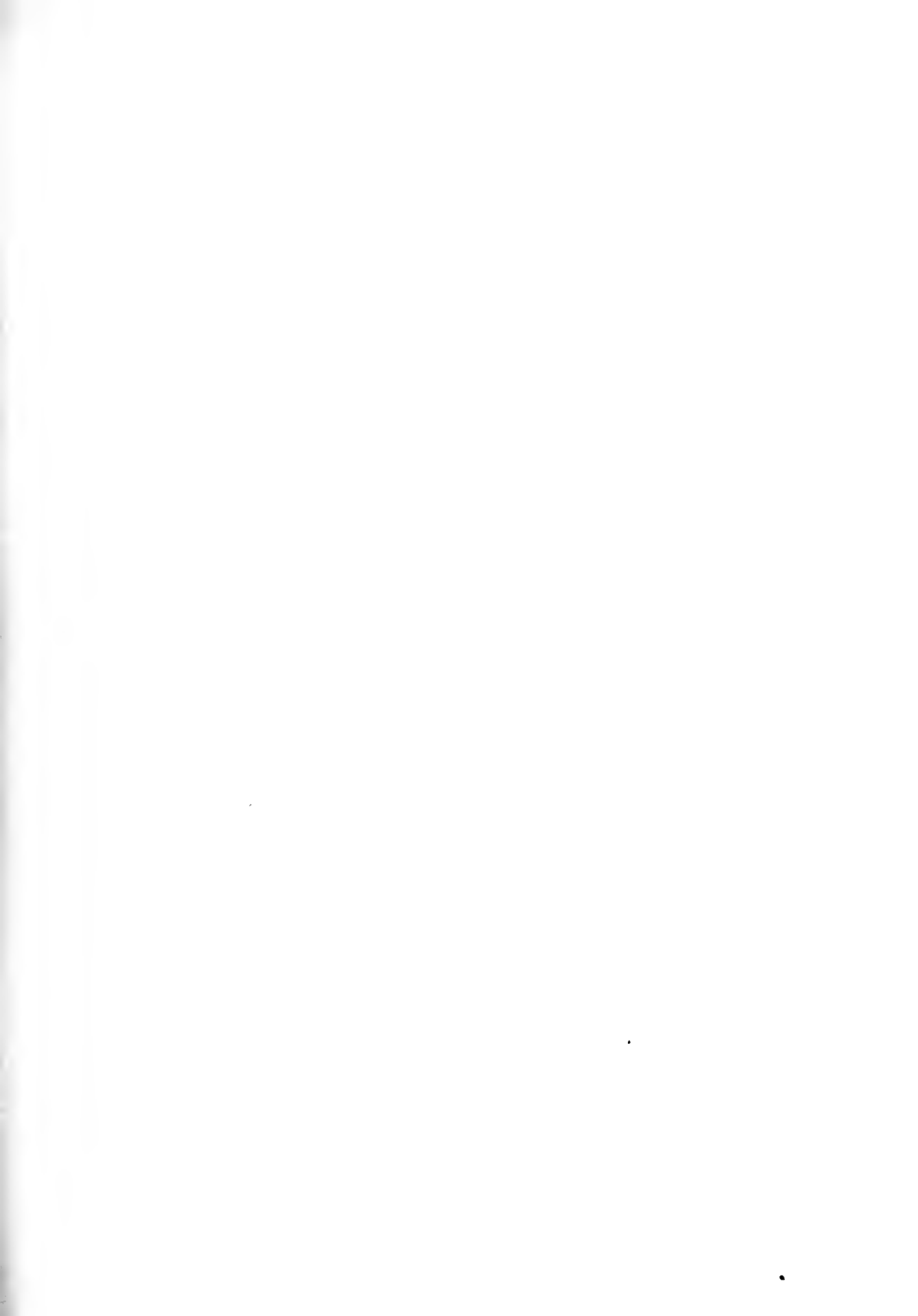
known throughout the southwest. During the nine years when he was deputy United States marshal he had numerous unpleasant and highly exciting adventures, but never flinched from duty. Since 1891 he has lived in Tucson, where he has been stock claim agent and special officer of the Southern Pacific. In political preference he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is a charter member of the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE M. BROCKWAY, M. D.

Dr. Brockway is one of the most promising and capable members of the medical profession who have settled within the borders of Arizona. A resident of Florence since 1894, he has not only met with a deserved success as physician and surgeon, but has as well been substantially identified with the social, intellectual and material growth of the city, and with the concerted attempt on the part of the residents to restore the old time prestige and enterprise.

The youth of Dr. Brockway was spent in Lyme, New London county, Conn., where he was born in 1864. After a three years' course in Amherst College he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, completing the course with the class of 1890. For the following year he filled the post of house physician and surgeon at the Buffalo general hospital, and subsequently conducted an independent practice for three years in what is now a part of Greater New York. With glowing expectations regarding the great west, he resided for a time in Southern California, but being dissatisfied with the climate came to Arizona the following January, and in Florence, which has since been his home, assumed charge of the county hospital. In addition to being the contract physician and surgeon of the hospital, he owns the drug store in connection therewith, and fills the post of county physician. The greater part of his time is devoted to his profession, and there is no more progressive and wide-awake exponent of medical science in the county.

Dr. Brockway is interested to a limited extent in farming, and owns a farm on the Florence canal, but owing to an insufficient amount of water the project has not proved as successful





John T. Dennis

as one might wish. He is greatly interested in the matter of water supply, as are most who are dependent upon artificial irrigation. He is a member, and has twice been vice-president of the Territorial Medical Association, and is a member of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life of New York, the Pennsylvania Mutual, the Equitable and other companies. He was married November 8, 1892. to Esther A. Kelley, of Providence, R. I. They have one son, Marshall F.

JOHN T. DENNIS.

Nearly forty years have passed since John T. Dennis, of Phoenix, became a permanent settler of Arizona, and probably no one is better known in the southwest, nor more universally respected. His history possesses many points of special interest to the public, and the annals of Arizona could not be properly compiled without giving to this honored pioneer a prominent place.

More than a century ago the paternal grandfather of our subject removed from Canada to New Jersey, and in Sussex county his son, John Dennis, was born in 1792. The latter, who was the father of John T., removed to Hocking county, Ohio, in 1825, and later lived in Muskingum county, same state, where he was the proprietor of a hotel for a period and also engaged in farming for some time. In 1841 he went to Guernsey county, Ohio, six years subsequently became a resident of Iowa, and from 1853 to 1858 lived at his old home in Guernsey county, where he died in the year last mentioned. He was a hero of the war of 1812, having enlisted in a New Jersey regiment. His wife, mother of our subject, bore the name of Sarah Lewis in her girlhood. She was born in New York state and came of an old eastern family. Two of her sons, Peter and Joseph, now deceased, served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war. Lewis, who died in Oregon, went to that state in 1850, and another son, James, who became a citizen of California the same year, died in Tempe, Ariz., in 1888. Three others of the children besides John T. grew to maturity and three died when young.

The birth of John T. Dennis took place near Norwich, Ohio, January 8, 1840, and when he was about six weeks old death deprived him of his mother's love and care. When seven years of age he accompanied his father to Iowa, resided in Fairfield, Jefferson county, for some time, and in 1853 returned to Ohio. After the death of his father, the young man joined a party and crossed the plains with ox teams to California, by way of Omaha, the North Platte and the Humboldt river. At the end of four months he reached his destination, went to Lynch's ranch, thence to the mines in Pine Grove, Surry county, and other mining points. After prospecting and mining for several years, with more or less success, Mr. Dennis came to Arizona, leaving San Francisco July 5, 1862, and riding a horse all of the way, bringing supplies on pack-mules. For about three years he worked in the vicinity of La Paz, a mining camp, which sprang into existence in 1862, had fifteen hundred inhabitants at one time, but for a quarter of a century has been a "deserted village." The rude shanties and huts of brush-wood were supplanted by a block of good buildings, some of which cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000, but all now are in ruins. In 1863 the Vulture mine, which has produced fully \$15,000,000, of precious metal, was discovered fourteen miles from Wickensburg, and Mr. Dennis engaged in freighting and similar enterprises in that locality from 1865 to the close of 1868.

December 8, 1868, our subject settled in the Salt River valley, locating a claim, a portion of which now lies within the corporation limits of Phoenix. In 1871-2 he assisted in surveying the city, erected the first store, in which was established the pioneer postoffice, with William A. Hancock as the first postmaster of the future thriving place. Until 1887 Mr. Dennis continued to carry on agriculture, and in 1869 he was among the first to raise a crop of barley in this region. He also freighted supplies, usually from Yuma, and engaged in lumbering and other enterprises which materially aided in the upbuilding of this city and section. A great worker, interested and active in all of the early improvements, ever ready to lend his means and influence towards industries and worthy institutions, his name is indelibly engraved upon the

hearts of his associates and acquaintances. In 1884 he made his first visit to his old home and the east, and the same year he laid out his entire quarter-section farm, as Dennis' Addition to Phoenix. Much of the property has been sold and built upon, and for some years he also has been connected with the upbuilding of Tempe, Ariz. In former years he dealt to some extent in ranches, and for many years was engaged in the cattle and live stock business. In short, he may be termed an "all around" business man, for he has not been limited to any special line of undertaking, and usually has met with success. The Dennis block, 50x138 feet in dimensions, two stories and basement in height, and situated at the corner of Washington and Second streets, is a monument to his enterprise.

The 4th of July, 1887, was a memorable day in the history of Phoenix, as the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad, so long needed, was completed at that time. One of the most active promoters of this valued improvement was Mr. Dennis, as the public here is well aware. For seven years he was one of the board of directors and its first vice-president, but the road was finally sold. For one term he represented the first ward in the city council, and since early manhood his franchise has been used in behalf of the Republican party. He also was a member of the commission having in charge the asylum of this county, for one term, and is an honored member of the Pioneers' Association of Arizona.

March 27, 1888, the marriage of Mr. Dennis and Mrs. Ada Bowers took place in Phoenix. She was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Granville and Narcissa Hogan, of Irish and Scotch extraction. By her marriage to F. W. Bowers she had one son, Ulvah Bowers. Mrs. Dennis and her son are members of the Episcopal church. In 1877, after the death of her first husband, she removed to Sherman, Tex., but in 1882 located in Tucson, subsequently went to Globe and was postmaster at Payson during the first administration of President Cleveland. In October, 1887, she became a resident of Phoenix.

N. B. COLE, M. D.

The city of Phoenix knows no more courtly, gracious, capable, and conscientious follower of

the seer Æsculapius than is found in that widely known and experienced practitioner, Dr. Cole. Covering a period of forty-odd years he has wisely and efficiently ministered to the necessities of suffering humanity in different parts of the country, and has all the while kept pace with the advancement along the lines of his profession, as developed in the principal centers of activity.

The Cole family claims Scotch and Dutch descent, an excellent combination of reliable characteristics, than which there could be no better. The paternal great-grandfather served with courage and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and his son, Thomas, who was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., served in the war of 1812. Thomas Cole was a pioneer farmer of Ohio, in which state he settled in about 1800. His grandson, N. B. Cole, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 28, 1837, and is a son of B. Cole, who was born in the same county in 1802. During the years of his activity B. Cole was a farmer in Fairfield county, and there his useful and industrious life was terminated at the age of eighty-two years. On the maternal side Dr. Cole is related to the Peters family, of Maryland, his mother having been, previous to her marriage, Leah Peters, a native of Baltimore, Md. She was a daughter of Henry Peters, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. She was the mother of ten children, of whom Thomas is living in Fairfield county, Ohio; Mary, who married Mr. West, died in Illinois; David is living in Indiana; N. B. is in Phoenix; Jonathan R. is in North Dakota; Rufus died in Illinois; Joseph, who is now a publisher in New York City, served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war; Benjamin died in Fairfield county, Ohio; Lewis lives in Columbus, Ohio; and Henry is a resident of Lancaster, Ohio.

The early education of Dr. Cole was derived in the public schools, and at the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine under the able instruction of Dr. Lynch, of Lancaster. Supplementary training was received at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860, the first class to be graduated from that institution. Until the beginning of the Civil war Dr. Cole practiced his profession in Etta, Ohio, and to aid



MR. AND MRS. F. M. MOGNETT

the cause of his country he became, in 1862, assistant surgeon of the Fiftieth Ohio Regiment, in which capacity he served for two years and nine months, or until April of 1865. During three months prior to this time he was in the volunteer service, in the Nineteenth Ohio, and at the general field hospitals in Tennessee, Wilmington, N. C., and elsewhere, in whose charge he was placed. He then resigned from the service at Raleigh, N. C., and at the time had charge of the division hospital.

After the restoration of peace Dr. Cole settled in Bloomington, Ill., and for thirty years conducted a large and successful practice. During that time he was for twelve years on the United States pension board, and for six years was surgeon of the Soldiers Orphans' Home. In 1895 he severed his long and amicable relations with the people of Bloomington, and took up his permanent residence on his ranch, eleven miles northeast of Phoenix. At the same time he is prosecuting a large general practice in the city of Phoenix, and has met with the patronage and appreciation due his ability and erudition.

The marriage of Dr. Cole and Matilda C. Evans, of Granville, Ohio, occurred in Granville September 7, 1865. Of this union there have been three children, viz.: Carrie L., who is now Mrs. C. P. Hart, of Bisbee; Leah M., who is attending the University of Arizona; and Nelson Evans, who is at home. In national politics Dr. Cole is a Republican. He is ex-president of the McLean county (Ill.) Medical Association. Mrs. Cole is a member of and ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS M. MOGNETT.

Prominent among the citizens of Arizona who have witnessed the marvelous development of the west in the past half century, and who have, by honest toil and industry, succeeded in acquiring a competence, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. This honored pioneer now makes his home in Phoenix, and is justly numbered among the representative and prominent citizens of the place. In 1852 he came to the Pacific coast, and since 1877 has been a resident of Arizona.

Mr. Mognett was born near Kingston, Cald-

well county, Mo., April 27, 1842, and is a son of George and Frances (Farley) Mognett. The father was born in Greenbrier county, Va., in 1799, and was of German descent. Some of his ancestors were among those who fought for the independence of the colonies in the Revolutionary war, and he had a brother in the war of 1812. At an early day he removed to Caldwell county, Mo., after stopping for a year or so in Indiana, and in 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, taking with him his family. His wife died en route, but the father and children finally reached their destination in safety. The journey was made with ox-teams, and they took with them some full-blooded shorthorn cattle. They passed through St. Joseph, Mo., and crossed the Platte river at North Platte. They traveled through Wyoming to the head of the Snake river, and then proceeded down that stream to the city of Dalls, and on to Oregon, being from April until November in making the trip.

After spending about a year at the present site of Portland, they located in Clackamas county, among the foothills of the Cascade mountains, where they lived in constant dread of the Indians for some time. A log palisade was built near the house, and several times during Indian outbreaks were forced to seek shelter in the forts of that locality. Our subject can relate many interesting incidents of those pioneer days. The father, who was by occupation a farmer, died in Oregon, in 1881, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, died of cholera at Ash Hollow, near Snake River, while crossing the plains in 1852, as previously stated. Of their eight children Francis M. is the youngest, the others being Mrs. Jane Cameron, who died in Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Smith, who lives near Vancouver, Wash.; Mrs. Rachel Jones, who died in Oregon in 1888; Mrs. Wilmotte Martin, who also died in Oregon; Julia, who died in Portland, that state; Mrs. Eliza Cutting, who died in Oregon; and Jackson, a resident of Phoenix, his home being just a block west of his brother's. Jackson was born in Indiana, August 29, 1835, and for many years has been engaged in ranching and the cattle business with our subject. They also own a few buildings in partnership. With the exception of Jane and Rachel,

all of the children accompanied the father on his removal to Oregon.

Francis M. Mognett spent the first ten years of his life in the state of his nativity, and then crossed the plains with the family. For a few years there were no schools near their new home, but later subscription schools were started. The homes of the early settlers were all log houses, and the families lived in true pioneer style. As soon as old enough to be of any assistance Mr. Mognett began to aid in the improvement and cultivation of the home farm. Later he built a sawmill on Cedar creek, Clackamas county, Ore., where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles for many years, and on disposing of his property there he removed to eastern Oregon, being engaged in the cattle business in Umatilla county for eight years. In 1876 he started overland for Arizona, and crossed the Colorado river with three hundred and seventy-four head of high-grade cattle, his brand being III. He was accompanied by his brother, and they located forty miles south of Prescott in Yavapai county, where they continued in business until the partnership was dissolved in 1881, when they bought sixty-two acres of land north of Phoenix. This property was divided the following year. They sold to Mr. Chalmers. Shortly after he sold to Mr. Churchill, but as he failed to make final payment the land reverted to F. M. Mognett, who has since sold the most of the property, and it is now adorned with comfortable homes.

The brothers continued in the cattle business together until 1897, having at one time about seven thousand head. During the year 1897 they sold their herd and ranch property. Our subject is now a resident of Phoenix, his home being at No. 504 North Second street. He owns considerable real estate in that city, including fine business property on Washington, Adams and Jefferson streets, besides many dwelling houses and the Portland hotel. He also has an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres four and a half miles northwest of Phoenix. He has probably done more to improve the city than any other man within its borders, and while promoting his own interests has materially advanced the welfare of the community in which he lives.

In 1870 Mr. Mognett was married in Oregon to Miss Sarah E. Wilson, a native of Multnomah county, that state. Her father, John P. Wilson, who was born in Illinois, and crossed the plains with his family in 1853, located in Multnomah county, where he engaged in farming for many years, but is now living in East Portland, at the age of seventy-eight years; he is a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Church. His father, John P. Wilson, Sr., died in Illinois. Mrs. Mognett's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Grigsby, was born in North Carolina, and died in Oregon at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject and his wife have ten children, namely: Minnie A., wife of C. W. Stevens, the well-known liveryman of Phoenix; Fannie, wife of W. A. Milton, a wholesale grocer, of the same city; George W., who is engaged in mining and also resides in Phoenix; Ida M. and Rosa L., both graduates of the Lamson Business College; Elmer F., Martin J., Annie E., Jesse I. and Francis M., Jr., who are at home. The family is a very bright and interesting one, and some of the daughters are artists of rare ability, which is evidenced by several fine paintings which adorn their home.

In his political views Mr. Mognett is a Democrat. He has traveled extensively over the west, is an entertaining conversationalist, and is a man of much more than ordinary information and attainments. His upright course in life commands the respect and commendation of all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or social life, and his labors as one of the founders of this territory justly entitle him to prominent mention in its annals.

LEWIS A. W. BURTCH, M. D.

Probably no realm of human thought witnesses greater changes within each succeeding decade than does that of medicine, and thus the student of this period certainly is "heir of all the ages" and especially of the last few years of scientific research and experiment. While the physician of long standing possesses the experience gathered in many years of treatment of disease, the young practitioner, on the other hand, has so recently reaped the benefits of improved modern methods of imparting knowledge, and

has learned from numbers of noted specialists their systems of dealing with the ills to which flesh is heir that he is also well able to minister to the needs of the people.

The subject of this article, Dr. L. A. W. Burtch, is a young physician and surgeon, but a very successful one, and his future is full of promise. A son of J. M. and Phoebe F. (Wood) Burtch, natives of New York state, who settled in Illinois thirty years ago, the Doctor was born in the town of Morrison, Ill., June 16, 1875. In his boyhood he evinced strong love for scientific studies and received an excellent general education. After leaving the high school he further qualified himself for the serious duties of life by pursuing a course in the business college at Clinton, Iowa. Subsequently he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in 1897. He then took a special course in the dispensary and clinics, where, in dealing with a varied class of poor people of a great city, he gained practical experience.

In October, 1897, Dr. Burtch came to Clifton and established an office. Here he has prospered from the start and today enjoys a large and remunerative practice. Liking this locality, he has decided to remain, and recently purchased a pretty home in the Riverside Park addition. The lady who presides over its hospitalities formerly was Miss Margaret E. Stark, of Benton Harbor, Mich., and her marriage to the Doctor occurred four years ago. They are the parents of an infant son, James D. by name.

In his political faith, Dr. Burtch favors the Democratic party. He was initiated into Masonry and became a master mason in the blue lodge of Morrison, Ill. He also is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being one of the official members of the Clifton lodge at present, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in addition to this, is connected with the Spanish-American Alliance. Social by nature, he has made many firm friends since becoming a citizen of Clifton. Upon his arrival here he passed an examination by the territorial board of medical examiners, with a creditable record, and by no means has he ceased his diligent studies and research in his chosen field of usefulness, as it is his commendable ambition to keep fully abreast of the times.

LOGAN D. DAMERON, M. D.

Among the popular representatives of the medical profession in Phoenix is Dr. Dameron, who, in addition to a general practice, makes a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, his office being in the Ellingson building. He was born in Lewis county, Mo., March 15, 1867, and is a son of W. M. and Anna (Fisher) Dameron. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry back to Baron von Fischer of Germany, whose son Ludwig when a boy killed a deer in the king's forest or park, and to avoid punishment came to Virginia, where he assumed the name of Louis Fisher. He died in Culpeper county, that state, in 1773. His son, Barnett Fisher, spent his entire life in the Old Dominion and married Eve Wilhoit, of that state. In their family was Joseph Fisher, the great-grandfather of the Doctor. The grandfather, James Lewis Fisher, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1804, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Ralls county, Mo., where he died November 24, 1865. The Doctor's mother was a native of Ralls county. The father, W. M. Dameron, was born and reared on his father's plantation in North Carolina, and when a young man went to Lewis county, Mo., and was engaged in farming and stock raising near Labelle until his retirement from active labor. He is now living with our subject in Phoenix. During the Civil war he served as lieutenant in a Missouri regiment. In his family are only two children, the younger being R. M., superintendent of iron works in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Dameron grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and acquired his literary education in the public schools of the neighborhood and Labelle Academy. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and successfully followed that occupation through the winter months for five years, in this way earning the money to pay his expenses at college. In 1889 he entered the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., June 17, 1891, and the following January took up his residence in Phoenix, Ariz., and embarked in general practice. Since 1896, however, he has given special

attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, having taken a special course of study along that line at the Chicago Polyclinic College in 1896. He has been surgeon at the United States Indian Industrial Training School at Phoenix since 1894, and since 1898 has served as city physician.

Dr. Dameron was married in Phoenix to Miss Bettie A. Hughes, a native of Texas, and a graduate of the Northern Texas Female College. By this union have been born two children, Erile Adel and Logan D., Jr. In his political affiliations the Doctor is a staunch Democrat, and is now an influential member of the territorial Democratic central committee, having previously been a member of the county central committee. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World. He represented Arizona in the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World at St. Louis in 1897 and at Memphis in 1899. He was a member of the pension board one term under President Cleveland's administration; is a prominent member of the Arizona Territorial Medical Society, of which he was secretary five years, and is also ex-president of the Maricopa County Medical Society. He stands high among his professional brethren, and his skill and ability have won for him a large and lucrative practice.

WILLIAM DUFFIELD, M. D.

It has been given to Dr. Duffield to materially aid in the best development of medical science not only in his adopted town of Phoenix, but throughout the length and breadth of the territory of Arizona. In assisting to frame the laws governing the practice of medicine in this far western part of the country, he has brought to bear an erudition, and clearness and breadth of understanding, compatible with the best interests of patients, physicians, and institutions. In his private practice he is following the trend of the world towards specialties, and is devoting his greatest research to diseases of the chest and throat, in the treatment of which he has met with marked success.

To a degree Dr. Duffield inherits his special

liking and aptitude for his chosen line of work, his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side having been more or less interested in the study of medicine. A native of Bloomfield, Iowa, he was born September 30, 1866, and is a son of John M. Duffield, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio. John Duffield was reared in Iowa, and for the greater part of his life was engaged in the drug business. Many of his ancestors had been clergymen, and were men of extended moral and intellectual influence. During the Civil war he served his country as captain of Company G, Second Iowa Infantry, and after three years of participation in the strife between the north and south was discharged for disability, the result of a sunstroke received at the battle of Shiloh. His brother, George Duffield, was colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, the regiment in which Col. James Baker; Cyrus Bussy, the late secretary of the interior; John A. Noble, H. H. Trimble, attorney-general of Ohio; and Col. H. H. Jones, of Phoenix, were prominent officers.

Many of the Duffield family were early settlers in Iowa, among them being the paternal grandfather, William by name, who was born in Philadelphia, and married a Miss Stauffer. He was a farmer during the greater part of his life, and removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1844, where he was among the first to undertake the development of Bloomfield, Davis county. The mother of William Duffield was, before her marriage, Anna M. Findley, and was born in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Her father, Dr. William McKinley Findley, was born in Piqua, Ohio, and was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. For several years he practiced medicine in Indiana, going thence to Burlington, Iowa, and later to Bloomfield, of the same state, where he eventually died. He was one of the most prominent surgeons of southern Iowa, and was, during the Civil war, surgeon of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The Findley family are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which many of the earlier members also belonged. The paternal great-grandfather, Samuel, was president of an old college in Kentucky, and one of his brothers was a well-known minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, and was also a writer of ability.



MR. AND MRS. P. C. MERRILL.

Dr. Duffield is one of two children in his father's family, his brother, Findley, being at the present time prominently identified with the affairs of North English, Iowa, where he is editor of the "Record" and also postmaster. William Duffield received his early training in Bloomfield, and when sixteen years of age entered the University of Iowa at Iowa City, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Previous to graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, he had for a time engaged in educational work, and had also tried his hand at journalism, as editor of the "Davis County Republican." Subsequent medical training was received in the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia, of which he was resident physician for eighteen months, and then assumed charge for one year of a sanitarium for nervous diseases. As assistant surgeon of the Mexico Central Railroad, Dr. Duffield spent two years in Mexico, and in 1895 took up his permanent residence in Phoenix.

May 3, 1899, in Phoenix, Dr. Duffield married Mrs. Margaret J. (Russell) Weber, who was born in Chicago. Dr. Duffield is variously associated with the different organizations, medical and otherwise, in his adopted town, and his services and good fellowship are eagerly sought in many directions from which he is debarred by the responsibilities incident to a large and ever increasing practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a fellow of the Arizona Academy of Medicine. In national politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and is a staunch advocate of the principles therein embodied. Fraternally he is associated with the Foresters, the United Moderns, the Fraternal Brotherhood, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Masons, of Phoenix, and is connected with the Sons of Veterans in Iowa. He is a member and former organizer of the Board of Trade.

PHILEMON C. MERRILL.

One of the venerable and highly honored pioneers of the southeastern part of Arizona is this veteran of the Mexican war, who passed through Cochise county on his way to the Pacific coast fully fifty-five years ago with the

first expedition which ever proceeded by wagons on this long and hazardous journey over mountains and plains. His memories of the days long gone by are full of interest to those fortunate enough to hear his account of them; and in addition to these, his experiences in the west of half a century and more ago were such that all of his courage and strength of character were called into requisition upon many an occasion.

Mr. Merrill comes of old New England stock, his father, Samuel Merrill, being a native of Massachusetts, while his mother, Phoebe Odel, was born in Connecticut. He was born in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., November 12, 1820, and at the age of eleven he accompanied the family to Michigan, thence going to Hancock county, Ill., in 1837. With the Mormons they were persecuted in 1846 and went to Omaha, Neb. In that then frontier town the young man enlisted in what was called the Mormon Battalion of Iowa Volunteers, for the war with Mexico, his captain being Jesse D. Hunter, while he was a lieutenant and adjutant. From Leavenworth they proceeded to Santa Fe, N. M., down the Rio Grande and across Arizona, passing through Bisbee on the San Pedro, through Benson and Tucson, and westward to San Diego, Cal., where they arrived January 30, 1847. Later the regiment was sent to Los Angeles, Cal., and there honorably discharged, July 16, 1847. Some of the soldiers re-enlisted in the army and Mr. Merrill went to San Francisco, where he joined a party of seven men bound for the east. They reached Salt Lake City October 8, 1847, and thence proceeded down the Platte river route to Omaha, arriving there December 11. Mr. Merrill crossed the plains along the Platte river eleven times, going from Omaha, Kearney, Leavenworth and other points in Kansas.

In 1849, with his wife and two children, Mr. Merrill accompanied the colony which settled in Salt Lake City and vicinity and for twenty-eight years dwelt in that region. In the meantime, in 1853, he was sent as a missionary to Europe and spent four years in England and Wales. From his early manhood he has been an earnest worker in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in which he has been an elder for sixty years. When the ecclesiastical

authorities decided to establish a colony in the desert of southeastern Arizona and called for volunteers, he responded and left the homestead to which he had devoted so many years of his life and accompanied six other families to the San Pedro valley, where once more the struggles with nature and privations had to be endured and conquered. One of the very first white settlers in St. David, he dwelt there from 1877 to 1887, and then came to the Gila valley, where he is highly respected. He holds the office of elder in the church, in which he was ordained to a Seventy, then to the high priesthood, and now holds the office of evangelist patriarch, standing next to the Twelve Apostles.

Since the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Merrill has given it his allegiance. He was for two terms a member of the territorial legislature of Utah. In 1892 and 1893 he served as treasurer of this county, and the fact that he was chosen for so responsible a position demonstrates the confidence placed in his financial ability and strict integrity. For about three-score years he has been identified with the Masonic order, having united with it in Nauvoo, Ill. September 20, 1840, Mr. Merrill married Cyrene Dustin, a native of Ohio. Five of the seventeen children of Mr. Merrill survive, namely: Thomas S., who is a prosperous farmer of this valley; John S., who lives at St. David; Seth A. D. and Henry M., who are residents of this valley; and Jedediah, who is in Idaho.

A. E. EALY, M. D.

A. E. Ealy, M. D., local surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad at Kingman, and for several years superintendent of the Mohave County Hospital of this city, is a very successful physician, standing high in his profession. He is identified with the International Association of Railway Surgeons and is a member of the Arizona Territorial Medical Association, being its third vice-president at the present time.

The birth of the Doctor took place in Bedford county, Pa., in 1846, and there he was reared and educated. Upon completing his common school course he became a student in Washington and Jefferson College, and subsequently prepared

himself for his future career by systematic study under the supervision of his father, Dr. J. C. Ealy, who was a successful practitioner of Bedford for half a century or more. Matriculating in the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania he continued there until his graduation, in 1870. During the ensuing five years he was associated with his father in practice at Schellburg, Pa., and then located in Dayton, Ohio, where he remained for about a year.

Coming to the southwest in 1880, Dr. Ealy took up his residence at Albuquerque, N. M., where he steadily rose in his profession, being physician to the Indian School for six years, officiating as city physician for a number of years and also serving in the capacity of county coroner. At the end of thirteen years spent in that thriving little city he decided to remove to a place of lower altitude, owing to poor health experienced by some of his household. Kingman proved to offer the chief requisites, and since 1891 he has dwelt here. He is well known and is popular with the railroad men between Albuquerque and Kingman, his acquaintanceship with them being quite extensive. In all local affairs he has manifested his patriotic interest, and, like the majority of our enterprising citizens, has made investments in mining property, his claims being situated in the Colorado River district. In addition to this he owns several buildings here, and uses his influence in the promotion of all public interests. In his political creed he is a stalwart Republican. He is the chief medical examiner for the New York Life, the Mutual Life, the Equitable, the Pennsylvania Mutual, the Hartford Life Associations, and many others. In the fraternities he is a popular member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges of this city.

THOMAS B. DAVIS, M. D.

Could the history of Dr. T. B. Davis, of Prescott, be written in full it would constitute a large book, and certainly would prove of intense interest to the general public. Briefly summing up his career, up to 1889, it may be said that for a score of years previously he had been in the United States service in the capacity of army surgeon, participated in a number of the

serious campaigns against the Indians in the west, and possesses a fund of information on the subject. Indeed, his reminiscences are extremely entertaining and the deductions of his experiences are of the most practical nature.

Dr. Davis comes of staunch patriotic stock, and many of his relatives were associated with the defense of our country from its early years. His grandfather, John Davis, served in the War of 1812 as captain of a company of mounted infantry. He was born in Virginia and was an early settler in Kentucky, where he owned large landed possessions and where he spent his last years. The parents of the Doctor were William and Mary (Drummond) Davis, both of whom died in Indiana. The father was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1800, and when about eighteen years of age went to Clark county, Ind., where he thenceforth was occupied in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1882. The mother was born in the old Jennings blockhouse in Clark county, which building became the property of Governor Jennings, the first governor of Indiana, and was subsequently owned by Mr. Drummond. Her father, James Drummond, was of Scotch ancestry, and at an early period removed from his native Pennsylvania to the wilds of Indiana. His brother, John Drummond, was wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe, and died three days subsequently.

Dr. Davis is the youngest of eight children, and was born in Charlestown, Clark county, August 22, 1844. His only sister, Anna M., died in California. Jefferson C., the eldest brother, was a private and non-commissioned officer throughout the Mexican war, under General Taylor, being in the Third Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. James H. Lane. After the war he was made a lieutenant in the First United States Artillery. At Fort Sumter he was in command of a battery and then was made captain of a company. Later he was transferred to the command of the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, being its colonel, and after a period was promoted for meritorious service, becoming brigadier-general and afterward major-general. He then was in the Army of the Cumberland, in the Fourteenth Army Corps, Sherman being his superior officer. At Jonesboro he was in command of the Federal

forces and at Chickamauga his troops formed the rear guard. Going on the march to the sea with Sherman, he acted in the capacity of corps commander, and when the war had ended took part in the grand review at Washington. For his signal services he then was offered a commission as colonel of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, and continued in that position until his death, which event occurred in Chicago in 1879. James W., the second brother, is an architect, now located in San Antonio, Tex., and John, the third, who was a merchant, died in Indiana. Joseph L. also was a hero of the Civil war and departed this life just after it had been terminated, at Savannah, Ga. His first enlistment was in the First Iowa Infantry, and at the end of his three months' term he volunteered in the Second Iowa Infantry. He was promoted to a captaincy, and then became lieutenant-colonel of an Iowa regiment, serving throughout the war, and marching with Sherman to the sea. George W., a farmer in the vicinity of Charlestown, Ind., was assistant to the regimental quartermaster in the army of the Cumberland. He died on his farm in Clark county, Ind., in the spring of 1901. William was first lieutenant of the First Missouri Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion and then was made lieutenant of the Tenth United States Cavalry in 1867, later being promoted to a captaincy, and after thirty years of army life retired, now making his home in Jacksonville, Ill. At present he is on duty as professor of military science and tactics of the college at Arkadelphia, Ark.

The boyhood of Dr. Davis passed on a farm, and the patriotic ardor of his brothers, all older than himself, found a response in his youthful heart in the dark days of the war. Though too young for the regular service, he served under General Thomas and his brother, General Davis, as an orderly. His studies were pursued in the University of Indiana until he reached his junior year, and in 1866 he was appointed medical cadet to Crittenden Hospital, at Louisville, Ky. There he had valuable practical experience for three years, and in the mean time entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, being graduated there in 1869. Having been tendered a position as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, Dr.

Davis accepted the place, and thus entered upon his long army service. He was first stationed at the military post at Austin, Tex., General Canby being in command. During 1869-70 the troops were engaged in reconstruction duty in Texas and in May, 1870, were ordered to the frontier. He participated in numerous campaigns against hostile Indians during the years 1870-71 and in 1872 was with General McKenzie's campaign on the staked plains of Texas, which completely subdued hostile Comanches. In 1876 Dr. Davis was assigned to the Eleventh United States Infantry, which took part in the warfare with the Sioux Indians in Dakota. After witnessing the submission and dis-armament of the red men there, he returned to Texas in 1878 and was stationed on the border. In 1881 he was sent to Fort Davis, and in the following year the San Carlos Indian outbreak occurred. It was not until 1883 that they surrendered and from February of that year until 1889 he was post surgeon. In 1885-6 the second uprising of the Apaches, this time with Geronimo as their leader, kept the soldiers in active service, and an expedition into old Mexico in pursuit of the red men being necessary, Dr. Davis was with Captain Crawford in what was known as the Second Battalion of Indian Scouts. In 1889 he was transferred to Fort Grant and then to Fort Mohave and the same year to Fort Whipple.

At last resigning, the Doctor went to New York City and having taken a post-graduate course located in Prescott, where he has conducted a general medical and surgical practice since 1891. He is a health officer of this place at the present time, and is president of the Yavapai County Medical Society, is president of the Arizona Territorial Medical Association and is a member of the American Medical Association, having twice been sent as a delegate to the national convention of the same. He is past exalted ruler of the Prescott lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which office he held twice, and it is a matter of pride with him that he is one of the charter members. In July, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Murphy a commissioner to represent Arizona at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Politically he is devoted to the interests of the

Democratic party, and not only is an active worker and member of the county central committee, but also is chairman of its executive committee. In military, professional and political circles he has been a man of marked influence for three decades and more, and is deservedly popular with the general public.

CHARLES L. EDMUNDSON, M. D.

The medical and surgical profession in Bisbee is ably represented by Dr. Edmundson, who has been a resident of this enterprising mining town since 1896. A native of Keokuk county, Iowa, he was born February 22, 1864, and is a son of John and Ruth (Heald) Edmundson. After attending the public schools he was graduated from the high school, subsequently graduating from the medical department of the University of Colorado in the class of 1891.

Upon locating in Kingston, N. M., Dr. Edmundson practiced his profession with gratifying success for five years, and in October of 1896 settled in Bisbee, which has since been his home. Since November of 1900, Dr. Edmundson has conducted his affairs in partnership with Dr. C. L. Caven, under the firm name of Edmundson & Caven. Dr. Caven is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was educated in the public schools in New Orleans, La., graduating from the high school. In 1889 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and entered the University of Southern California in 1893, graduating in 1896.

The firm of Edmundson & Caven are doing a large business in Bisbee, and are surgeons for the Lowell & Arizona Mining Company, and for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. The various responsibilities of Dr. Edmundson include his position as medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Circle, the Foresters, the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Home Forum. He is also examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He devotes all of his time to the practice of his profession, and in every possible way keeps in touch with the progress in medical and surgical science as developed in the different





E M Mills

large centers of the world. He is one of the town's most painstaking and conscientious citizens, and is appreciated for his professional and social excellencies.

Dr. Edmundson was married October 1, 1893, to Miss Catherine L. Hutchins, daughter of William Hutchins, of Kingston, N. M. One son was born of this union, Charles S.

MRS. ERNEST M. MILLS.

One of the most comfortable and inviting hotels of Phoenix is presided over by Mrs. E. M. Mills, than whom the city has no manager more genial and enterprising. Among the middle-priced hotels the New Mills house has no superior, and its clean, well-ventilated and well-furnished rooms are rarely without an occupant. For the moderate price of \$1.50 per day one may be housed and furnished with every convenience, while the cuisine, for variety and excellence, leaves little to be desired. The hotel is three stories high, and 50x80 feet in dimensions.

A native of Chillicothe, Ohio, Mrs. Mills is a daughter of James Rezzer, born in Philadelphia, Pa., and one of the early settlers of Knox county, Ill. During the Civil war Mr. Rezzer fought with courage in an Illinois regiment, after which he returned to his farm in Knox county. In 1870 he removed to Sedgwick county, Kans., which was then in a very wild and crude state, and he was one of the active pioneers to whom the present residents are indebted for their prosperity. His useful life terminated in McPherson county, Kans., when he was sixty-six years of age. He had married Susan Shepherd, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and died in Knoxville, Ill. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Anna, who married C. H. Knapp and died in Phoenix; Shepherd A., who died in Fort Scott, Kans.; Mrs. Mary Worley, of McPherson, Kans.; G. W., a farmer near Salina, Kans.; and Susie Rae, Mrs. Mills. The last-named received excellent educational advantages and claims the distinction of having been one of the first girls admitted to the now famous Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. At this institution she studied until the senior year, when she accompanied her parents to Kansas, and engaged in educational work in what was then Sedgwick (now Harvey) county.

In 1875 Susie R. Rezzer became the wife of Ernest M. Mills, who was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, August 19, 1847, and was reared in his native country of Canada. He was ambitious and venturesome and looked beyond the restrictions of his northern home. The breaking out of the Civil war offered the opportunity for which he had longed and furnished an outlet for his enthusiastic spirit. In the absence of parental permission he ran away to the states. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, mean time being advanced to the rank of sergeant. Once he was wounded in battle. After the cessation of hostilities he took up land in McPherson county, Kans., and became an enterprising tiller of the soil. Soon he was made deputy United States marshal, and for several years he served as county coroner and justice of the peace. After his marriage he settled in McPherson, where he conducted a livery business and served as United States marshal. At one time he captured a gang of counterfeiters and their outfit, and had the satisfaction of seeing them later sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In 1881 he settled in Phoenix, Ariz., where he engaged in contracting and building. Here, as in Kansas, he was United States marshal. In 1883 he captured four desperate stage robbers in Arizona, and they were sentenced for life to the penitentiary at Detroit. During his term of office he also assisted in the prosecution of polygamous Mormons. For eight years he served in the city council, representing three different wards; for some time served on the territorial board of equalization, and up to the time of his death he served as secretary of the Republican central committee of the territory. As a delegate, he frequently represented the Republican party in conventions. He was associated with the Grand Army of the Republic and was a member of the Maricopa Club. In many respects he resembled his father, Hon. Stephen B. Mills, who was a member of the Canadian parliament for more than twenty years and was a man of ability and influence.

In 1886 Mr. Mills purchased the Lemon hotel, which he improved and refitted, changing its name to the Mills house. The manage-

ment of this hotel occupied his time until he died, June 26, 1893. The New Mills house was formerly the Farley house and was purchased in 1895. It is on West Washington street and has undergone great improvement since the occupancy of the present owner. Interesting to note is the fact that the first American flag raised on Cuban soil was made at the New Mills house. This emblem of a great republic was afterward presented by Miss Flora Mills to an Arizona troop of Rough Riders, and used by them as their regimental flag. During all the time that Colonel Roosevelt maintained headquarters in Cuba, the flag hung there. Upon the return of the regiment from the war the now historic flag, riddled by bullets and faded by storms, was received by the fair donor, and is now preserved in a glass case in the new capitol.

Mrs. Mills is a member of the Rebekahs. For three years she has been president of the Woman's Relief Corps. A member of the Presbyterian Church, she has been a generous contributor to its support. In national politics she is a believer in Republican principles.

HIRAM W. FENNER, M. D.

Of all the exponents of medical science who have sought the growing possibilities of Arizona as a field for the exercise of their ability, none is more favorably known than Dr. Fenner, who, though a resident of Tucson, is nevertheless widely known beyond the confines of his prosperous town. From a comparatively small beginning in 1883, at which time he located in Tucson, his practice has assumed gratifying proportions, and readily reflects the appreciation which the public at large entertain for his skill of diagnosis and treatment. Besides carrying on a general medical and surgical practice he is variously interested in the affairs that have to do with the general welfare, and among his other responsibilities may be mentioned his position of division surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to which he was appointed in 1895. In 1898 he was made a regent of the University of Arizona, and he is a member of the board of library commissioners, which board is attending to the erection of the new Carnegie library. This building, like all those of a sim-

ilar nature erected by the philanthropist whose name it bears, is to be a model of its kind, and will have accommodation for twenty-five thousand books.

Dr. Fenner was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, February 3, 1859. The ancestry of the family is German, and the first members to come to America settled in Pennsylvania. Hiram Fenner, the father of Dr. Fenner, who was born in Fennersville, Pa., the original settlement of the family, was engaged, during the course of his active life, in the clothing and general merchandise business. He died in Bucyrus at an advanced age. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Myers, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Samuel Myers, one of the founders of Bucyrus. Samuel Myers came from an old Pennsylvania family, and previously lived in Crawford county. Mrs. Fenner also died in Bucyrus. She was the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters, who are all living, Dr. Fenner being the youngest. The other son, Samuel, is in the hardware business at Terre Haute, Ind.

In the public schools of Bucyrus, H. W. Fenner received an excellent education, and was graduated from the high school in 1876. His earliest aspirations were centered on medical science, and when quite a young boy he decided to qualify for this noblest and most interesting of professions. In 1876 he began the study of medicine under Dr. George Crapo, of Terre Haute, Ind., and subsequently entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati (now the University of Cincinnati), from which he was graduated in 1881. Soon after he was appointed physician of the Copper Queen Mining Company, at Bisbee, Ariz., and continued to practice there until 1883, when he located in Tucson.

Dr. Fenner was married in California near San Francisco to Ida Henme, born in California, and a daughter of August Henme, who in the early days crossed the plains with ox teams and wagons, and mined in California in the days of gold. In national politics Dr. Fenner is a Republican, and has held various offices within the gift of the people. At times he has been county and territorial commissioner, and chairman of the Republican county central committee. A member of the Territorial Medical Society, he has been associated with this organization for

many years. The Doctor has one of the finest residences in the town, and commodious, well fitted offices. His grasp of the best tenets of his profession, no less than his genial, tactful manner, and optimistic temperament, have won for him a warm place in the hearts and esteem of friends and patrons.

JOSEPH HARDY, D. D. S.

This well-known and popular dentist of Phoenix, was born near Petersburg, Va., on the 3d of June, 1862, his parents being Elisha and Nancy (Hall) Hardy, who as farming people spent their entire lives in the Old Dominion. The Hardy family came originally from Hardy, Ireland, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a lifelong resident of that state, and a planter by occupation. His maternal grandfather, Robert Lawrence Hall, was born in Scotland, and on his emigration to the new world located in Virginia, becoming one of its largest and most prosperous planters. He owned over ten thousand acres of land in that state, where he continued to make his home throughout life. Dr. Hardy is one of a family of four children, of whom three reached years of maturity and two are still living.

Dr. Hardy grew to manhood in his native state and was educated at the Pine Grove Academy. In 1881 he went to Missouri and spent three years on a cattle ranch in that state, after which he returned to Baltimore, Md., and took up the study of dentistry under Dr. Winder, who was dean of the oldest dental college in the world. Our subject was graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1889, with the degree of D. D. S., and engaged in practice in Virginia until the fall of that year. On the 28th of October, 1889, he arrived in Phoenix, and has since prosecuted his chosen profession at this place. He is thoroughly up-to-date, keeping well posted on the latest discoveries and theories in the science of dentistry, and has a well-equipped laboratory and operating room in the Ellingson building. He enjoys a liberal share of the public patronage, and is meeting with well deserved success. Besides his pleasant residence on North Fifth avenue, he owns

a good bearing orange grove of twenty acres seven miles northeast of the city, being the third person to engage in orange culture in the Salt River valley.

At Des Moines, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Dr. Hardy and Miss Jennie B. Phillips, a native of that city and a daughter of William Phillips, who settled there in 1845 and became one of its prominent attorneys. They have two children, Phillips and Joseph. The Doctor is a member of the National Union and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has been active in securing legislation beneficial to the dental profession; was appointed a member of the first board of territorial examiners and filled that position about four years. He was also one of the organizers of the Territorial Dental Society. He has become thoroughly identified with the interests of his adopted city, and is well known as an enterprising, reliable business man, who commands the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

HENRY J. JESSOP, D. D. S.

One of the oldest and most prominent dentists of Arizona, Dr. Jessop, of Phoenix, is now a member of the Territorial Board of Dental Examiners. A native of England, he was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, March 22, 1863, and is a son of Dr. H. E. and Susan (Hughes) Jessop. His paternal grandfather was Walter Jessop, an attorney of Cheltenham and a lifelong resident of England. The father was a graduate surgeon of the London Royal College of Surgeons and a graduate physician of the College of Physicians, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and for many years was house surgeon of Charing Cross Hospital, London. Later he engaged in the practice of his profession at Cheltenham, where he died at the age of fifty years. He was very prominent in professional circles and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, who belongs to an old Worcestershire family, is still a resident of England. Of their thirteen children eleven reached years of maturity, while our subject, who is third in order of birth, is the only representative of the family in America.

Reared at Cheltenham, Dr. H. J. Jessop was educated in the public schools of that place and Cheltenham College. Coming to the United States in 1882, he located at El Paso, Woodford county, Ill., where he studied dentistry under Dr. J. E. Fishburn for three years, and then opened an office of his own at Minden, Neb., where he was engaged in practice for three years. In February, 1889, he came to Phoenix, Ariz., and is today the oldest dentist of the place in years of practice, his office being located in the Porter building. It is well equipped with all modern appliances known to the profession. His skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage he enjoys, and he ranks as one of the leading dentists of the territory. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Territorial Board of Dental Examiners, and has since filled that position with the exception of one year.

Dr. Jessop was married in El Paso, Ill., to Miss Lillie Waite, and to them has been born one child, Ruth. He uses his right of franchise in support of the Republican party and its principles, and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Phoenix, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Athletic Club, and the Maricopa Club. He is now serving as director and vice-president of the latter club and is very popular in social circles, being a man of pleasing address and genial manners.

OSCAR L. MAHONEY, M. D.

During the long years of devotion to the best tenets of his profession, the science of medicine knew no more worthy and conscientious exponent than Dr. Mahoney. From the first of his practice he received the patronage and appreciation of the communities in which he lived, and has to his credit a long record of prominent recognition due his particular aptitude for the work of his unbounded faith.

A native of Jefferson county, Tenn., he was born March 7, 1839, and is a son of Dr. James W. and Amanda M. (Turnley) Mahoney, who were born in Tennessee. On both sides the family are of Irish extraction, and many of them have been prominently connected with the most important events in American history. The ma-

ternal grandfather fought with General Jackson at New Orleans, and the great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. James W. Mahoney was for many years a practicing physician and surgeon in Tennessee and Arkansas, and a prominent man in the localities which profited by his wisely directed experience. When a boy of eight, Oscar L. removed with his parents from Jefferson county, Tenn., to Crittenden county, Ky., and located at a place now called Weston, and where the father practiced medicine until his son's twelfth year. They then settled twenty-three miles west of Pine Bluff, Ark., on the Saline river, where the elder Mahoney died. There the son attained his majority, and received a fair education in the district schools. In the wake of an early resolve to follow the profession of his father he began the study of medicine, but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the war, and the patriotism which impelled him to offer his services to the country.

The war record of Dr. Mahoney was prolific of many interesting events, and he participated in many of the important battles of the war. As a member of the Ninth Arkansas Infantry he fought at Shiloh, Corinth, St. Charles, Ark., Cotton Plant, Pine Bluff, Arkansas Post, and many minor skirmishes. As a private in the Confederate army he served all through the war, and at Shiloh received a wound in the left hand from a spent ball which necessitated the amputation of the middle finger.

When peace was restored he continued to qualify for the profession of medicine, and attended a course of lectures at Ann Arbor. In 1867 he was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and at once came to Arizona, where for two years he engaged in practice at Wickenburg. He then returned to Illinois and began practice at Murphysboro, where he attained to considerable prominence, during sixteen years being the foremost physician of the place. For two years he served as a member of the city council, and was also engaged in the drug business for many years. In 1883 he again sought the possibilities of the southwest, and settled in Phoenix, Ariz., where he was a valued acquisition to the profession of medicine until January 1, 1898. At the present



Thomas J. Heiser

time he is enjoying a well-earned respite from the responsibilities incident to professional life, still residing in Phoenix. While conducting a large and lucrative practice in Phoenix he was for ten years superintendent of the Maricopa county hospital.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Dr. Mahoney and Virginia Rosson, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Osborn and Rebecca (Patton) Rosson, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Mahoney is a graduate of the Women's Hospital Medical College, now affiliated with the medical department of the Northwestern University of Chicago. For years she has been a successful practicing physician in Phoenix, and with her husband has represented the best professional element in the territory. In national politics the Doctor is associated with the Democratic party, and has held various offices within the gift of the people. During 1884 he served as a member of the city council, and was for a time coroner of Maricopa county. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Murphysboro, Ill., and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Phoenix.

THOMAS J. HESSER.

Few inhabitants of northern Arizona are personally known by more men than is Thomas Jefferson Hesser, proprietor of Hotel Navajo, at Winslow; and few men have a larger circle of devoted friends. He is a descendant of good old Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and is a son of John Wesley and Susan (Merkle) Hesser. At Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he was born October 19, 1858, he passed the years of youth, mean time receiving a common-school education. At the age of twenty years he left home and went to Kansas, where for about one year he was employed in Salina. Subsequently, for two years, he worked as a molder in Burlington, Iowa, having learned that trade before his departure from Pennsylvania. In Burlington he was also employed as a clerk for a hardware concern.

Upon relinquishing his clerkship, Mr. Hesser was for five months engaged in work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; for five months he was also employed in a restaurant at

Kansas City, Mo.; while for six months he acted as brakeman for the Santa Fe Railroad Company in New Mexico, with headquarters at Kingman, N. M. For four months he was located at Durango, Colo., after which for twenty months he was employed in the train service of the Mexican Central Railroad Company. Finally, in 1884, he located in Winslow, Ariz., where he has since resided. Until February, 1896, he was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, first as freight brakeman, then as freight conductor, and finally as passenger conductor.

After resigning his position with the Santa Fe in 1896, Mr. Hesser constructed Hotel Navajo, of which he has since remained the genial and popular proprietor. In various other ways he has identified himself with the best interests of Winslow, his property holdings including one-fourth interest in the Winslow opera house, erected in 1898. Politically he is a stanch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, is a member of the territorial central Republican committee, and also of the Winslow city council. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. April 3, 1887, he married Harriet A. Jones, a native of Minersville, Pa., and a daughter of Lemuel D. Jones. They are the parents of a daughter, Ruth A. Hesser.

NARCISO HEREU MATAS, M. D.

This prominent physician and prosperous citizen of Tucson, was born May 16, 1845, in Gerona, Catalonia, Spain, and according to an old Spanish custom took his mother's maiden name, his parents being Emanuel and Paula (Matas) Hereu, also natives of Gerona, where the father followed the life of a planter. Both parents died in Spain. The Doctor's paternal grandfather was Bernito Hereu, also a planter, while his maternal grandfather was Narciso Matas, an extensive planter and large manufacturer of olive oil. The Doctor's mother died at the age of thirty-three years, when he was fifteen years old. In the family were four sons and three daughters, all of whom reached manhood and womanhood, while two sons and three daughters are still living.

Dr. Matas grew to manhood in his native land, and began his business career as a clerk in his uncle's drug store at Gerona, where he studied in the college for five years, beside one year in college at Barcelona. On first coming to America in 1857, he entered the New Orleans School of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1859, with the degree of M. D., and then engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in the Crescent City until the Civil war broke out. In 1861 he returned to Spain and studied medicine for four years in the University of Barcelona, where he was graduated in 1866. He next attended clinics in Paris for a year, and in 1867 returned to New Orleans. Soon afterward he removed to Brownsville, Tex., and built up an extensive practice in the Spanish colony at Matamoras and Brownsville, where he remained until coming to Tucson in 1881. The following year during the yellow fever epidemic at Brownsville, he returned to that place and had charge of three hundred patients, resuming practice at Tucson in the fall. In 1883 he went to Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, during an epidemic of yellow fever at that place.

As a progressive physician Dr. Matas keeps well posted on everything pertaining to his chosen profession. In 1892 he was a member of the International Medical Health Association which met in Mexico City, and was a member of the first Mexican Medical Congress of that place, taking an active part in its work, especially in the surgical and pathological sections. During his residence in Tucson he has served as county physician and city health officer; has been medical examiner for nearly all of the societies and life insurance companies represented at this place, and was pension examiner one term. The Doctor has a pleasant home at No. 98 West Pennington street, and owns a large amount of valuable property in the city, including about half a block on Pennington street and the Stewart Hotel. He is interested in gold, silver and lead mining, and has been very successful in his mining ventures. He sold the Mammoth mine, but still has some valuable mining property, including the Apollo mine, and is a director of the Tucson Street Railway, of which he was one of the organizers, and was president for a time.

Dr. Matas married Theresa Jorda, who bore him two children. Rudolph, the eldest, is a graduate of the University of New Orleans, and is now professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. He has a national reputation as a surgeon and is very prominent in professional circles. Elvira is now in Spain.

In 1893 Dr. Matas married Miss Louisa M. Mallet, who was born in Brownsville, Tex., of French and German ancestry. They have one daughter, Irene, who is attending school in Los Angeles.

In politics Dr. Matas is independent, and in his social relations is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to the Arizona Medical Society. He has contributed to medical literature, including some very able articles on the subjects of yellow fever microbes, bacteriology, etc. He is a close and thorough student, a man of deep research, and his investigations into the science of medicine and his skillful application of the knowledge thereby obtained has won him a place in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity.

HON. A. H. NOON.

If, as an eminent writer has said, the ceaseless striving according to our best light for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of those who compose our environment constitutes success in life, Dr. Noon may be said to have gone a long way towards the goal for which many aspire, but which comparatively few reach. Nor has his association with the promising town of Nogales been the greatest of his efforts. To the conduct of his affairs he brings a knowledge of the world and human nature, as developed in England, in the wilds of Africa, and in the resourceful west. A native of England, he early displayed an ambition which extended beyond the borders of his Albion home, and when a mere boy went to South Africa, where he served in the British army for four years, and afterwards raised a company of volunteers of which he was elected lieutenant. In the mean time he had been utilizing his leisure hours by studying





A. Griswold.

medicine under Dr. John Eglinton Seaman, an ex-army surgeon from the East Indies, and in 1864 he emigrated to the United States and completed his medical course.

Dr. Noon's interesting association with Utah began about 1865, at which time he went to the Tintic mining district and founded the town of Eureka, laid out the town, built the first house of stone, was appointed the first postmaster, and was elected the first justice of the peace and notary. In fact, it may be said that Dr. Noon was the town, around which grew up the various small interests usually associated with mining villages. So impressed were the other residents as to his prior and deserved right of possession that they nick-named him "Old Tintic." Besides his mining interests in Utah he practiced his profession there and was associated in practice with Dr. D. C. Roberts, a well known southern army surgeon.

In 1879 Dr. Noon came to Arizona, and became interested in mining in Pima county in the Oro Blanco district, and while there again tried his hand at town-making. His efforts were industriously exerted towards the growth of an infant village called Oro Blanco, and there he still owns large interests, but which is at present experiencing a season of inactivity. At the time of the severance of Santa Cruz from Pima county, Dr. Noon was honored by being appointed by the governor a member of the board of supervisors, of which he was also chairman, and in November of 1900 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, the first representative from Santa Cruz to the lower house of the legislature. Although much occupied with the various enterprises, political and otherwise, which have tended to the development of his town and locality, he has uninterruptedly practiced medicine and surgery, and has a large practice. He is resident manager of the Austerlitz Mining Company, and owns a controlling interest in the same. In addition to the comfortable residence which constitutes his home property, he is the possessor of several building lots in Nogales.

In 1864 Dr. Noon married Miss Emma C. E. Slaughter, and of this union there are five sons, viz.: Alonzo E., who is interested in ranching and mining in the Oro Blanco region; Adolphus

S., who is a master mechanic and owns a machine and blacksmith shop in Nogales; Arthur H., who is a stockman and miner; Edward E., who is an assayer, and a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers; and S. Frederick, who is clerk and also commissioner of the district court of Santa Cruz county. The daughter of the family is named Sarah C. Dr. Noon is a member of the Arizona Territorial Medical Association. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic Lodge at Nogales, and is treasurer of the same. He has been a member of Franklin Lodge, A. O. U. W., in California for more than twenty years.

ALBERT J. GRISWOLD.

Though not one of the earliest settlers of Nogales, having arrived here in 1891, Mr. Griswold is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the resources and possibilities of the flourishing little bi-national city. At present the postmaster of the town, to which position he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897, he is also variously interested in the enterprises which have recently been made possible and which have been materially aided by his counsel and influence.

Until seventeen years of age Mr. Griswold was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm near Rose, Wayne county, N. Y., where he was born February 11, 1852. His parents, William and Sarah (Colburn) Griswold, were also natives of New York state, living upon a farm in Wayne county for some years, but subsequently settling in Linn county, Mo. Their son received his education in the public and high schools of Wayne county, N. Y., and later engaged in educational work in Linn county, Mo., for fourteen years. During part of this time he also attended the Missouri State Normal school at Kirksville, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1879 and afterward he again taught school for three years. While teaching in Meadville, Mo., previous to his graduation, he was for nine years principal of the public school.

In 1883 Mr. Griswold entered the employ of the American and Wells-Fargo Express companies at St. Joseph, Mo., and after a year was

transferred to Atchison, Kans., subsequently in the same capacity spending two years in Trinidad, Colo., thence in 1887 going to Kansas City, Mo. Owing to ill health after a time he secured a transfer of work to La Junta, Colo., and later to Santa Fe, N. M., and El Paso, Tex. In 1891 he came to Nogales, Ariz., as agent for the Wells-Fargo Company. In 1895, resigning that position, he bought out the insurance business of D. J. Cummings, and now represents fourteen of the best companies in the world, among them being the Phoenix of London, the Union Insurance Company of London, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, the Fireman's Fund of California, the Home of New York, the National, Atlas, Aetna and Hartford.

A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Griswold has been active in local matters. For a short time he served as city clerk of Nogales and in 1897 he was commissioned a notary public. For several years he was associated with the Nogales Electric Light Company as auditor and one of its directors. Fraternaly he is a member of Nogales Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows at Santa Fe, N. M., besides is a charter member of the local tribe of Red Men and has served as keeper of the wampum.

In 1873 Mr. Griswold married Adella M. Cole of Meadville, Mo., who died in 1876, leaving one son, Earl L., now agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Clifton, Ariz. The second marriage of Mr. Griswold took place at Kansas City, Mo., in 1891, and united him with Mrs. Retta A. Vogel, by whom he has two sons, Clay A. and Claude.

ARTHUR W. OLCOTT, M. D.

The medical and surgical fraternity of Tucson has a capable representative in Dr. Olcott, who brought with him to his field of effort in the territory the results of the best possible educational and professional training obtainable in the country. A native of St. Louis county, Mo., he was born April 25, 1865, and is a son of C. H. Olcott, a native of New York state, and for many years a wholesale dry-goods merchant in New York City. Subsequently he removed to

St. Louis, Mo., where he continued his former occupation until his retirement from active participation in business affairs. He lived to a good old age, until February of 1900, at which time he was eighty-six years old. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics was a Democrat. In his younger years he married Maria Austin, who was born in Utica, N. Y., and who is living at the present time. She is the mother of seven children, six of whom are living, A. W. being the youngest.

The ancestry of the Olcott family is English, and the first members to emigrate to America settled in different parts of the extreme east. The paternal grandfather, C. H. Olcott, was born in New York state, and died at a comparatively early age. Dr. Olcott lived, during his younger days, at Webster Grove, a suburb of St. Louis, and began his education in the public schools. After preparing for Princeton College at Smith Academy he entered the former institution in 1880 and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B. Having determined to devote his life to the science of medicine, he entered the same year the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated in the class of 1887. Through competitive examination he secured the additional experience accorded an interne at the St. Louis City Hospital, and at the end of the year was given the same privilege at the St. Louis Female Hospital. He was then on the staff of the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital until 1896, and at the same time was continuing graduate work, and was instructor in anatomy at the St. Louis Medical College.

Dr. Olcott became associated with Tucson in the fall of 1896, and at once entered upon a general medical practice. His ability received ready recognition, and in 1897 he was appointed city health officer, and has since satisfactorily sustained the position. The office is located at No. 176 West Pennington street. Dr. Olcott is heartily in sympathy with all that pertains to the development and upbuilding of his adopted western town, and is one of its most trustworthy and enterprising citizens. He was made a Mason while living in St. Louis, and was a member of the West Gate Lodge No. 445. In politics a Democrat, he is liberal-minded regarding the politics of the administration, and believes in





Frank J. Duffy

voting for the man best qualified to fill the position. He is a member of the Territorial Medical Association.

The marriage of Dr. Olcott and Statia R. Nead occurred in St. Louis in 1893, and of this union there is one son, Arthur W., Jr.

FRANK J. DUFFY.

Well known as district attorney and former assessor of Santa Cruz county, Mr. Duffy has been a resident of Nogales since June of 1893. A native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he is a son of Michael and Mary (O'Brien) Duffy, who were born in the same county as himself. During the early '50s his father went to California, where he remained about eight years and then returned to New York. The west, however, had gained such a charm for him during his residence there that he soon returned to the Pacific coast, where he spent three years. Again going back to his home state he remained there until his death in 1892.

Primarily educated in the public schools, Frank J. Duffy afterward attended St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the latter part of the same year he came to Arizona and for the next five years was engaged in educational work in Phoenix and Globe. In the mean time he had decided to devote his life efforts to the profession of law, and had employed whatever of leisure presented itself out of the school-room to the mastery of the science as utilized in the courts of the territory. In 1899 he was admitted to practice in Santa Cruz county.

After coming to Nogales Mr. Duffy was for three years in the employ of the United States custom service. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace, to which office he was re-elected two years later. At the time of the separation of Pima and Santa Cruz counties he was officiating as justice and rendered conspicuous service as assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk, also arranged the complicated and intricate matters for the bill. In 1899 he resigned as justice in order to accept the office of assessor. In the November election of 1900 he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket, and his

administration has been well received. As an exponent of the law he is capable and erudite, and is regarded as a representative lawyer of the territory. Although he has been admitted to the bar for but a short time he has shown himself to be a close student, and one who is endowed with the faculty of distinguishing and elucidating his legal propositions to a degree equaling the skill shown by many lawyers of wider experience.

With the progress of movements for the up-building of his adopted town Mr. Duffy is identified. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is past master workman. In February, 1894, he married Miss Catherine C., daughter of J. A. and Mary E. (Moss) Linder, descendants of well-known families of the Mississippi valley. Born of this union are two children, Francis R. and Mary L.

DR. SAMUEL J. PETERS.

Dr. Samuel J. Peters, physician and agriculturist, came to the territory of Arizona in 1885, and in 1897 settled on the ranch which has since been the object of his care. His efforts are directed almost wholly to the raising of cattle, and the extent of his enterprises necessitates not only the three hundred and twenty acres which constitute his personal property, but considerable rented land as well. In 1885 Dr. Peters located in the Tonto Basin, this territory, and not only carried on a large cattle business, but was interested in a successful mercantile venture. He here attained to considerable prominence in local affairs, and served as postmaster of Rye postoffice for several years. A later place of residence was at Sugar Loaf mountain, where he was also engaged in raising cattle. He is therefore familiar with conditions as they have existed in this land of promise for sixteen years, and has, like many others who have brought about the present prosperity, witnessed many gratifying changes. Dr. Peters was born near St. Stephens, Me., November 7, 1845, and is a son of James and Eliza Peters, also natives of Maine. For many years the family has been represented in Maine, the ancestors having settled there upon first coming to America. Sam-

uel J. received the home training calculated to develop the best traits of his character, and he lived in Maine, and was educated in the public schools, until his twentieth year. His early ambitions were turned in the direction of dental science, and in order to qualify for the practice of that profession he went to Boston and studied at the Harvard Dental School, from which he was graduated. Among the superior advantages which came his way was the opportunity to listen to lectures delivered by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dr. Peters successfully practiced in Boston for nearly fifteen years, when, owing to failing sight, he was obliged to seek a change of occupation. It was then that he decided in favor of the free and out-door occupation of cattle-raising in Arizona, which subsequently proved to have been a wise decision.

Dr. Peters is regarded as one of the most enterprising and substantial dwellers of the Salt River valley, and his ranch near Tempe is conducted on the broadest and most scientific principles. He is essentially a self-made man, having overcome the obstacles of ill health and adverse fortune. In national politics he is independent, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to hold the position. He is fraternally associated with the Masonic order at Tempe, and is a charter member of the Tempe Lodge, F. & A. M.

FRANCIS A. ODERMATT.

To Dr. F. A. Odermatt, of Tucson, attaches the honor of being the longest established practicing dentist of Arizona. In his profession and in the commercial, political and social circles of this city he is justly popular and prominent, for he neglects no opportunity of promoting the general welfare of the community in which he has elected to make his permanent home.

From his forefathers Dr. Odermatt doubtless inherited a large share of the genius for which he is locally celebrated. His maternal grandfather, Zumbuehl, a native of Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, was a noted sculptor, his works being chiefly of alabaster. The doctor's parents, Francis A. and Catherine (Zumbuehl) Odermatt, were likewise natives of Canton Un-

terwalden, and both departed this life in San Francisco, whither they had removed in 1863. They had come to the United States in February, 1852, and had resided in St. Louis, New Orleans, and Springfield, Ill., prior to their removal to the Pacific coast. Of their eight children one is deceased, and the subject of this article is the only one of the family in Arizona. His brothers, following in the footsteps of their father, who was an exceptionally skilled machinist, are manufacturing machinery in California.

The birth of Dr. F. A. Odermatt occurred June 17, 1848, in Buochs, Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, where many generations of his family had lived and died. When he was less than four years of age he was brought to America, and until 1863 lived chiefly in St. Louis, where his father was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In San Francisco the youth pursued his education in St. Ignatius College, devoting much of his time to Latin and Greek, and in 1865 commenced to attend St. Thomas's Theological Seminary at the Mission Dolores. Continuing there until February, 1867, he then accompanied Archbishop Alameny, of San Francisco, to Europe, and in May of the same year matriculated in the famous old College of Einsiedlen, in Switzerland. For almost two years he industriously labored in the mines of knowledge there, but at length his health became seriously impaired, and on that account he returned to San Francisco in February, 1869.

After a few months spent in recuperating Dr. Odermatt decided to enter the dental profession, and for ten years he was in practice under the direction of the late Dr. C. C. Knowles, a noted dental surgeon of the Pacific coast. With this thorough and practical preparation for his chosen work, the young man embarked in business on his own account, his offices being at the corner of Post and Kearney streets. In October, 1882, the superior climate and other attractions of Tucson had so appealed to him that he concluded to cast his fortunes with our people. Arriving in this place, then a straggling town, he soon won his way into the front ranks of his profession in the territory, and has steadily risen in influence and usefulness. In 1897 he was sent as a delegate to the Pacific Coast Dental Congress, and has been connected

with the California Dental Association and formerly was connected with the San Francisco Dental Association. As early as 1887 he introduced a bill in the Arizona legislature, hoping thereby to protect the public from incompetent dentists, and striving to establish a board of examiners of practitioners in this line. It appeared that the time was not yet ripe, for the bill was not passed at that session, but subsequently, in 1891, a similar one became a law, and Dr. Odermatt was appointed as a member of the first board of dental examiners. For three years, or until he tendered his resignation, he served as secretary of that body. He also organized the Territorial Dental Association, wrote its constitution and by-laws, and ever since has been an active member of the organization.

In the Ancient Order of United Workmen the Doctor is a leading member in Arizona. He has been deputy grand master workman for the district of Arizona of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and at present is chairman of the finance committee of the grand lodge of Arizona and New Mexico. Besides this, he is a director of the Hall Association of the same order, and was one of the most active members of the building committee, which erected the handsome structure in Tucson, 90x90 feet, two stories in height. A charter member of the local lodge of the Order of Elks, he was its first loyal knight, and moreover was a charter member and the first council commander of San Xavier camp of the Woodmen of the World. In the Spanish-American Alliance he was the first past supreme president, and is a charter member of the German Leiderkranz. From the time of the organization of the Tucson Building and Loan Association he has been identified with it, was vice-president in 1900, and in 1901 was made its president. For three years he was a school trustee, and for part of that time was secretary of the board. Always an ardent Republican, he has been the secretary of the local political club.

The wife of Dr. Odermatt, formerly Miss Carlotta Flores, is a representative of an honored old family. Her maternal grandfather, the late Don Carlos Yorba, of San Juan, once owned great tracts of land, including almost the entire Santa Ana valley, in southern California, and

his immense herds of cattle and live stock roamed these vast domains. A daughter of Señor Justo Flores, Mrs. Odermatt is closely related to the famous Godoy family of Santiago, Chili, and her grandmother was the sister of Señor Miguel Godoy, once the ambassador of Balmaceda to France. The Doctor and wife have two children, namely: Theresa A. and Frank J.

The few hours of leisure which Dr. Odermatt enjoys have often been devoted to artistic work, for he possesses marked ability as a sculptor, and might easily have won world-wide fame had he elected to give himself up entirely to the noble craft. He is a wonderful wood carver, and a beautiful model of the old San Xavier Church which was placed on exhibition here a few years ago elicited glowing praise from the local press and public. The daily "Star" and the "Arizona Enterprise," among others, commended his sculpture and carving in the highest terms, echoing the sentiments of able judges—many of whom are familiar with the noble examples of art, as produced by his talented fellow-countrymen—the Swiss, who are unequaled in these lines.

OTTO E. PLATH, M. D.

As a conscientious and able exponent of medical science, Dr. Plath represents the most studiously advanced and wisely conservative element among the practitioners of Phoenix. Of German parentage, he was born in New Ulm, Brown county, Minn., May 23, 1864, and is a son of Herman and Louisa (Lang) Plath, natives of Germany. The paternal grandfather was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and, during his long and active life, was a stockman on an extensive scale. The maternal grandfather, Lang, emigrated to America in the early sixties, and was among the very early settlers of Cleveland, later removing to Minnesota. Herman Plath was born in 1827, and crossed the seas to the United States about 1849, locating in Brown county, Minn., where he was among the first to invade the hitherto undisputed possessions of the red men. From the wildness of primeval condition he improved his land, and courageously outlived the severe hardships to which

pioneer life is heir. At the time of the Sioux Indian massacre in 1863, he joined the first local company, and assisted in protecting the citizens of New Ulm, until the arrival of the state troops. Subsequently he removed to Albany, Minn., and changed his occupation of farming to that of manufacturing flour. He was formerly a Republican, and latterly a Populist, and held several important township offices, though defeated when nominated for the legislature. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion a Protestant. His wife is still living, and is the mother of ten children, six of whom are living, O. E. being the oldest.

In New Ulm Dr. Plath received an excellent education in the public schools, and at a practically early age began the study of pharmacy, completing his apprenticeship at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1884 he entered the College of Pharmacy at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1886. After a year spent at the University of Cincinnati, in pursuit of a special scientific course, in 1888 he started a pharmacy in Cincinnati, and continued in business there until 1892. Following a long thought-out inclination he began the study of medicine under Dr. Lyle, and for one year attended the Ohio Medical College during 1892, finally graduating from the three years' course of the Miami Medical College in 1896. During the summer of 1896 he practiced his profession in Cincinnati, and in the fall came to the far west, and located in Phoenix.

While living in Cincinnati Dr. Plath married Louise Weigt, a native of Cincinnati, and of this union three children have been born. Theodore F., Adeline and Helen, twins. Dr. Plath is variously interested in medical matters in the community in which he lives, and is medical examiner for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. From 1898 until 1900 he served as secretary of the Territorial Medical Association, and he is a member of the Maricopa Medical Association, and a fellow of the Arizona Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Miami College. In Cincinnati he was made a Mason, and belonged to the Price Hill Lodge No. 524,

but is now a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 2. He is associated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Phoenix Lodge No. 2; with the Foresters, of which he is examining physician; with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

MARK A. RODGERS, M. D.

This prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Tucson was born in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., on the 5th of February, 1868, and is the youngest in a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living, though our subject is the only one residing in the west. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Rodgers, was a native of Baltimore, Md., and an early settler of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., where he acted as conveyancer and clerk of the court. His death occurred in that state. Dr. Mark Rodgers, our subject's father, was born in Kittanning, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. He was first engaged in practice in his native city and later in Brookville, but subsequently turned his attention to mercantile business, which he continued to follow until called from this life at the age of sixty-six years. He married Rebecca Armstrong Corbett, a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and a daughter of Philip Corbett, who was born in the same state and followed farming in Mifflin county throughout his active business life. The Corbett family was of French Huguenot extraction and of Presbyterian faith. The first to come to America settled in New Jersey, but early in the seventeenth century the family was founded in Pennsylvania. Some of its representatives fought bravely for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Rodgers also belongs to the Armstrong family, which is of Scotch-Irish origin. One of its representatives was Colonel Armstrong, who served with distinction under Washington and Braddock in the French and Indian war, and during the Revolution was in command of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army. The mother of our subject is still living and continues to reside in Brookville, Pa.

Dr. Rodgers of this review was graduated



Shirley Rusty

from the high school of his native town in 1884, and spent the following year in Dakota. On his return home he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department of that noted institution in 1891, with the degree of M. D. By competitive examination he then entered the Allegheny General Hospital at Pittsburg, Pa., where he served as resident physician thirteen months, after which he engaged in private practice in that city until coming to Tucson, Ariz., in the spring of 1895. He has made a special study of abdominal surgery and gynecology, and for a time was associated with Dr. R. Stansbury Sutton, the great gynecologist. During his residence in Tucson he has engaged in general practice, but has also given considerable attention to his specialty, being considered one of the best representatives of that branch of the profession in the territory. In Pennsylvania Dr. Rodgers was a prominent member of the State Medical Society, the Pittsburg Medical Society, a fellow of the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine, and secretary of the Pittsburg Obstetrical Society, and already takes a leading place among the foremost representatives of the Territorial Medical Society of Arizona. He is also a member of the American Climatological Society, before which he has read important papers, including one on "The Climate of Arizona," read at Lakewood, N. J., May 13, 1896. He affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and politically is identified with the Democracy.

On the 26th of November, 1896, at El Paso, Tex., the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Lucile G. Freeman, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and to them has been born a son, Mark. Mrs. Rodgers is a member of the Episcopal Church.

SHIRLEY ADDISON CHRISTY.

This popular citizen of Phoenix, the son of Col. William Christy, is the general manager of the Arizona interests of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City. Though comparatively young in years and in the business world, he is meeting with success in his enterprises and is fully justifying the abundant faith which his numerous friends have reposed

in him, predicting a brilliant future for him at the threshold of his commercial career.

As in the biographical sketch of Col. William Christy a full record of the family of our subject is given, suffice it here to narrate his personal history. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, January 18, 1874, and was just nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to Phoenix. Here he pursued his education in the public schools, later attending the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. When eighteen years of age he started upon his business life by becoming an employe of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and, after serving in the capacity of collector for a period, was promoted to the position of paying teller.

When the Spanish-American war came on Mr. Christy became chief clerk in the Paymaster's Department, holding a commission with the rank of second lieutenant. For some time he was stationed in Washington, D. C., and later was transferred to San Francisco, awaiting developments in the far west. After peaceful relations between Spain and the United States had been declared our subject decided to resign from his post and on December 1, 1898, returned to the usual walks of life. Resuming his former place as paying teller in the bank he continued in that office until June 1, 1899, when he tendered his resignation in order to accept his present responsible position. A member of the board of trade and a director of the Maricopa Club, and also actively identified with the Sons of the American Revolution and with the Sons of Veterans, he bears his due share in the general commercial and social circles of Phoenix, never failing in patriotism and public spirit. As the president of the Young Men's Republican Club he has wielded no slight influence in local politics and firmly believes in the policy of his party.

An important event in the life of Mr. Christy took place in Des Moines, Iowa, December 19, 1895, when he married Miss Abelina Creighton, daughter of Col. James H. Creighton, now of Phoenix. He is a native of Waynesburg, Ohio, and son of a Presbyterian minister, who removed from his birthplace in county Antrim, Ireland, to Ohio at an early period, and there spent the rest of his life. Col. J. H. Creighton became a

resident of Des Moines, Iowa, prior to the civil war and there attained prominence in the legal profession. During the long struggle between the North and South he served with the rank of colonel in the Eighteenth Iowa volunteer infantry and of late years has been an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Christy, bore the maiden name of Laura C. Hudson. She was born in Lebanon, Mo., and her father, Alexander Hudson, a native of Delaware, was a pioneer of Missouri and for years a leading member of the Lebanon bar. One of eight men in Wright county, Mo., who had the courage to declare themselves on the side of the Union just at the outbreak of the Civil war, he served in a Missouri regiment. While at his home, early in the morning, he was called out of his house and assassinated by guerrillas. Mrs. Christy was born in Indianola, Iowa, and is a graduate of Simpson College, where she pursued courses in classics and music. As a musician she has won more than local renown, for her talent is beyond question. Desiring to perfect herself in her loved art she spent the greater part of 1900 in Europe studying under fine masters, Professors DeValle and Brodige of Florence, Italy, and Professor Thome of Paris being of the number. Sharing the popularity which Mr. Christy enjoys she is an honored member of local society and as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church performs her due share in the religious work in Phoenix.

FRED O. RICHMOND, M. D. C.

Born upon a farm situated about twenty-four miles northeast of Madison, Dane county, Wis., December 12, 1854, Dr. Fred O. Richmond is a son of P. B. Richmond, one of the earliest settlers of that locality. He owned and brought to a high state of cultivation a farm of four hundred acres, and for almost half a century dwelt there, his death occurring when he was in his seventy-fourth year. Both himself and wife, as well as his father, were natives of New York state. She bore the family name of Warner, and of her children one died when young, and three sons and a daughter are now living. Ezra W. is yet living on the old Wisconsin home-

stead; Lucy B. is a resident of Helena, Mont.; and George B. and Dr. Fred O. are citizens of Phoenix. Edward A., who was a successful pharmacist of Sabetha, Kans., is deceased.

In his youth Dr. F. O. Richmond formed the deep interest in fine cattle and horses which he has today, for his father made a specialty of raising standard bred coach and draught horses, Devonshire and Durham cattle and sheep. His success and wide experience rendered him a valuable member of the Wisconsin Stock Breeders' Association, and most of his sons obtained practical knowledge of farming in all of its departments. Our subject completed his literary education in Ripon (Wis.) College, which he attended until the junior year.

In 1875 Dr. Richmond went to Grand Meadow, Mower county, Minn., and for three years engaged in farming, after which he operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Brown county, Kans., for eleven years. In the mean time he transacted considerable business in grain, for a period representing Gregg Brothers' Grain Company, of St. Joseph, Mo. Possessing natural mechanical ability, he assisted in the building of a mill and was chief engineer there for about two years.

In his leisure time Dr. Richmond took up the study of veterinary medicine, and at length entered the Chicago (Ill.) Veterinary College, where he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Comparative Medicine. For several years, prior to and during his college course, he was more or less engaged in the practice as a veterinarian, and in 1893 took up his permanent abode in Phoenix. For three years thereafter he owned an interest in the Golden Eagle livery, and dealt in horses. Though he sold his share in the livery, he still keeps several fine animals and devotes his time to the practice of veterinary surgery and medicine. He owns the handsome stallion King Pin, who trotted a mile in 2:16. His sire, Electro, was a son of Electioneer, and his dam, Phoebe W., was a daughter of Hesperian.

During the administration of Governor Hughes, Dr. Richmond was the territorial veterinarian, and secretary of the live stock sanitary commission of Arizona. He also is an honorary member of the Illinois Veterinary Medical As-

sociation. One of those influential in the organizing of the Phoenix National Bank, he became a charter member and continued on the board of directors until he tendered his resignation. One of the incorporators and stockholders of the Trask-Kessler Grocery Company, he served on its board of directors until he sold out. While a resident of Kansas he was a director of the Sabetha Bank, and to some extent he has financial investments in Arizona ranch property. He is a member of the Phoenix Board of Trade and is affiliated with the Republican party. He is identified with the Woodmen of the World and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and takes a very deep interest in the workings of the former order.

Soon after coming to Phoenix, Dr. Richmond built a residence at the corner of Sixth avenue and Van Buren street. His wife, formerly Miss Hattie I. Millet, was born in Rock county, Wis., and was united in marriage to the Doctor, October 22, 1876. They have two children, Madge P. and Forrest L., both of whom received their higher education in the Normal School of this territory.

COL. HARRISON EDWARD STROUD,
M. D.

A son of John Thomas and Annie (Layton) Stroud, the subject of this article represents in Arizona two of the old and influential families of England, the Strouds having crossed the channel from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and thenceforth were and yet are influential subjects of the British crown. The Colonel's grandfather, John Thomas Stroud, was born in London, and was a capitalist and large landed proprietor at Windsor, England. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Layton, also the owner of valuable estates in the same locality, was the mayor of Windsor, and his son Frederick held the same office in 1894. John Thomas and Annie Stroud were natives of Birmingham and Windsor, respectively. He was an extensive manufacturer in the city of his birth until 1880, when he came to America. After living in Iowa for some time he went to California, in which state both he and his wife died.

Col. H. E. Stroud, the youngest of ten broth-

ers and sisters who lived to maturity, was born in Birmingham, England, December 18, 1856. One of his brothers, James, is a lieutenant in the British army, another brother is in Connecticut and one in Colorado. In the elementary and King Edward's grammar schools our subject received his early training for life's duties. Prior to his removal to the United States, in 1880, he studied medicine with a preceptor. Near Corning, Iowa, he engaged in farming for about a year and in 1881 went to Colorado, where he embarked in medical practice. Becoming the surgeon for the railroad during the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande, between Cimarron and Gunnison, through the Black cañon, he next went to Grand Junction, where he was the first regularly located physician, and the drug store which he established was the first one in the place.

Remaining there until December, 1887, and in the mean time having been graduated from the University of Colorado in 1885, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Stroud next went to San Diego, where he carried on his professional work for seven years. Then, making his home in San Francisco for about a year, he spent the summer of 1893 in Chicago, where he attended special courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Rush Medical College. Later, in 1896, he further qualified himself by additional study in the Post-graduate College of Chicago, and in 1899 went to Europe, where he devoted his attention especially to the grave subject of tuberculosis. He made a study of various sanitary systems, as employed in the chief cities, and gained invaluable information along all lines. In the autumn of 1893 he took up his abode in Phoenix, where he has built up a large general practice, while making a specialty of tuberculosis. In his finely equipped laboratory he prosecutes his investigations, and is meeting with great success in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs. In a financial way, also, he is prospering, and besides being the owner of the Stroud Building on South Center, near Washington street, he has other valuable property.

In 1896 Dr. Stroud was appointed by Governor Franklin to serve as surgeon-general of Arizona, with the rank of colonel, and in that

office he remained until the change of administration. He is a member of the American, the Arizona Territorial and the Maricopa County Medical Associations, and belongs to the Maricopa Club, of Phoenix. In Corning, Iowa, he was initiated into Masonry, and now is connected with the Phoenix Lodge. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In political affiliation he is a Republican. In the Episcopal Church of this place he is an ex-warden.

While living in California Dr. Stroud married Miss Alice Lawrence, a native of Toronto, Canada. They are the parents of three children, namely: William Harold, Grace Lawrence and Frances Dorothy.

J. C. SCARBOROUGH, M. D.

In tracing the career of the successful physician it is usually found that he possesses certain marked characteristics in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the healing art and good financial ability. There must be a readiness of sympathy and the power of entering into the feelings of others, united to a self-poise and conscious strength, which naturally emanate from a strong, self-reliant soul. In the subject of this sketch is to be seen one who is fortunate in being gifted with many of these qualities of the successful physician, and his cheery, helpful optimism is a source of hope and comfort in many a home shadowed by sickness and suffering.

Born in Springfield, Mo., in January, 1874, the Doctor is a son of W. B. and Minerva (Denny) Scarborough, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Our subject's paternal grandfather lived and died in South Carolina, and W. B. Scarborough departed this life in 1876, at his home in Springfield, Mo. He had gone from his native state to Tennessee in early manhood and there had met the lady who became his wife and who is now living in Prescott.

Three of the four brothers and sisters of Dr. Scarborough are living. He was only two years of age when death deprived him of the loving care of a father, and his earliest recollections

are of Ann Arbor, Mich., whither the family went to live, and there he passed ten years. In 1885 he came to Arizona and attended the public schools of Flagstaff for three years. Then returning to Ann Arbor, he continued his studies in the high school and in 1891 entered the University of Michigan, where he devoted his time to the sciences and classics for two years.

Having determined to enter the medical profession, Dr. Scarborough entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1894 and was graduated in 1898, having completed the full four years' course with credit. That he stood foremost in his class is shown by the fact that he was made interne in the hospital connected with the college, and remained there for a year, obtaining valuable experience under the training of renowned physicians and surgeons. In the spring of 1899 the young man came to Prescott, where he established an office in the Head building. Since that time he has been employed in the county hospital and is building up a large and remunerative practice.

Dr. Scarborough became a member of the Masonic Order in Ann Arbor, and yet belongs to the Golden Rule Lodge No. 159, F. & A. M., of that place. He also holds membership in the Phi Ro Sigma, a Greek letter medical fraternity, of Ann Arbor. Since coming to Prescott he has identified himself with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is connected with the Arizona Medical Association and with the Yavapai County Medical Association. In national politics he uses his franchise in favor of the Democratic party.

JOHN ROGERS WALLS, M. D.

A representative physician and surgeon of Prescott is he of whom the following sketch is penned. Though comparatively a new-comer, he so thoroughly identified himself with local interests upon his arrival that today he is highly esteemed in professional, social and political circles here.

Born in Toronto, Canada, as were his parents, Robert and Mary (Rogers) Walls, the Doctor is their only son, though they have three living daughters. His grandfather, Edward Walls, was



Chas D Hunter

born in Yorkshire, England, and at the time of his death, in 1899, was over ninety years of age. After coming to America he settled upon a farm near Toronto, and his last years were spent at Hamilton, Canada. Robert Walls, now about three-score years old, is nevertheless very active. Formerly a farmer near Oakville, Canada, he long has been employed as an expert machinist at Brantford, and for years has been connected with the establishment whose present style is the Massey-Harris Company. A member of the Masonic order, he belongs to the lodge and chapter. His wife is a daughter of John and granddaughter of John Rogers, the latter a native of Philadelphia. Though he owned considerable property in and near that city, he was so strong a Tory that he removed to Canada. His ancestor, Bishop John Rogers, of London, England, was one of the martyrs during the reign of Queen Mary. John Rogers, father of Mrs. Robert Walls, was born on Yonge street, Toronto, and was a wealthy farmer and trader with the Indians, by whom he was called "Big Maskinonge." The mother of Mrs. Robert Walls was Isabel MacAnderson in her girlhood. Born in the northern part of Ireland, she was a descendant of the Inverness, Scotland, family of MacAndersons, which furnished to General Wellington one of the brave officers who assisted him in gaining a victory at Waterloo. He was in charge of a detachment of the "Scotch Grays," and was wounded in that historic battle. During the remainder of his life he was a cripple, and his last days were passed in Canada.

The birth of Dr. John Rogers Walls occurred near Toronto, December 10, 1867, and his boyhood days passed happily on a farm. His education was pursued in the common and high schools and later he spent a year in Toronto University. In 1886 he matriculated in Trinity University of Toronto, and in the spring of 1891 was graduated with the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Then he made a creditable showing in a competitive examination for entrance into the British navy, but did not enter the service owing to the illness of his brother-in-law, with whom he went to Denver for a change of climate.

In 1891 Dr. J. R. Walls embarked in the practice of his chosen profession, Denver being

the scene of his labors until the spring of 1897. In the mean time he had married Miss Sophia Foad, of Toronto, in 1892, and six weeks afterward she died of typhoid fever in Denver. In 1896 Dr. Walls also suffered from a severe attack of the same dread disease, and becoming convinced that a change of climate would prove beneficial, decided to try the pure and bracing mountain air of Prescott. Certainly he has not regretted his decision, for today he is well and strong, and actively occupied in professional duties, paying special attention to gynecology, obstetrics and surgery. He is United States pension examiner, the station at Prescott having been established by President McKinley. That the Doctor stands well in his profession may be deduced from the fact that he has the honor of being the secretary and treasurer of the Yavapai County Medical Association, and he also belongs to the Arizona Territorial Medical Association. In the Masonic order he is connected with Aztlan Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and besides he is a Knight of Pythias and is identified with the Order of Elks. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. The Republican party has no more efficient worker in this section, and besides being an ex-member of the territorial central committee he is serving on the executive committee of the county central committee.

Dr. Walls was married in Fort Logan, Colo., to Miss Alza Dennis, a native of Brantford, Canada. They are the parents of two daughters, Helen Rogers Dennis and Mary Elizabeth Gertrude.

HON. THOMAS T. HUNTER.

This citizen of Safford, who represented Cochise county in the thirteenth session of the Arizona territorial legislature, is one of the pioneers of the southwest, as he has dwelt in this portion of the Union since December, 1867. For three years he served efficiently as postmaster of Safford, and built the first house here (a small frame building), in which the postoffice was located during his term. This building he still owns and a part of it he utilizes as his office in the capacity of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1898 and again in 1900, both times on an independent ticket.

A son of James and Alice (Lawson) Hunter, the subject of this sketch was born in Louisiana, February 24, 1844. He was reared in South Carolina, and, more fortunate than many of his boy friends, he received an academic education. When the Civil war came on he was prompt to enlist in defense of his principles, and served from the beginning to the end of the war. His service was in a battery of General Longstreet's corps, and his bravery and fidelity to duty won for him the praise of his superiors. He was mustered out of the army at Nachitoches, La., June 26, 1865. Desiring to try his fortunes in a new locality, he then went to western Texas and embarked in the cattle business. Having learned of the natural advantages of Arizona, he drove his herd across the plains and mountains and for some years remained in the vicinity of what is now Phoenix, where he arrived in 1868. His next move was to California, where he remained a few years, but in 1878 he returned to Arizona with the intention of becoming a permanent resident, which resolution he has carried out, and after spending a period in the Aravaipa cañon he went to the Sulphur Springs valley, at Willcox, Cochise county.

One of the first settlers of the infant town of Phoenix, Judge Hunter vividly recalls his experiences there. For twenty years, covering the period from 1866 to 1886, a constant bitter warfare was waged by the different Apache tribes upon the few pioneers who had dared to fill a gap on the frontier. During these years Judge Hunter and his neighbors lived "under marching orders," as it were, always on duty, night and day, sentinels upon the outposts of civilization. Many encounters were had with the common enemy during those years. The hardships and dangers encountered by the pioneers went far in the make-up of a distinct class of men, who are fast disappearing from the west. In an interview with the writer, Judge Hunter said: "I have one burning ambition and desire yet unaccomplished, and that is, that I hope my life will be spared to see Arizona, the loved land of my adoption, admitted as a state into the Union."

Judge Hunter was connected with the construction of the old Swilling canal, the first ditch built in the Salt River valley. Later he dwelt

in Wickenburg and Prescott, being a pioneer of both places. In 1893 he came to Safford and bought a ranch in the neighborhood. He still owns a forty-acre farm under good cultivation and another tract of eighty acres, besides property in the town, including the attractive residence which he built for his family. For some time he has been engaged in the real-estate business, and is thoroughly posted in local property values.

The marriage of T. T. Hunter and Miss Ollie E. Gallaspy, in 1868, was one of the first weddings solemnized in Yavapai county. They became the parents of four children, all of whom possess liberal educations. Alice, wife of T. K. Davis, is a teacher in the city high school. Mrs. Mamie Castle and her husband have a stationery and bicycle store in Safford. Virginia Lee, a graduate of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Normal School, is a teacher in Chicago, Ill. Katie, the youngest, is attending the Louisiana State Normal School. The wife and mother departed this life in Tucson in 1893. The lady who now bears the name of our subject was Miss Carrie Maurer, born in Beaver Falls, Lewis county, N. Y. Their marriage occurred in Graham county, October 11, 1894.

For a number of years Judge Hunter has served on school boards in Graham and Cochise counties. During his early manhood, and, indeed, until six years ago, he always voted the Democratic ticket, but of late he has been independent. In 1884 his Democratic friends elected him to the territorial legislature, and his service in that body met with the approval of his constituents. Fraternally he is a charter member of Willcox Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W.; captain commander of Winnie Davis Camp No. 1244, of United Confederate Veterans' Local Camp of Safford; and a charter member of Lodge No. 28, I. O. G. T., of Safford.

DR. J. V. WILSON.

Though now returned to the field of medicine towards which his early aspirations tended, and which had been interrupted by the changing course of mind and events, Dr. Wilson is known as one of the most interesting and enthusiastic of the pioneer miners and prospectors of Ari-

zona. Covering a period of many years following 1872, his experiences have held many successes with an average amount of failures, and have included various and adventurous associations with the Indians, and other indigenous conditions of the extreme and early west.

Of French-German ancestry, Dr. Wilson was born near New Orleans, La., February 3, 1827, and was the second oldest in a family of four boys. His father, De Stay Wilson, his grandfather, and his mother, Nastacia (Bugres) Wilson, were also born in the vicinity of New Orleans, and passed the greater part of their lives in the southern states. J. V. received his education at a private school in New Orleans, and as a future means of livelihood studied medicine with his uncle Alexander. At the early age of twenty he had qualified to practice the profession, which was engaged in until the breaking out of the Civil war. As a member of Company B, Fourth Louisiana Tigers, he participated in many of the important battles of the war, including Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, and the Georgia campaign. He suffered some of the vicissitudes of war, and was wounded in the leg and side.

In the latter part of 1865 Dr. Wilson located in Colorado and became interested in mining in the Blackhawk and Central City mines, and was later engaged in the saw-mill business in Utah. After a short sojourn in California he came to Arizona in 1872, mining in the Santa Rita mountains, and later in the diamond fields of New Mexico. At Sonora, Mexico, he was also engaged in mining, and then at Silver King, Pinal county, purchased the dump of the Silver King mine. He here started a hotel, and was so successful in conducting his affairs that he cleared \$110,000. Dr. Wilson attended the New Orleans Exposition, and upon returning to Arizona settled in Florence, and became interested in mining and a mercantile venture. At this time he began to have renewed interest in medical science, and directed his research towards finding a practical cure for leprosy. His expenses for experimenting, which amounted to \$7,000, were met out of his own pocket and conducted in the city of New Orleans, and were successfully applied in two different cases, one patient not having been able to walk for ten years. At the expiration of two years he returned to Arizona

and engaged in mining in Sonora with but indifferent success, which streak of ill luck settled his determination to return to the safe harbor of a successful and lucrative medical practice.

In 1892 Dr. Wilson located in Tucson, where his efforts have met with a deserved appreciation and patronage. In his practice he is greatly assisted by his knowledge of languages, which embraces French, Spanish and English. His office is located at Nos. 28-30 South Stone avenue. In Florence, Pinal county, Dr. Wilson married Rosa Alivico, a native of Sonora.

JOHN BECK.

John Beck, manager and vice-president of the Pioneer Transfer Company, Incorporated, of Tucson, is a native of Cambridge, England, and was born December 4, 1864. He is a son of William Beck, who lived for the greater part of his days in England, where he was born and died. His son John came to America in 1872 and located in Du Page county, Ill., where he received his education in the public schools, and was fitted for the future responsibilities of life. Of an ambitious turn of mind he started out in the world to earn his own living when nine years of age, engaging in general farm work in northern Illinois. In 1883 he came to Phoenix, where he was employed in the H. W. Ryder lumber yard for eleven years. In time he mastered every detail of the business and became manager of the Phoenix yard, which was greatly increased during his capable directorship.

In 1896 Mr. Beck resigned from the Ryder Lumber Company and became identified with the Pioneer Transfer Company, of Phoenix, until the spring of 1899, when he came to Tucson and organized the Pioneer Transfer Company, Incorporated, with J. W. Reed as president and himself as vice-president and manager. The office of the concern is located at 10 South Stone avenue, and they do a large business in bus and baggage transfer and freight, and have also a large capacity for fire-proof storage. They reap a large remuneration from consignments and ore distribution, and are agents for different wholesale companies, an idea which originated with Mr. Beck, and which has proved of great benefit to all concerned.

In Phoenix, in 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Beck and Barbara Harth, who was born in Illinois, and died in Tucson, September 2, 1900. Of this union there are two children, Charlotte E. and Florence E. Mr. Beck is one of the enterprising citizens of Tucson, and has been variously identified with the interests here represented. For eleven years he was a member of the volunteer fire department of Phoenix and was connected with Company 1, as foreman, secretary, and assistant chief. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and politically is a staunch member of the Democratic party.

NELSON PAUL BEEBE.

Though retired from active participation in business affairs in Safford, Mr. Beebe is one of the strong and influential men of the place, having for many years been associated with its best moral and material growth. A native of New London, Conn., he received his early education and training in this far eastern state, and as a boy was filled with longings for the exciting adventures which are plentifully interspersed with the roving life of the sailor. At the age of fifteen he put to sea, and in about five years was a practically seasoned salt. In 1851 he started for the west, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco, Cal., in the spring of 1852, where he remained for five years.

In 1857 Mr. Beebe went to Salt Lake City, where he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As a missionary he labored among the people for a year in Arkansas, and then brought a party of one hundred and twenty-five from that state, which he located at Sunset, Ariz., on the Little Colorado river. At the present time the majority of these pioneers are living in the Gila valley, and are prosperous, industrious citizens. After returning to Salt Lake City Mr. Beebe came to Snow Flake, Navajo county, Ariz., and there built a grist mill, which he operated for a year, and then disposed of it for a herd of cattle. With his cattle he settled at St. David, Cochise county, and there lived and prospered for a period covering four years. He then came to Safford and located a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the town, upon which he has since lived. Sixty-

five acres of this land has since been laid out in what is known as Beebe's Addition, some of which has been sold, and a large part of which has been given by the generous owner to his sons and sons-in-law.

In 1865 Mr. Beebe married Eliza Kemp, of Salt Lake City, who died on the San Pedro river. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living: William, Alice, Grace, Etta, Paul, Samuel, David and Nellie. In 1892 Mr. Beebe married Mrs. Alice (Smithers) Kemp, widow of Samuel Kemp, and the mother of five children: Ray, Maud, Laura, Elmo and Pearl. In politics Mr. Beebe is a Republican, and was a justice of the peace at St. David for two years. He is an ardent worker in the church, as are also his wife and children. Mr. Beebe has had many interesting experiences since settling in the west, and has crossed the desert from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles nine different times. For twenty years he was engaged in freighting in Utah, and at one time loaded a quartz mill on the Colorado, and landed it at Deer Lodge, Mont.

ALMA H. BENNETT.

This well-known and popular farmer of Graham county was honored by election to the trust-worthy post of county supervisor in 1892 and served for four years in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Then he was elected as a justice of the peace and upon the expiration of his two years' term was returned to the office by the votes of his party friends, his term to run until January 1, 1902. Deeply interested in the welfare of this county, he spares no effort in the advancement of every enterprise calculated to aid in the cause of progress.

David and Joanna (Lovel) Bennett, parents of our subject, were natives of New York state. His birth took place in Huron county, Ohio, in 1831, and in childhood he left the Buckeye state and went to Missouri, living in Clay county for three years. Then the family settled in Hancock county, Ill., but at the end of eighteen months went to Lee county, Iowa, where the following decade was passed. Returning then to Missouri, they dwelt in Holt county for some



Mr A Moody

three years and in 1850 went with the colony to Salt Lake City, Utah.

After a residence in Utah of about ten years, Mr. Bennett went to California in 1852, but in October, 1856, returned to Utah, and in 1865 concluded to try his fortunes in Arizona, and during the five years of his residence in Piute county he was elected and served as sheriff for two years. Returning to Utah, he remained there until 1881, when he once more became an Arizonian. Among the first settlers of the Gila valley, he improved a farm and now owns one hundred and thirty acres, of which fifty acres are well irrigated and highly productive. In his early manhood he thoroughly mastered the trade of a carpenter and builder, and followed that calling industriously for many years in connection with agriculture. For ten years after settling in this vicinity he devoted a large share of his time to building, but of late has found his farm duties sufficient to occupy his attention.

Mr. Bennett is one of the commissioners of San Jose ditch, which furnishes this entire neighborhood with water for irrigation. In his political creed he is an ardent Democrat, and though he has been called to public offices has not sought for the honors. He is one of the trustees of the local school and is a devoted member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was married in 1856 to Miss Polly Wilcox, of Illinois. Of their children a son and a daughter survive, namely: William A., a successful farmer of the Gila valley, and Mrs. Anna Nelson, who lives in her father's neighborhood.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. MOODY.

The flourishing and cleanly little town of Thatcher, a representative in Graham county of progress and order, numbers among its most enthusiastic and helpful citizens Judge Moody, probate judge of the county and ex-officio school superintendent. Thatcher is located ten miles down the Gila river and three miles west of Safford, in the midst of a good agricultural, stock and mining country, and well supplied with educational facilities and neat houses. It is the center of some of the important undertakings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints, and in fact the population contains a large percentage of these persevering pioneers, who have found no country too sterile or unpromising to be within the redemption of human power and industry.

From his infancy Judge Moody has been associated with the conditions of the crude and undeveloped west, interspersed with journeys to remote sea-surrounded islands, engaged always in some work for the church. A native of Lincoln county, Nev., he was born June 28, 1870, and is a son of W. C. Moody, who was born in Alabama, March 23, 1819, removed to Texas in 1838, and to Utah in 1853. During his residence in Texas he served with the American army in the war with Mexico, participating in the most important engagements of that conflict. In 1868 he removed to Nevada, believing himself still to be in Utah, but subsequent surveys showed his location to be in Nevada. Until 1881 he remained there, but then returned to Utah, making his home at Deseret. Since 1885 he has resided at Thatcher, being numbered among the most useful citizens of this place. His father, John Wyatt Moody, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer of Texas, and was elected the first auditor of that state.

When the family returned to Utah William A. Moody was eleven years of age. In 1885 he came to Arizona and for a year studied in the Latter Day Saints' Academy at Thatcher, after which he spent three years and nine months as a missionary in the South Sea Islands. On this commission he was accompanied by thirty-five elders. During his sojourn in the tropical clime of Samoa and adjacent islands he learned to read and write the language of the natives and taught at his own expense for two years a free public school. His stay was not unmixed with sadness and loss, for his wife, Adelia, daughter of David D. and Rosina Williams, whom he had married at Thatcher June 4, 1894, died May 24, 1895. Her daughter, Hazel, who was born at Samoa, May 3, 1895, is now living with her father and stepmother at Thatcher.

After his return from the islands Mr. Moody entered heartily into the work of the church in Thatcher, and also became interested in a mercantile venture which is still being successfully conducted under the firm name of Moody, Dam-

ron & Co., which firm also have a branch business at Globe, the two houses carrying on a large trade. The death of Judge W. W. Damron, October 2, 1898, resulted in a vacancy in the office of probate judge, and two days later (the 4th) Mr. Moody was appointed to the position. Before his death Judge Damron had been renominated for the office on the Democratic ticket and the central committee nominated Mr. Moody in his place. At the following election he received a majority of one hundred and sixty votes, and November 6, 1900, he was re-elected by a majority of two hundred and seventy-six votes. As county superintendent of public schools, which office is ex-officio to that of probate judge, Judge Moody has secured a marked progress in the schools of Graham county, and his greatest energy has been put forth in that direction. In August, 1900, on the summit of Mount Graham, at an altitude of ten thousand feet, he conducted the first summer school in the county and possibly the first in the territory. It is his intention to hold another during the present year (1901). These schools are for the benefit of the teachers of Graham county, in order that they may be the better fitted for the great responsibilities of their work.

In 1899 Judge Moody married Sarah E. Blake, a daughter of William and Mary Blake, of Provo City, Utah. Of this union there is a daughter, Ruth, who was born February 25, 1900. Mrs. Moody is an active worker in the church and her husband is stake superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. While his educational advantages were limited, yet he is well informed. For years he has systematically followed certain courses of study and he is today still a student. Contact with the world in his varied and unusual experiences has given him a breadth of thought which qualifies him for the higher responsibilities of life more than any school training could have done.

M. O. BICKNELL.

A very successful young railroad man of Phoenix is M. O. Bicknell, general freight and passenger agent here for the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad. During the past

decade—the period of his residence in the southwest—he has become thoroughly interested in its development and expects to make his home here permanently. His personal worth and courteous, kindly manner have made him a general favorite with the public, and his duties bring him into association with a large class of our population.

The Bicknell family, which originated in England many generations ago, was founded in Massachusetts at an early date, whence one branch went to Indiana about 1800. Our subject's paternal grandfather was born on the pioneer homestead near Vincennes, Ind., and there he continued engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which event occurred in early manhood.

Born March 22, 1869, M. O. Bicknell is the only child of William Stancil and Sarah J. (Keith) Bicknell, both natives of Indiana. The father was reared on a farm near Vincennes, and carried on the cultivation of the soil until of late years, when he turned his attention to the real-estate business in Vincennes. Loyal to his country's call when the Union was threatened, he served as a sergeant of Company C, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the close of the war, and was twice wounded, once at the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Bicknell, who died in 1895, in her fifty-second year, was a daughter of John Keith, a native of Louisville, Ky., and a farmer of Indiana during his last years.

The boyhood of M. O. Bicknell was passed at his birthplace, in Vincennes, in the common and high schools of which city he obtained a liberal education. In 1887 he commenced his railroading career, becoming a bill clerk in the freight department of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, at Vincennes. At the same time he mastered telegraphy, and on New Year's Day, 1889, was appointed agent at Patoka, Ind., for the same corporation. Faithfully discharging his duties there until October 1, 1890, he then was appointed train dispatcher at Evansville, where he remained until the fall of the following year.

On account of failing health, Mr. Bicknell's mother was living at Las Cruces, N. M., and making a trip there, he concluded to remain for



H C Mann

a period. Within three weeks he had entered the employ of the Santa Fe, as operator at Las Cruces, and two weeks later he took a similar position with the joint lines of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, at Deming, N. M. November 1, 1892, he was appointed ticket agent with the last-named company, and in the spring of 1895 accepted the position of traveling freight and passenger agent with the same corporation, being sent to different parts of Arizona, Texas and old and New Mexico. Since January, 1898, he has been occupying his present position, having his headquarters in Phoenix.

In Vincennes, Ind., October 1, 1894, Mr. Bicknell married Agnes, daughter of W. F. Huddleson, and a native of Patoka, Ind. Her father, who served in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war, was the postmaster and a justice of the peace at Patoka for many years. Two winning little daughters bless the union of our subject and wife, Vera, aged five, and Helen, aged three years. Mrs. Bicknell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Bicknell is a member of the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and a director in the Mari-copa Club. In politics is a staunch Republican.

HIRAM C. MANN.

The life of Mr. Mann has been an eventful and interesting one, and for the greater part has been spent in out-of-the-way places. For nearly thirty years he has experienced the vicissitudes and privations incident to the outposts of civilization, and is well-informed on the conditions existing in frontier life. The Mann family settled in Massachusetts upon migrating to America, and many of their descendants have lived in that state. Hiram C. Mann was born in Richland county, Ohio, September 14, 1848, and is a son of Dr. Albert and Mary (Harvey) Mann, natives of Massachusetts, and now deceased. The great-grandfather of Hiram C., Capt. Joseph Parker, was captain of the company that received the first fire from the British at the battle of Lexington during the Revolutionary war.

When ten years of age Mr. Mann was taken by his parents to Knox county, Ill., where he lived until attaining his maturity. At the public

schools he diligently acquired the education there obtainable, and was well prepared for the future responsibilities of life. In the spring of 1870 he went to Wichita, Kans., and for several years engaged in the hardware business. At that time the country thereabouts was in process of settlement, and he was among the pioneers of the locality. Subsequently, for four years, he served as head clerk in the Indian department at the Cheyenne agency, Indian Territory, and afterwards came to Arizona, which has since been his home. His farm is located three miles northwest of Glendale, and is under a high state of cultivation.

Upon first coming to Arizona in 1889, Mr. Mann entered the employ of J. B. Greenhut, as manager of his extensive ranch of six hundred and forty acres, at Peoria, Ariz. This responsibility was successfully discharged for eight years, at which time Mr. Greenhut traded his ranch to C. D. Clark, the present owner of the large enterprise. Mr. Mann was united in marriage in 1872 with Jennie E. Hunter, a native of Knox county, Ill., and daughter of the late Judge J. M. Hunter, of Knox county. Of this union there is one daughter, Mary Alice, who is the wife of Rev. H. A. Thompson, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, now having a charge at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they reside.

In national politics Mr. Mann is a Republican, and, while not an office seeker, is greatly interested in all of the undertakings of his party. For eight years he has served as a trustee of the Peoria school district, and was mainly instrumental in securing the organization of the district. He is interested in the waterways, and in general enterprises for developing the locality in which he lives, and is accounted one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of his district.

E. A. TOVREA.

As mayor of the city of Jerome Mr. Tovrea has met the expectations of the people who have elected him to this responsible and important office. Gifted with the true western spirit of enterprise and determination, he is admirably qualified to cope with the various problems that come to him for consideration and adjustment.

In these he has shown a wisdom and level-headedness entirely in keeping with the demands of the occasion. Under his rule the prosperous little town has in no way departed from its previous uniform and steady growth.

At his home near Sparta, Ill., where he was born in 1861, Mr. Tovrea was reared to the occupation of a farmer. His work and education were continued in the vicinity of Wichita, Kans., whither his parents removed in 1874. Early in life he displayed habits of thrift and industry, and his expanding ambition resulted in his leaving home in 1880 and migrating west to Colorado. For a time he made his headquarters in Pueblo, but later he visited other parts of the state, and engaged in such work as presented a means of livelihood, devoting considerable time to teaming and kindred pursuits. In 1883 he traveled to the south and after a short sojourn in Gallup, N. M., he arrived in Arizona in the fall of 1883. Here he engaged in stock-raising in the Salt River valley, and while his cattle roamed the range he conducted a well-managed and remunerative farming business. In the mean time he also conducted a meat market, in Phoenix, the supplies for which were secured from his own ranch.

Still continuing to raise cattle, Mr. Tovrea came to Jerome in 1898 and purchased a meat market, which he has since conducted. The business is a large one, meat being sold throughout the country for miles around. All of the camps receive the benefit of his fine meats. To supply the demand each month he is obliged to use at least one hundred and fifty head of cattle and a proportionate number of sheep and hogs. The market is carried on under the firm name of Tovrea & Clay.

As an indication of Mr. Tovrea's financial success, it may be stated that he has accumulated real estate in Jerome. As an indication of his high standing, it may be mentioned that he has won the confidence of all who know him. In many ways he has been prominent in local matters and has assisted in forward movements for the improvement of the town. A stanch Democrat, he has been a conspicuous figure in the undertakings of his party, and in turn was elected on this ticket as mayor of Jerome in April, 1900. Under appointment from Governor

Franklin, he served as a member of the sanitary commission. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Elks at Prescott.

CHARLES PETERSON.

A prominent and influential legislator of the territory, and an agriculturist and stock-raiser on broad and advanced lines, Mr. Peterson has been a resident of the vicinity of Mesa since 1879. At the time, a few tents in the desert were the sole indications of anything approaching a future state of prosperity, and the dormant, sterile soil seemed scarcely to justify the enormous expenditure of time and energy necessary for the awakening to the demands of a latter day civilization. The three hundred and eighty acres of land (all but one hundred of which are located on the Arlington canal) to the development of which Mr. Peterson has diligently applied himself, have proved a profitable and remunerative venture, and comprise one of the best farms in the county of Maricopa. Of this land, one hundred acres of the original one hundred and sixty homesteaded are still a part of his possessions, and to this have been added purchases of more recent date. For years large general farming and stock-raising interests have been conducted, and in 1899 a creamery business was added, which has proved a most successful departure. The creamery is carried on under the firm name of Charles Peterson & Sons, and butter is manufactured in large and paying quantities. The Bermuda Creamery, which is the recognized name of the concern, is widely known for the excellence of the material turned out, and for the reliability of the business methods of the manager and proprietor.

The early life of Mr. Peterson was on the uneventful order, and was spent on his father's farm in Utah, where he was born January 28, 1854. His parents, Charles S. and Ann (Patton) Peterson, were natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Charles S. Peterson died in Maricopa county, Ariz., in 1886, and his wife is still living in the town of Mesa, at the advanced age of more than three score and ten years. When but a child, the youthful Charles removed with his parents from Utah county to



W A Macdonald

Weber county, Utah, where he was reared until his eighteenth year, and educated in the public schools. Upon starting out in the world for himself he located in Summit county, Utah, and for a number of years was engaged in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad in various capacities. In 1879 he came to Maricopa county, and has since lived in the vicinity of the promising town of Mesa.

As a member of the Democratic party Mr. Peterson has rendered signal service to the community in which he lives. He was elected to the territorial legislature in 1898, and at the time was the only member of his party elected to the house. His re-election followed in November of 1900, and was but one of the many evidences of appreciation which have been forthcoming from the surrounding residents. In the perfection of the artificial water supply he has shown great interest, and has served as a director in the Mesa Canal Company, having previously assisted in the erection of the canal. He is also in favor of obtaining for the county the best possible educational facilities, and has put forth his best efforts towards that end. At the present time he is serving as a trustee of school district No. 4, Maricopa county, in Mesa City.

Mrs. Peterson was formerly Clara J. Lewis, of Summit county, Utah, and is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Charles W., who is living at Arlington, Maricopa county; Henry L., who resides near Mesa; George W., who is a student at Brigham Young Academy, Provo, Utah; Howard C., who is at home; Erin H., also at home; Clara E., who is the wife of Heber J. Stallings, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Leola J., who is married to Thomas E. Harris, of Pima county, Ariz.; and Eva M., who is living at home. Joseph W. is deceased. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and is now serving as a member of the High Council of Maricopa Stake.

WALLACE A. MACDONALD.

As a member of the high council of Maricopa Stake of Zion, of Mesa, and at present the assistant state superintendent of Sunday-schools at this point, Mr. Macdonald is a man of much influence in his community and in the local

branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. A review of his life will possess interest to his friends and associates, here and elsewhere, for he is widely known. His father, Alexander F. Macdonald, was born in the highlands of Scotland, and came to America with his parents in 1856, settling in Utah county, Utah. There he made his home until December, 1879, when he started for Arizona, having been called to this territory to become president of Maricopa Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. For some years he resided at Mesa. In 1888 he was called to Mexico to make locations for missionary work, and finally settled in Chihuahua. For many years he was in charge of the entire Mexican mission. He is now president of the high priests' quorum of the Juarez Stake and a Patriarch. Mr. Macdonald is a practical surveyor and has given his services to his church for many years. His wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Aird, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and now is deceased. When young she was a successful teacher and for several years was assistant superintendent of the Ladies' Co-operative store at St. George, Utah.

Born in Provo City, Utah, September 4, 1865, Wallace A. Macdonald spent fifteen years in that state, living in St. George, Washington county, from 1872 to December 15, 1879, when he accompanied his parents to Mesa, Ariz. His common-school education was supplemented by a course of six months in Brigham Young's Academy at Provo, where he pursued special studies along the lines of Sunday-school work, in which he has since taken great interest. In 1880 he turned his attention to the improvement of Arizona, and his ranch, one hundred and sixty acres in extent, is situated near Mesa, and now is in a high state of cultivation. Among the many enterprises in which he is taking an important part a few may be mentioned. For several years he has served on the board of directors of the Mesa Canal Company, and he is also a director in the Mesa Co-operative Milling Company. At one time he was president of the Zenos Co-operative Mercantile & Manufacturing Institution and at the present time is among its directors. In political affiliations he is a Democrat.

For a wife Mr. Macdonald chose Miss Sarah Brundage, who was born in the southern part of Utah. They have seven living children, namely: Wallace A., Jr., George F., Blanche, Edwin L., Karl G., Agnes A. and Ralph A. All are receiving good educational advantages and are being fitted in practical things for the serious duties of life.

HON. JAMES P. IVY.

For several years Mr. Ivy has conducted large general farming and apiary interests near Phoenix, in the Salt River valley. A native of Lafayette county, Miss., he was born May 17, 1864, and is a son of Silas M. and Sarah J. (Clark) Ivy, who are now residents of Maricopa county, and are living on the south side of the river. Silas Ivy is prominently associated with the pioneer days of this locality, and has helped to develop the stored fertility of the soil, latent for so many centuries. After coming here in 1880 his energies were devoted to farming for several years in the Mesquite region, and in 1897 he engaged in the merchandise business as a trader with the Indians.

The boyhood days of James P. Ivy were spent in Mississippi, and in 1872 he went to California, and lived in the vicinity of the site of Pasadena, in Los Angeles county, for about four years. The family then removed to Fulton Wells, Cal., where they lived until they came to Arizona in 1880. James P. received his education in the public schools, and subsequently attended the Arizona Territorial Normal school at Tempe, Ariz., for two years. His first independent venture was conducted upon the farm which has since been the object of his care and improvement.

Much of the effort of Mr. Ivy has been prompted by his interest in politics. He has served as a trustee of the school district, and on November 6, 1900, was elected one of four representatives from Maricopa county to the territorial legislature. The estimation in which Mr. Ivy is held by the community at large is best indicated by the results of this election. He was nominated for the office by the straight Democratic party, and was indorsed by both the Prohibitionists and Populists, and received every

one of the twenty-nine votes cast in the district of Orme, where he formerly resided. No better proof could be had of the confidence which his residence has inspired, as to trustworthiness and ability to manage public affairs, and look out for the public welfare.

August 4, 1897, Mr. Ivy was united in marriage with Vernetta Oscar Greene, a daughter of R. O. Greene, of the Salt River valley and a former prominent citizen of Missouri. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Phoenix.

HARRY W. ELLIOTT.

To Mr. Elliott belongs the distinction of being the oldest locomotive engineer in Prescott. He is also one of the most successful, and is prominent and popular among the courageous men who assume the responsibility of carrying thousands of lives over the country every year. The family of which he is a member came originally from Wales, and is first represented in America by the paternal grandfather, Joseph, who was born in Wales, and came to America with his parents when a boy. The family settled in Lancaster, Pa., and the grandfather during his years of activity devoted his energies to contracting and railroad bridge building. His son, W. B., the father of Harry W., was born in Lancaster, and when a young man removed to Payson, Adams county, Ill., where he purchased and improved a farm, and lived for many years. He is now a resident of Hannibal, Mo., and owns large farms in Illinois and Missouri. His wife, Mary E. (Crocker) Elliott, is a daughter of Thomas Crocker, a native of Connecticut and an early settler in Illinois. There were four children in the family, of whom Harry W., who was born in Payson, Adams county, Ill., April 11, 1861, is the youngest.

Mr. Elliott received his education in Illinois, and in 1878 began the life and occupations of a railroad man, at Hannibal, Mo., as a brakeman on the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, of which railroad his father was a director and one of the builders. At the end of a year he was promoted to be a fireman, and in 1881 became an engineer on the same road. Until 1888 he ran the train

between St. Louis and Hannibal, and resigned in May to come to Arizona, as an engineer on the Prescott & Arizona Central Railroad, then just completed. In January of 1893 he resigned this position to accept a similar one with the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, and he ran the first engine started out by this company. Since then he has experienced uninterrupted success in connection with this road, and is regarded by the company as one of their most efficient and reliable engineers.

In Bowling Green, Mo., Mr. Elliott married Anna James, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott has been born one daughter, Fannie, who is attending the high school at Hannibal, Mo., and will graduate with the class of 1901. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Elliott affiliates with the Republican party, but has liberal ideas as to the politics of holders of office.

HENRY DIAL.

Among the thousands of valiant soldiers who defended their country's honor during the Civil war none fought more courageously or with greater singleness of purpose than did the regiment of which Mr. Dial was an honored member. Nor did he escape the severe vicissitudes of war, for he was wounded in the hip by a shell, and in consequence was laid up in the hospital at Little Rock. For one and a half years he served under Sterling Price in the southern army, but for the last two years was in the Union army.

Born in Franklin county, Mo., in 1845, Mr. Dial was reared to the occupation of farming. His parents, John and Margaret (Richardson) Dial, were early settlers in Missouri, and the former was born in Tennessee. At the age of ten years Henry Dial accompanied his parents to what is now Oklahoma, and here, in the midst of the crude and even dangerous surroundings, these courageous pioneers assisted in the development of the land, and also for a time farmed in the Indian Territory. In 1875 the son removed to Texas, and lived in different parts of the state until 1877. Upon arriving in the Gila valley in the latter year Mr. Dial rented a farm for a year, and in 1880 purchased his present place of resi-

dence. Up to eight years ago his land was devoted entirely to stock-raising, but is now given over to general farming as well. The farm comprises five hundred acres of land, three hundred and forty of which are under irrigation, and the location is conveniently near to the town. The house is comfortable and the orchard fruit-producing and remunerative, its products including apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, figs and prunes, besides citrons.

In 1873 Mr. Dial was united in marriage with Mary O'Neil, of the Indian Territory. Six children have been born to this couple: Eunice, Mrs. J. C. Pursley, of Safford; Lois, now Mrs. W. J. Parks, of Solomonville; Alice, the wife of William Richards, of Bisbee; Joe, living on one of the ranches; Henry, on the home farm; and Willie, at home. In politics Mr. Dial is a Republican, but has no time for the holding of office. He is a member of the Good Templars. The most industrious and successful farmers of the valley have an able representative in Mr. Dial, and none is more interested than he in the all-around improvement of his locality, or more willing to aid in every way in his power in the general upbuilding.

CAPT. I. M. CHRISTY.

The successful manager of the Phoenix Hay & Grain Company, located on First and Jefferson streets, Phoenix, and by far the largest concern of the kind in the city, as well as one of the largest in the territory, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 18, 1844. The ancestry of the family is an interesting one, their home across the seas having been the north of Ireland, from whence came the paternal grandfather. An extended mention of the ancestors and their undertakings may be found in the sketch of Col. William Christy, in another part of this work.

Captain Christy, who was one in a large family of children, lived in Ohio until his tenth year. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and here, amid the wildest and most unimproved conditions, the father, George L., who was born in New Jersey, reared his family, with all the disadvantages to which pioneer life is heir. In 1861 his son, I. M., became a member of the home regiment state militia, and was sent to St.

Joe, Mo., returning in the fall of the same year. He then enlisted as a private in Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, at Keokuk, and was a splendid soldier, for he stood six feet three and three-eighths inches high. During the progress of the Civil war he participated in the battles of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the campaign at Vicksburg, the Atlanta campaign, from Big Shanty, and through to the sea. At the second battle of Corinth he was slightly wounded, and again on July 20, 1864, he was wounded in the head by a passing ball. This wound was, however, dressed, and was of such a slight nature that he remained and took an active part in the severe engagements before Atlanta on the 21st and 22d of the same month. After the grand review at Washington the remaining soldiers were sent to Louisville, Ky., and were mustered out of the service August 5, 1865, Mr. Christy having in the mean time been commissioned sergeant. Sad to relate, the Fifteenth Iowa lost more men during the service than any other company in the state.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Christy returned to his former home in Iowa, where he farmed for a time, and continued the education interrupted by the war. For six months he attended the Wesleyan University at Indianola, Iowa, and eventually was graduated from the Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Burlington, Iowa. He then went to Afton, Iowa, and was interested in the commission business, and eventually became cashier of the A. C. Seigler Bank, at Osceola, Iowa. In Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Christy was for twenty years associated with a hardware concern, which was at first under the management of Nelson & Company, which firm was succeeded by Drake & Dayton. With this house he was bookkeeper and cashier from January of 1871 until January of 1891, at which time he resigned to locate in Phoenix, as secretary of the different canals on the north side of the Salt river. In 1899 he became manager of the Phoenix Hay & Grain Company, in which capacity he has been pronouncedly successful.

In Oswego, Ill., Mr. Christy married Louise A. Bennett, who was born in Chemung county, N. Y., and died July 11, 1900. Mrs. Christy was the mother of three children, of whom Charles

B. is bookkeeper in the Valley Bank at Phoenix, and served during the Spanish-American war as corporal in the Seventh California Infantry; Catherine M. is engaged in educational work in Phoenix; and Fred C., a graduate of high school, fought for his country in the Spanish-American war from July, 1898, until February 15, 1900, in Company A, First Territorial Regiment, with the rank of corporal. In national politics Mr. Christy is affiliated with the Republican party, and has held various offices within the gift of the people. For four different terms he has been elected city treasurer, and at the expiration of his service in 1899 had filled that position longer than any other man in Phoenix. He is fraternally associated with the Masons, having joined that organization in Iowa. He is now a member of the lodge at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Christy is actively interested in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the post at Burlington. He is now a member and past commander of the post at Phoenix, and has served as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel. In the religious world Mr. Christy is widely and prominently known, and is here, as in Burlington, a member of and a generous contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. E. BRIGHT.

As the youngest in a family of eight children, Mr. Bright was reared and educated at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., where he was born March 8, 1839. Of German descent, his people have for many years lived in Pennsylvania, the paternal grandfather having been born in the eastern part of the state, subsequently settling in Northampton county, where his death occurred. The parents of Mr. Bright, Samuel and Louisa (Becker) Bright, were born in Pennsylvania, the former in Berks and the latter in Lehigh county. Samuel Bright was a cabinet-maker by trade, and was engaged in this occupation up to the time of his death. Mrs. Bright died in Tennessee when eighty-four years of age. Of the children born to this couple three daughters and two sons are now living.

At the early age of sixteen S. E. Bright began to earn an independent livelihood as a clerk, and



J. Harbert

continued the same until 1860, after he had cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He then stated for the west by way of the steamer "Northern Light" from New York to Aspinwall, and by rail to Panama, thence taking the steamer "Moses Taylor" to San Francisco. As a preliminary undertaking in California he went to the Red Dog mines in Nevada county, and engaged in placer mining and the general mercantile business until 1862. For the following five years he was interested in mining and merchandising in San Aloo, Old Mexico, and at the outbreak of the Maximilian war returned to the Red Dog mines in California, and also visited many other mines along the coast. In 1876 he tried his fortune at mining in Salt Lake valley, Utah, having at each stopping place added a little to his worldly stores, and experienced considerable success as a miner. In 1879 he started on a prospecting tour from Utah through the San Juan country, and in 1880 came to Yavapai county, Ariz., where he mined for a time and during the latter part of the year located in Prescott. Here he became interested in lumber, although his time was mostly occupied with mining matters. Although he has met with some reverses during the past two years, Mr. Bright has great faith in the mining prospects of the county and in the future of the city of his adoption. As proof of this he has invested heavily in business and residence property, and entered heartily into all of the reliable schemes for advancement. The territory has no wiser or more enthusiastic advocate of its resources and possibilities.

In national politics Mr. Bright is an uncompromising Republican. He is widely and favorably known in fraternal circles, and as a Mason is a member of Aztlan Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., of which he has twice been master; the Royal Arch Masons, Chapter No. 2, of which he is past high priest; the Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, past eminent commander; Olive Council No. 2, and an enthusiastic member of Golden Rule Chapter No. 1, O. E. S., of which order he was worthy patron for five terms; besides which he is connected with Al Malaikah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles, Cal.; and the Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast Masons, of San Francisco. In 1895 he attended the twenty-

sixth conclave of the Knights Templar, in Boston.

JOSIAH HARBERT.

The life of Mr. Harbert has been largely associated with the west, which has benefited, as have the other localities in which he has resided, by contact with his broad and progressive ideas and unfailing devotion to the best good of the community. Like many of the pioneers whose faith and works have developed the latent resources of the Salt River valley, he journeyed hence from California, whither he had removed in 1876. In the vicinity of Los Angeles he had utilized the fertile soil for the raising of oranges and other fruit for over ten years, and though successful, had decided to permanently cast his lot with the early settlers of Arizona. At one time he owned at least four thousand acres of land in the valley, and at the present time is the possessor of about one thousand and four hundred acres. Though residing in the city of Phoenix, his time is devoted to caring for his land, which includes, besides the farm property, considerable city real estate.

A native of Champaign county, Ohio, Mr. Harbert was born six miles from Urbana, April 7, 1828. His father, Thomas, was born in Virginia, and settled in Ohio, where he conducted general farming and stock-raising enterprises. After removing to Missouri he retired from active life, and subsequently died in that state. He served with courage and distinction in the war of 1812. His wife, formerly Martha Houston, was born in Ohio and died in Missouri. She was the mother of ten children, two of whom are living. Two of the sons served in the Civil war.

On his father's farm in Ohio Josiah Harbert was reared to a knowledge of farming, and was educated at the early subscription schools. In 1851 he removed to Putnam county, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1859. He had long cherished an impression that the west held greater inducements for the farmer than the east, and in 1859 he started for Colorado, crossing the plains with ox-teams and wagons, going by way of Nebraska City and the Platte river to Denver. In the vicinity of Denver he bought and improved a farm on Plum creek, and for three years

continued to farm his land. In 1863 he went still further west, crossing the plains as before, with ox-teams and wagons, and eventually arriving at Virginia City, Mont. In this wild and crude city among the mountains he engaged in mining and in building residence and business houses. At intervals also, during a laxity in the other occupations, he undertook freighting with some measure of success, and remained in Montana until his departure for Los Angeles, Cal., in 1876.

In Ohio Mr. Harbert married Martha J. Gowel, who was born in Ohio and died in Arizona. Of this union there were four children who lived to maturity, three of whom are still living: John Thomas, who is living on a ranch in Arizona; Emma C., who is now Mrs. Hinton, of Phoenix; and Mrs. Carrie L. Kaufman, Martha E. died in San Diego, Cal. Mr. Harbert's second marriage occurred in Phoenix, and was with Gertrude A. (Lancaster) Webster, a native of Ohio.

Mr. Harbert is entitled to the distinction of having set out the first orange trees in Arizona, while serving as a director of the Arizona Improvement Company in 1888. These trees were planted near the falls of the canal, and proved to be a successful venture. He planted sixteen acres in oranges the first year, buying young trees in California, and now has probably one thousand acres in the valley. Another enterprise which has assumed fairly large proportions in the territory is due to his foresight, and was first started when he introduced ostriches into the valley, and had a farm for their raising and accommodation. In 1900 he erected, at No. 455 North Second avenue, the El Dorado, a handsome and commodious hotel. In national politics he is a Democrat, but entertains liberal views regarding the politics of the administration. He was formerly a Knight of Pythias, and is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also one of the building committee.

B. L. WORTHEN.

Numbered among the representative business men of Tucson for the past fifteen years, B. L. Worthen is entitled to a place of honor in local history. Of English descent, he is one of the

native sons of California and has passed his entire life amidst western environments. His birth occurred July 2, 1863, in the town of Red Bluff, but the major portion of his youth was spent in Woodland, Cal., where he was graduated in the high school. His father, B. L. Worthen, Sr., was born in Ontario, Canada, and throughout his mature life was an engineer and millwright. In 1851 he went to California, where he constructed some of the first flour-mills in the state, and later was superintendent of stamp mills in northern California. At the time of his death, in 1868, he was acting as superintendent of stamp mills at Grass Valley, Cal. The wife and mother, Mrs. Mary J. (Stoddard) Worthen, was born in Illinois and now resides in Berkeley, Cal., and of their three children, B. L. is the eldest and the only son. Mrs. Worthen's father, John Stoddard, crossed the plains to the Pacific slope with his family in 1849, and with good judgment entered land at the forks of the Feather and Sacramento rivers—the garden-spot of California. Later he mined in the Shasta county region for a period, and died in Woodland, Cal., when in his seventy-seventh year. Two of his sons served in the Federal army during the Civil war.

When nineteen years of age B. L. Worthen commenced an apprenticeship to the machinist's calling in San Francisco, and for three years was employed at the Dow Pump Works. Then going to Sacramento he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and at the end of two weeks was transferred to the Tucson shops. After working here for three years he was promoted to the post of foreman of the machine shop, and retained that position until 1892, when he resigned. Buying an interest in the business which since has been known under the firm name of Gardner, Worthen & Goss Co., he has met with gratifying success. The machine shop and foundry is one of the largest and best equipped in the territory, and is run by steam power. The firm deals in engines and heavy machinery and carries a full line of mine supplies. Many of the leading mines of southern Arizona have been equipped with machinery by this establishment, and each year its business is increasing. The first bicycles introduced into Tucson were handled by this firm and a specialty

of repair work in this line has been made ever since. In 1899 the company was incorporated, with James Gardner as president, Mr. Goss secretary and treasurer and Mr. Worthen as manager. The works now occupy over half a block, and are situated on Toole avenue, between Fourth and Fifth.

In this city the marriage of Mr. Worthen and Miss Kittie Fitzgerald, a lady of pleasing social attainments, was solemnized June 5, 1889, and they have a little son, Gerald B. Mrs. Worthen was born in Idaho and received her education in the schools of Los Angeles, Cal.

In the fraternities Mr. Worthen is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to the lodge and to the Hall Association, in which he is a director, and also is connected with the Knights of Pythias. In the Tucson Board of Trade he is a prominent member and in the councils of the Republican party is an influential factor.

DAVID WILMOT WICKERSHAM.

The cause of education has few stancher friends in Arizona than is found in Mr. Wickersham. Perhaps the more because he is himself a self-made man, he appreciates the value of thorough and systematic training in the practical branches of knowledge, and his influence has ever been used for the elevation of the standard of our public schools and educational institutions. He taught in the first public school opened in Safford, of which place he is now a leading merchant and citizen. During the early years of his work as a teacher he attended normals during the summer months, thus keeping in touch with every phase of educational work.

In Chester county, Pa., D. W. Wickersham was born July 10, 1850. When a mere lad his diligence as a student was noticeable, and at an early age he began to teach school, following the occupation for five years in Pennsylvania. From there he went to Missouri, where he taught for a year. In August, 1875, he came to Arizona. After spending one winter in Tucson he taught in Safford for two winters, after which he clerked for I. E. Solomon, in Solomonville, for three years. Next, going to Bowie Station, he was associated with I. E. and Adolph Solo-

mon in a mercantile and freighting business until 1894, when the railroad was built from Bowie to Globe. From 1894 to 1900 the concern was devoted to wholesale and retail trade at Bowie. In the former year I. E. Solomon withdrew from the firm. Since April, 1900, the wholesale department has been located in Safford, the firm transacting business under the title of Solomon & Wickersham. Its trade extends from Globe on the north to points along the Southern Pacific Railroad in southern Arizona.

In 1884 Mr. Wickersham married Miss M. M. Maringer, a native of Ohio, and whose father, a pioneer of Fort Bowie, Ariz., was killed there by lightning. Six children were born of this union. The five who are of school age are being educated in the schools of Los Angeles, it being the desire of the parents that they may be given every opportunity for acquiring thorough educations. The children are named as follows: Florence V., Ernest S., Mabel P., Newton W., Maud A., and Harry P., the eldest of whom is fifteen and the youngest three years of age.

In politics Mr. Wickersham is a Republican, but occupies no public office except that of school trustee. After having been a member of the Masonic Lodge at Willcox five years, he assisted in the organization of the Safford Lodge and is one of its charter members. Tucson Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., numbers him among its members. He is also a charter member of Montezuma Lodge of Knights of Pythias, at Solomonville.

HYRUM WEECH.

Pima, in the midst of a flourishing wheat section of the Gila valley, with its law-abiding citizens and general air of prosperity, owes much of its reclaiming from the sterility of the desert to the sturdy and indefatigable energy of the well-known pioneer, Hyrum Weech. With a farsighted and wise belief in the abundance of production from even the most barren spots of the earth, he has given his support to progressive enterprises, including the building of canals and the starting of plans for the general benefit of the community. With the first exploring party to this region, Mr. Weech came here in 1879, before any settlement had as yet been made in

the Gila valley, and with his companions he made seventeen locations on the present site of Pima. Here he found no suggestion of the present prevailing conditions, but rather a primitive gathering of a few hopeful pioneers who were ready to face any danger and endure any deprivation for the sake of a home and a future competence. Few white settlers had arrived and agricultural developments had scarcely been commenced. He began to farm and was moderately successful. In 1882 he enlarged his interests by embarking in the general mercantile business, which was the pioneer of its kind in Pima. To accommodate the increasing trade, in 1900 he erected the largest brick store in the valley, which is 50x100 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. The first floor is used for the business, while the second story is utilized as an opera house and hall. In the store are all kinds of merchandise which the local needs demand, including hardware, farm implements and general necessities.

The youth of Mr. Weech was spent in Herfordshire, England, where he was born in 1845. In 1847 his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Gould) Weech, came to America, and settled in Alton, Ill., where the father died in 1850. After his death the mother and six children (the eldest son remaining in Nebraska) crossed the plains with wagons and ox-teams to Utah, settling on Mill creek, in the Salt Lake valley. A year later they removed to Utah county, where Hyrum Weech was for twenty years an industrious farmer and respected citizen. While living there, in 1866, he married Sarah Dall, a daughter of Henry D. and Rebecca Dall, of England. Of this union fifteen children were born, of whom the following survive: Mrs. Sarah Cluff; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Birdno, of Thatcher; Rebecca F., who is married to Jacob A. Burns, of Pima; Emma, wife of Charles Walsh, of Pima; David H., who is in business with his father; Eliza Jane, now the wife of Dr. L. E. Wightman, of Pima; Pearl G., Mrs. P. C. Merrill, of this place; Joseph H., William, John, Robert W., and Clara, all at home. One daughter, Amanda, died December 19, 1899, when eleven years of age.

The faith which Mr. Weech feels in the permanent prosperity of his adopted town is ap-

parent in many ways, not the least of which is his numerous investments in town and other properties. In addition to his store building, he has built a substantial brick residence adjoining, and owns another brick house which he rents. He is the possessor of three hundred and forty acres of fine farm land, the cultivation of which he personally superintends. One of his sons is in partnership with him and the others will be taken into the business as soon as they become of age. Though not by nature or inclination a politician, Mr. Weech is a strong Republican. For four years he served as supervisor, and for the same length of time he was a justice of the peace in Graham county, also was notary public for eight years. In the first year of President Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster and served as such under his administration and is postmaster now, having held the office under two administrations. With his family he is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with which he has been identified since eight years of age and to which his parents belonged in England. He is a member of the high council of St. Joseph stake and the Church Board of Education, and his oldest son is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

HON. JOHN Y. T. SMITH.

With the history of Arizona for the past thirty-five years Mr. Smith has been intimately identified. He is a member of an old family of New York state and was born near Buffalo September 16, 1831. When ten years of age his life of adventure commenced with his employment as a cabin boy on a river steamboat, and during the next three years he traveled up and down the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In 1845 he secured work on a farm near Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., and for the next eight years he remained in Illinois; however, with the restless spirit of youth, he longed for wider fields of action. In the spring of 1853 he started for California with a company of young men, who drove a herd of five hundred head of cattle across the plains, journeying from St. Joseph, Mo., up the Platte river and via Shasta, reaching their destination after a trip of six months.





Geo Martin

Going direct to a mine, Mr. Smith tried his luck in prospecting for gold and mining. During 1858 he went to British Columbia at the time of the discovery of gold in the Fraser river locality, but the next year went back to California and resumed mining.

At the opening of the Civil war Mr. Smith enlisted in Company H, Fourth California Infantry, and with his regiment proceeded to Yuma, Ariz., where he was stationed for a year, going from there to the barracks at Camp Latham, near Los Angeles. In 1864 he was stationed at San Luis Obispo, but late in the autumn went back to Dunn Barracks, near San Pedro. During his service he was promoted to second and later to first lieutenant of his company. In the fall of 1865 he started for Arizona with the Fourteenth United States Regiment as master of transportation, and continued for two years at Fort McDowell, after which he took charge of the government farm. Two years later he was made post trader, under appointment from the secretary of war, and continued as such for five years. Meantime, about 1872, he started a mercantile store in Phoenix, having his stock of goods shipped from California via the Pacific ocean to the Gulf of California, thence via the Colorado river to Yuma, and from there by wagon to Phoenix.

Besides merchandising, Mr. Smith had mining and other interests. In 1876 he built the second flour mill in the valley, and this he operated until 1887, when he built a substantial mill, roller process, capacity one hundred barrels, conducting the same until 1899, when he sold the plant. The need of a good system of irrigation early impressed itself upon his mind, and he favored the digging of canals and ditches. At the time the first ditch was started in 1866, not a house stood on the present site of Phoenix, and it was two years later before the town came into existence. With its subsequent growth and progress, he has been closely associated. His brick residence, built in 1892, is one of the largest in the city. He was married in Prescott to Miss Ellen E. Shaver, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and in 1873 taught the first school in Phoenix. She is a daughter of W. H. Shaver. The children of their union are as follows: Winifred, who was educated in Pomona College in

California; Bertram, now a student in the University of Arizona; and Mary E., a member of the Phoenix high school class of 1901.

The Republican party has a staunch friend in Mr. Smith. For years he has been chairman of the county central committee. He was elected to the Phoenix council from the first ward, served as chairman of the board of school trustees for two years; in 1868 was elected to the territorial legislature, serving in the session of 1869; again in 1886 was elected to the territorial legislature (this time from Maricopa county), and in 1888 was re-elected, serving in the fourteenth and fifteenth general assemblies, and during the latter he was, with others, successful in securing the removal of the capitol from Prescott to Phoenix. He was elected speaker of the fifteenth assembly, in which responsible position he served with credit and distinction. In 1889 he was appointed territorial treasurer, which office he filled for two years. During the two following years he was a member of the territorial board of equalization.

Prominent in Masonry, Mr. Smith is past deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona. He is past commander of J. W. Owens Post No. 5, G. A. R., and connected with the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, also a member of the Society of California Volunteers.

GEORGE MARTIN.

Of all the early settlers whose ability and enthusiasm have helped to bring about the resurrected fertility of Arizona, Mr. Martin is probably the first in whose mind there existed a hope for the apparently worthless and desert vastness. Long before the necessity for the Civil war arose like a specter on the horizon of the country, and when the territory was deemed inaccessible on account of the reign of the treacherous and bloodthirsty Apaches, his association with the Second United States Infantry resulted in his service in 1852 at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river. During the service, which extended to 1856, his intimate knowledge of drugs gained him the position of hospital steward, which he faithfully conducted until his honorable discharge.

Upon locating at Yuma, after his discharge from the army, in 1856, Mr. Martin assumed control of the sutler's store at that place, and catered to their limited necessities until 1859. When the placer mines were opened up at Gila City he wisely anticipated the needs of the courageous gold seekers, and started a general merchandise store in the midst of probably the crudest conditions in the west. After the war broke out he went into partnership with King S. Woolsey on the Agua Caliente ranch, on the Gila river, eighty miles west of Yuma. At the end of three years he disposed of his interests to King Woolsey, and was then employed by Hooper & Co. of Yuma, having charge of their store. In 1872 he started a drug business in Yuma, and transferred the store to Tucson in January, 1884, where he has since been successful as a purveyor of drugs and general requirements in the line. As the pioneer drug man of the place, he has witnessed the many changes which have invaded this old-time settlement, and has been identified in a substantial way with the various means of growth.

Of interest always are the early environments of the men who have braved the vicissitudes of extreme western development. Of Irish birth and extraction, Mr. Martin was born in County Galway, Ireland, July 4, 1832. The influences which molded his character were on a higher plane than those within the reach of the average Irish-born youth, for his father, Andrew Pierce Martin, was a large land owner, and the scion of an old and distinguished west of Ireland family. His mother, Mary (McDonough) Martin, had six children, two of whom in time came to America, George and Louis. George Martin received his education in his native land at the Jesuit schools and through private tuition. He was ambitious for larger opportunities than were afforded by remaining within the borders of Ireland, and crossed the seas to America in 1851. In New York he enlisted in the Second United States Infantry, and came to California the following year. Then followed his location at Fort Yuma, and his subsequent successful life in different parts of Arizona.

In Yuma, Ariz., Mr. Martin married Delfina Rodondo, a daughter of Stefan Rodondo, one of the leading men of Sonora, Mexico, and a

member of an old Mexican family. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born eight children, viz.: Mary; Matilda, who is now Mrs. Ronstadt of Gila Bend; Agnes, Delfina, Stefan, George, Andrew and Lewis. Although independent in politics, Mr. Martin has been prominent in local affairs, and has served as county supervisor and county treasurer in Yuma county, also as city treasurer and member of the city council of Yuma.

W. S. OWEN.

Over the hills from Jerome, in the world-famed Verde district, are located the eight claims of the Decatur Copper Mining Company, four of which were formerly the Miller and Holbead claims. The company at present developing this valuable property was formed in 1897 by the present secretary, George R. Bacon, the president being W. J. Wayne. The development of the mines has been such as to warrant large expectations on the part of all concerned. Of the ores found, copper predominates, with some silver and gold. No expense has been spared in testing to the fullest extent the quartz veins traversing the claims. The company owns its own hoisting plant and employs a practical engineer to superintend the same. In addition to these claims, the company has three very promising gold claims in the Mineral Point district, assaying as high as \$154.95 gold, which gives the members a double assurance of success. The future holds as bright an outlook for this aggregation of developers and stockholders as it does for many companies of older years and greater pretensions.

Born in Indiana, Mr. Owen was reared and educated at Decatur, Ill., and early in life gained a fair amount of business experience. In 1897, with ready adaptability, he entered into the mining life of the Verde district, and has since been a moving spirit in his surroundings. In general matters as well as mining he maintains a deep interest, and his confidence in his adopted county knows no bounds, which fact is undoubtedly accountable for much of his success. Fraternally he is connected with Jerome Lodge No. 18, K. of P. His marriage was solemnized in Danville, Ill., and united him with Miss M. B. Neal.

EDWARD IRVINE.

The ancestral home of the Irvine family is Scotland, and there the paternal grandfather, Edward, was born in the vicinity of Glasgow. In later years he removed with his family to county Tyrone, Ireland, and there his son, Alexander, was born. The elder Edward was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and upon immigrating to America settled in New Brunswick, where he eventually died. Alexander Irvine went to New Brunswick with his family in 1840, and conducted farming interests; also worked at his trade of weaver. His useful and enterprising life terminated in New Brunswick, as did that of his wife, Jane (Johnstone) Irvine, who was born in Tyrone, Ireland, and was a daughter of Samuel Johnstone.

Edward Irvine was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, November 29, 1838. Of the three daughters and one son who attained maturity, he was the youngest, and was reared and educated in New Brunswick, and attended the public schools, and St. John's private school. His early aspirations were along the line of educational work, and when eighteen years of age he began to teach school, an occupation which engaged his attention on and off during the rest of his residence in the province. He also became interested in farming, and was for a time engaged as a bookkeeper in Holton, Me., and upon returning to New Brunswick became interested in the mercantile business. In 1868 he crossed the isthmus to California, and taught school in Monterey and San Diego counties, and also engaged in the cattle and merchandise business in San Diego county.

Before leaving New Brunswick and during his residence in California, Mr. Irvine had devoted his leisure moments to the study of law, and was admitted to practice at San Diego, Cal. After taking up his dwelling in Phoenix, he practiced his profession for a time, and served for several terms as justice of the peace. He subsequently became interested in the general merchandise business, and continued the same until about 1883. Since then he has been engaged in loaning money, and in the real-estate business, in addition to all of his other interests.

In New Brunswick, in 1859, Mr. Irvine mar-

ried Deborah Rideout, a native of New Brunswick, and a daughter of Joseph Rideout, a judge and attorney of New Brunswick. Mrs. Irvine died in her native land in 1863; of her three children two are deceased. Mr. Irvine contracted a second marriage in New Brunswick in 1867, with Mary A. Chute. Of this union there were two children, Thomas E., of Phoenix, and Lilla C., who is now Mrs. Sharp, of Phoenix. The present Mrs. Irvine was formerly Izora E. Jackson, who was born in Ohio, and of this union there are eight children, viz.: Izora J., Edward, James M. B., Angelina V., Roy O. J., Evangeline, Sylvan, and Sarah. The children are all at home. Mr. Irvine was made a Mason in Arizona, and is connected with the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery No. 3, K. T., at Phoenix. He is also associated with El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., and the Eastern Star. In national politics he is independent, and aside from serving for three terms as justice of the peace, has been a member of the board of commissioners of the insane asylum. He is prominent in religious circles, and as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has served for many years as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is regarded as one of the most substantial of the early pioneers who have brought about the present prosperity, and is esteemed for his many admirable traits of mind, character and attainment.

WILLIAM VALENTINE ELLIOT.

Were one to search throughout the length and breadth of Arizona, he could not find a more typical reminder of the early days of the territory than is embodied in the undertakings and adventures of William Valentine Elliot. Arriving here at practically the end of the Civil war, when the possibilities of the long-neglected land were but faintly outlined in the minds of the daring venturers into the Indian infested regions, he has been identified with almost every innovation that has followed the first attempt to rehabilitate, and his memory is stored with a vast amount of interesting early information. Nevertheless, Arizona has furnished but a portion of the adventure which has visited the career of Mr. Elliot, for from his fifteenth year he entered

upon a varied and many sided existence upon land and sea, interspersed with active participation in the most severe and history-making wars of his time.

A native of New York City, Mr. Elliot was born in 1833, of parents who were also natives of New York. His education was derived at the ninth ward public school, and was cut short by his decision to put out to sea, which happened when he was fifteen years of age. At first shipping to English ports, he spent about eight years on the deep, latterly on the trading ships through the Philippine islands and Guatemala. In 1854 he left an American vessel at Hull, England, and joined the supply fleet going to Russia, subsequently serving as a soldier in the Franco-English and Russian wars. While a soldier in the English army against the Russians he spent eleven months in the country of the Czar. In 1855 he returned to his native city and took up the iron moulder's trade, and later followed the same in New York, New Orleans, and other southern cities, returning eventually to New York. Inured to an active and roaming life, the peaceful occupation of the iron moulder was discarded for the more exciting events progressing on the other side of the water, and he boarded a merchant vessel that turned its prow towards the north of England. Arriving in Glasgow at a later period, he joined the East Indian service and for eight months fought in the Indian army, taking part in the terrible Sepoy war. At Jamestown, on the Isle of St. Helena, he quit the service, and shipped to Boston, Mass., proceeding thence to New York City. He here became interested in real estate, and bought and sold property successfully until the breaking out of the Civil war.

In March of 1861 Mr. Elliot enlisted in Company G, Eighth United States Infantry, under Capt. Richard I. Dodge, and served with the regular army for five years. In Virginia with the army of the Potomac he served under all of the commanders of that vast army, and was particularly active at Fort Sumter, whither he went from Governor's Island with two companies as reinforcement after the fort had been fired upon. Mr. Elliot's record was remarkable from the number of battles in which he fought, as well as for the fact that although wounded at

the second battle of Manassas, at Malvern Hill and at Cold Harbor, he lost not a day from the service. He was promoted to the position of first duty sergeant of Company G, and discharged from service in the city of Baltimore, at Camp Hancock, in August of 1865. Not yet weary of war, he then joined the Maximilian expedition into Mexico under Col. H. F. Baker, and went through Durango and Chihuahua. As there was a division in the command he started out independently with eighty-four men and came into New Mexico at El Paso, where he separated from the party and came to Arizona. With two companies of cavalry he traveled from Fort Wingate to Fort Whipple, and engaged in mining, and also acted as government scout for the United States troops. For six years also he was one of the guards on the Cook & Shaw's overland stage which ran between New Mexico and Tucson, and for some time he was employed in the quartermaster's department at Tucson under Capt. Gilbert Smith.

Upon locating in Prescott in 1868, Mr. Elliot opened an hotel there known as the Montezuma House, which flourished under his management for a year. He was also interested in mining, an occupation in which he is still engaged, and, during the changing course of events some very valuable properties have come into his possession, which have been disposed of with gratifying returns. In this way Mr. Elliot has familiarized himself with the different mining districts of the territory, and is probably as well informed concerning mining matters as any one in this part of the country.

As proprietor of the Elliot House at Florence, Mr. Elliot was for a time associated with that flourishing little town, and he was once the moving spirit in the building of that notoriously rough camp of Adamsville, where he ran a restaurant in the days of its greatest prosperity, when it was called the "toughest town in the territory." For a year he was one of the guards at the territorial penitentiary at Yuma, and he was interested in the hardware business at Nogales, Santa Cruz county, for the same length of time. In 1895 his wandering through different parts of the territory terminated in his permanent residence in Casa Grande, where he has since catered to the necessities of the resident



A. J. Doran

population by conducting an excellent general merchandise store and managing a hotel. To no one is the town more indebted for helping to place it on a solid and substantial basis, nor for unwearied interest in all that pertains to its re-establishment among the flourishing towns of Arizona.

An active and unswerving Republican, Mr. Elliot has been prominent in local political affairs, and under Peter Brady, sheriff of Pinal county, he served as public administrator, ex-officio coroner, and deputy sheriff. Fraternally he is associated with the Gila Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., and with the Royal Arch Chapter at Phoenix. He is also a member of the Nogales Lodge No. 13, Knights of Pythias. He owns large properties in different parts of the territory, especially at Casa Grande and at Florence.

HON. ANDREW J. DORAN.

For more than a quarter of the century recently closed has Mr. Doran borne an important part in the upbuilding of Arizona, and whether in the general assembly of statesmen or in business circles, the welfare of his chosen place of abode has been the dominating element in his life. Recognizing his stanch patriotism in the early part of his residence here, his fellow-citizens called him to positions of trust, and in every such capacity he justified their judgment. When living at Florence, in 1882, he was elected sheriff of Pinal county, and for two terms he was supervisor of the same county. During four sessions of the territorial legislature he represented his district, spending two years in the house and two in the council, the first election being in 1880. In 1894 he was further honored by being elected councilman-at-large, and thus represented the entire territory, also being chosen president of the council, and in that responsible office he for two years presided with conspicuous ability. In 1896 he was a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for delegate to congress, being one of three candidates for the office. However, he was defeated, owing to his sound-money principles and his endorsement of the St. Louis platform of 1896. Again, in 1900, he was a candidate for the council of Arizona, but, with

all the Republican candidates of that year, he suffered defeat.

In New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Andrew J. Doran was born July 11, 1840. His parents, George and Jane (Cribbs) Doran, were natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1844, but the father lived to be seventy-eight, and frequently occupied public offices both in Ohio and in Iowa, where he settled in 1855. For years he owned and operated saw-mills and dealt in lumber. Andrew J. Doran was reared in Iowa and Missouri, living with his grandparents until about sixteen years of age. His public-school education was supplemented by a course in the Wesleyan University of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Having become a practical millwright and bridge-builder, he followed these occupations. In June, 1860, he went to Central City, Colo. A year later he established himself at Marysville, Cal. When the Civil war began, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth California Infantry, and served three years and two months, chiefly in Arizona and Texas, where the Indians were causing considerable trouble. When he had been honorably discharged from the army, he went to Canyon City, Ore., where he was superintendent of the Humboldt Mill and Ditch Company for two years.

Returning to California in 1867, Mr. Doran embarked in the mercantile business at Petaluma, thence going to Chico, where he engaged with Messrs. Allen Taylor & Co., and owned and operated a saw-mill and dealt in lumber. In 1868 he commenced building bridges and snowsheds in the Sierra Nevada mountains, along the Central Pacific Railroad, between Humboldt and Promontory. The following year, after an extended trip in the east, he settled in Inyo county, Cal., where he engaged in the construction of a mill. In 1876 he came to Arizona and settled in Pinal county, where he superintended the building of the mill and works of the Silver King mine, and later was superintendent of the mine for one term. For some time he dealt in mining property and still retains some landed possessions in the Gila valley.

In 1895 Mr. Doran came to Prescott and entered into the real-estate business with ex-Governor Powers, under the firm name of Powers & Doran. The next year he took a bond and lease

on the Accidental mine in Accidental Gulch, being associated with Clement A. Griscom, Jr., F. W. Morris, Jr., and Lloyd Griscom, of Philadelphia. They organized the Montgomery Gold Mining Company, with C. A. Griscom, Jr., as president, F. W. Morris, Jr., as secretary and treasurer, and A. J. Doran as manager. Erecting a five-stamp mill, they had everything in a thriving condition, when the plant was destroyed by fire in September, 1900. The ore, which is of a free-milling nature, contains gold and a little silver, averaging about \$16 to the ton. The vein containing the precious minerals is eight feet in thickness and the work is now being carried on at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. Under the able management of Mr. Doran all departments of the enterprise are flourishing.

Under the administrations of Governors Wolfley and Irwin, Mr. Doran served two terms on the territorial board of equalization. While a member of the Arizona council he drew up the military code, providing for the organization of the national guard in this territory, and subsequently was appointed by Governor Irwin as lieutenant-colonel of the guard. He was the author of the present board of control law, which governs public institutions of the territory, including prisons, asylums, etc., and drew up a bill which became the arbor day law, requiring the annual planting of trees on the day specified. In the Masonic order he ranks high, having attained the thirty-second degree. His membership is retained in Gila Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of Florence; Phoenix Chapter, R. A. M., of Phoenix; Salt River Commandery, K. T., of Phoenix; and Al Malakiah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles, Cal. In Prescott he is a member of the order of Elks. He maintains an interest in Grand Army matters and is identified with Negley Post in Tucson.

ANDREW DENIER.

The thrifty and enterprising little town of Florence numbers among its citizens that genial member of the community, Mr. Denier. A blacksmith and wagon-maker by occupation, his social talents are none the less worthy of mention, and as a musician, who skillfully manipulates the alto horn, he is a member of the espe-

cial pride of his adopted town, the Florence Brass Band. Any one familiar with the limited means of amusement furnished in an out-of-the-way Arizona settlement which is guiltless of association with railroad facilities, and dependent upon the excitement incident to the arrival of the daily stage, knows in what exalted esteem the brass band is held, and what a source of joy are its lively and inspiring strains.

The youth of Mr. Denier was spent in his native city of Cincinnati, where he was born in 1861. As a means of future livelihood he learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade at Cincinnati and in St. Louis, in which latter place he worked at his trade from 1883 until 1885. Upon removing to Florence during the latter part of 1885, he established the blacksmith shop which has since been uninterruptedly successful, and which is the oldest of its kind in the city. Mr. Denier is also variously interested in the occupations which are permitted by the peculiar climatic and water conditions of the locality, and in this connection owns and operates a farm on the Gila river. As a miner he has unusually bright prospects, and owns several properties in Pinal county, from which he is hopeful of good results.

Mr. Denier is a member of the local militia which was established in 1894, and he is also associated with the Commercial Club. In all the efforts for improvement and advancement he is liberal with purse and personal attendance, and has been one of the upbuilding influences in the all-around bettering of Florence.

WILLIAM BELL.

As an Indian trader at Pima agency Mr. Bell has risen from a comparatively small beginning to the ownership of a paying and continually increasing business. Of Scotch-Irish extraction, he was born at Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1876. In the interesting and picturesque little city of Gloucester on the Massachusetts coast he lived for four years, following the hazardous occupation of fisherman, to which the majority in the town are devoted. In 1880 he became even more closely associated with the sea, when he sailed out of New York as a drover on a cattle steamer,



Jose A. Tomblison

and for the following three years made in all sixteen trips across the ocean, taking in Liverpool, London, Belfast, and Antwerp.

Upon returning to the life of a stable citizen of the United States Mr. Bell gradually made his way west, and upon arriving at Los Angeles, Cal., was ill for quite a time with fever. In 1884 he came to Casa Grande and entered the employ of Isaac Williams, an old-time Indian trader, and also served as clerk for other traders. For eight years he was clerk for Isaac Williams, and in this position became thoroughly familiar with the Indians, and with the work of the traders. So confident was he in his ability to succeed along these lines, that in 1894 he started an independent store, which has proved a wise departure, and a decided success, doing the largest business on the reservation.

In 1898 Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Señorita Concepcion Contraras, and of this union there is one son, John Wyckliffe Bell. Mr. Bell is a man of Republican tendencies, but entertains liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration. He is one of his county's staunch supporters, and has contributed his share towards its prosperity and well being.

JOSEPH B. TOMLINSON.

Among the mining engineers of Arizona Mr. Tomlinson occupies an enviable standing. From his youth he has been associated with mine development in various parts of the country, and has occupied many positions of trust and prominence by reason of his skill and extensive knowledge of mining affairs. The circumstance of his birth would seem to indicate the career so ably adopted, for he was born in Nevada, March 13, 1858, on the overland trail to California.

The first authentic record of the Tomlinson family dates to the time of that ill-fated monarch, Charles I., and the first to wander to other shores was James B. Tomlinson, the father of J. B. He settled first in New Orleans and later in St. Louis, and in 1858 crossed the plains to California, where he prospected and mined. Subsequently he went to Colorado in June, 1860, and discovered the celebrated Freeland mine, in Clear Creek county, in 1861. Eventually he

lived in Kent and Gilpin counties, Colo., and at times mined and prospected in Central America, Nova Scotia, North Carolina, West Virginia, and again in Colorado, where he died in Denver. His wife, Elizabeth (Pitts) Tomlinson, who is now living in Denver, is the mother of four children, J. B. being the only son.

The education and early training of Mr. Tomlinson was received in Gilpin county, Colo., and when a mere boy he began to work in a forty-stamp mill at Black Hawk. In 1882 he went to Utah, where he was for a time interested in the brokerage business, and during the Coeur d'Alene excitement in Idaho was there engaged in the forwarding commission, and had an assay office in Eagle City, Idaho. He also spent four months at Helena, Mont., and then went to Boulder county, Colo., and moved a ten-stamp mill from Left Hand to Gold Lake, below Ward. He then operated the J. L. Sanderson mine at Gold Hill, until the mill was shut down at the end of three months, when he went to Denver, and January 28, 1892 located in Cripple Creek, where he erected the first stamp-mill in Beaver Park. It was a twenty-stamp mill, which was started June 23, 1892, and successfully conducted for two years and four months. This mill was sold out on account of the strike, and in July of 1894 Mr. Tomlinson came to Prescott and organized the Mescal Milling Company, which has a twenty-stamp mill on the Hassayampa, of which he is still the possessor. He then developed the Venezia property, in Crook cañon, twenty miles south of Prescott, and still later the old property on the Hassayampa. He is at present the superintendent of the Yaeger Cañon Copper mines, which are located twenty-one miles east of Prescott, in the Black Hills range.

In Denver, Colo., Mr. Tomlinson married America R. Turner, who was born in Missouri and educated in Denver. Of this union there are three children, Edward L., Don J., and Harold. Mr. Tomlinson was made a Mason at Cripple Creek. In politics he is a Republican.

H. P. WIGHTMAN.

Among the young business men of promise who are helping to build up a permanent pros-

perity for Pima, none is held in higher esteem, nor have any brighter prospects than Mr. Wightman. Engaged in an occupation for which there is invariably a demand, he is conducting the largest and the pioneer drug industry in the town, and has won a large and ever-increasing patronage from all those who appreciate correct business methods and a sincere desire to please.

The early associations of Mr. Wightman are centered around Payson, Utah, where he was born in 1871, a son of W. C. and Lucretia J. (Pepper) Wightman, natives respectively of New York and Quincy, Ill. In the pursuit of an education he attended the public schools and what is now the University of Utah, later graduating from the department of pharmacy, Northwestern University, of Chicago. As a field for future effort he wisely selected Pima, locating here immediately after his graduation. Armed with his pharmacy certificate and a knowledge of the jewelry business which he had learned in Salt Lake City, he had at his command occupations readily combined and of a substantial nature. His drug interests were carried on in connection with his brother, Dr. L. E. Wightman, and in the jewelry business he carried a complete line of things in connection therewith, and ran a general repair shop. In 1898 he bought out his brother's share in the business and at the time they were occupying the store originally owned by the doctor. In 1898 H. P. Wightman erected the fine brick store, necessitated by the increase of trade, and it is stocked with the largest and most complete drug supply in the Gila valley.

September 18, 1899, Mr. Wightman married Maud Sims, a daughter of S. J. and Susan Sims, the former of whom is a prominent merchant and contractor, and one of the very early settlers of Pima. He is prominent in the church, and is stake superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mrs. Wightman is the fifth daughter of the family. Though not active in local politics Mr. Wightman believes in the government of the Republican party. However, he would invariably vote for the man best qualified to fill the position. With his brother, Dr. Wightman, he is interested in mining in the San Carlos strip, and in this connection has been fairly successful. He is a member of the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and is assistant stake secretary of the Sunday-school.

GEORGE W. WELLS.

Since 1882 Mr. Wells has dwelt in the vicinity of Clifton and has been actively associated with the development of this locality. While a man of public spirit and faithful in the performance of his duties of citizenship, he is in no wise an office-seeker, and though it certainly was a mark of esteem when, in the fall of 1900, he was nominated for the county assessorship of Graham county, it was done without his knowledge or consent, and he felt perfectly justified in withdrawing his name. In 1890 he had been elected and served as one of the supervisors of this county, being chairman of the board part of the time, making a most creditable record during his four years' term. His ballot is invariably given to the support of the Republican party.

Of sterling New England ancestry, George W. Wells himself was born in New Hampshire, the event occurring in 1838. His parents, Moses and Cyrene Wells, likewise were natives of the state mentioned. When he was about sixteen years of age G. W. Wells went to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed at different pursuits for three years. The "western fever" then took possession of him and, making his way to Pike's Peak, Colo., he spent eight years in mining and milling enterprises in that region. Then, going to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, he was similarly occupied in mining operations until January, 1880, when he came to the southwest. For about a year he was engaged in milling in New Mexico, and in 1882 came to Arizona. Settling at Oro, three miles from Clifton, on the San Francisco river, he was employed by the Clifton Hydraulic Company for some time. Since 1884 he has been in the live stock business on his own account and has made a success of the undertaking. His home property here is highly improved and beautiful, twenty acres being under cultivation. A thrifty orchard supplies him with an abundance of fruit, and his garden land he rents to Chinese gardeners.

For more than thirty years Mr. Wells has



Henry, N, Coz,
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enjoyed the companionship and wifely assistance in all his hardships and vicissitudes of the lady whose name prior to their marriage, in 1869, was Miss Sarah C. Fisher. She is a daughter of William Fisher, and was born in England, but came to the United States when a child. In the year which witnessed the close of the Civil war in this country, Mr. Wells was initiated into the Masonic order, at Black Hawk, Colo., and ever since has been a faithful exponent of the noble principles of the fraternity. Now he enjoys the honor of being one of the charter members of the blue lodge at Clifton.

HON. HENRY W. ETZ.

Hon. Henry W. Etz, who is engaged in conducting a meat market at Benson, and also has large stock-raising interests, was born at Leavenworth, Kans., September 1, 1859, and is a son of William and Helena (Waldman) Etz. His youth was practically uneventful and was passed in the town of his birth, in the pursuit of those avocations which prepared a sound foundation for the future, his education being obtained in the public schools. While still a boy he gained considerable business experience. At the age of twenty-one he left Kansas and after a short sojourn in New Mexico he went to Tombstone, Ariz., where for one year he was employed in a meat market. Next, going to Bisbee, he was engaged in the meat business for two years, mean time meeting with sufficient success to encourage him to continue in the same occupation permanently. In the fall of 1885 he opened a meat market in Benson, in which town he still makes his home.

In 1883 Mr. Etz became interested in the cattle business down the San Pedro river and during the years that have since intervened he has been remarkably successful in this industry. Frequently he had on the range between fifteen hundred and two thousand head of cattle. His interests were large and important and he was recognized as one of the most extensive cattlemen in the territory. However, in December, 1900, he sold out his cattle interests, although he still retains the ranches. In 1886 he purchased a building in Benson and fitted up the same as a meat market, which he has since conducted in an energetic and profitable manner, having as

partners in the business his brother George, and two half-brothers, Max and Fred Treu, and the four men form what is known throughout the west as the Three Bark Cattle Company. As business men, they have a reputation for strict integrity, a high sense of commercial honor, the energy which almost invariably characterizes the people of Arizona, and sound judgment in investments.

The marriage of Mr. Etz took place at Tucson, Ariz., in 1889, and united him with Ada May Nye. Of this union there are five children, Helen S., George, Agnes M., Henry W., Jr., and Alva Nye.

In the political affairs of Benson Mr. Etz has been active, as indeed he has been in every community where he has resided. The Democratic party receives his staunch support. On the party ticket, he was elected to the twentieth general assembly of Arizona, in which he served as chairman of the enrolling and engrossing committee, and member of the committee on education and the committee on live stock. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, and has served on the school board of Benson for several years. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias at Benson, of which lodge he is past chancellor. While not connected with any denomination, he contributes to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. He is one of the most prominent business men in this part of the territory and a substantial citizen of Benson.

D. J. BRANNEN, M. D.

In the early part of the '80s the little settlement of Flagstaff began the work of opening up the largest pine forest in the world, and by 1882 about two hundred courageous settlers had penetrated the almost primeval paths, and erected their little places of abode under the swaying branches of the trees. Various crafts were represented among these pioneers, and the medical profession had at least one worthy exponent in Dr. Brannen, who came in April of 1882. The same year witnessed the inauguration of the operations of the Ayer Lumber Company, which speedily made inroads into the timber, in their effort to supply ties for the Mexican Central

Railroad. A natural impetus for general expansion was created, supply following quickly in the wake of demand, and hopes ran high before the practically inexhaustible surrounding resources.

Into this crude settlement Dr. Brannen brought his skill as a practitioner, himself a stranger, and with little more substantial backing than a dauntless determination to obtain the best possible results out of the situation. Numerous were the demands made upon his diagnosis and medicine chest, the calls frequently coming from remote localities, so that he was often compelled to ride a hundred miles or more in the earlier days. In connection with his practice he started a drug store, but, with the opening up of the railroad and the consequent increase in population, he abandoned the active management of the store and devoted all of his time to his professional labors, though still retaining the ownership of the business. In time his duties were greatly increased by his selection as surgeon for the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company, originally the Ayer Lumber Company, and for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, which positions he still fills, and he also served for some time as city and county physician.

Dr. Brannen is widely known for his profound and practical interest in the affairs of Flagstaff and vicinity, and his broad minded and substantial business co-operation with other influential men toward the better development of the community interests has brought him into prominence. In 1883, as the candidate of the Democratic party, he was elected to the thirteenth territorial legislature from the county of Yavapai, receiving the largest vote accorded any candidate for office during that election. His superior attainments and his skill in debate caused him to take place at once as the leader of the Yavapai county delegation, and the record he made in that body was one in which any man might justifiably take pride. Upon his first entrance into politics he established his right to be regarded as one of the bulwarks of the Democratic party in the territory, and that reputation has been enhanced with succeeding years. His services have been recognized by various important appointments. In 1893 Governor Hughes, while on his way from Washington to

assume his executive duties, named him as superintendent of the insane asylum at Phoenix, the first official act of his administration. This honor was declined by Dr. Brannen, although the appointment was endorsed by the legislature, and every pressure was brought to bear by influential men in the territory to induce him to reconsider his determination. Subsequently, however, he consented to act as territorial health officer for northern Arizona, and to him belongs the credit for stamping out contagious diseases throughout the section under his control, the measures adopted by him being of the most stringent character, and along the lines employed by the most expert medical authorities in the country. During the second administration of President Cleveland he served as postmaster of Flagstaff; and whenever he has found it in his power to do so, he has performed valiant service for his party and for the general public. In 1893 he exhibited a deep interest in Arizona's participation in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and served as president of the territorial board of exposition managers.

In the cause of education Dr. Brannen has also shown a strong and intelligent interest. He has served as a member of the visiting board of the normal school located at Flagstaff, and in various ways has accomplished much toward securing superior educational facilities for the town of his adoption. In 1887 he became one of the organizers of the Flagstaff Board of Trade, and, as continuous president of this body, has been the means of placing the town on a solid commercial basis. The stage coach, an important factor in the territory, has received his support, and he was president of the company which operated the first stage line to the Grand cañon. For a period of about ten years he was also interested in the cattle business, as a member of the firm of Brannen, Finnie & Brannen, which had large herds on the open ranges. He also owns a ranch in the country, and real estate in the residence and business districts of the town, besides which he has property interests in Champaign, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal., and Pomona, Cal.

Dr. Brannen has identified himself with several fraternal organizations, in which he has taken prominent positions. He was one of the

chief organizers of **Flagstaff Lodge No. 13, A. O. U. W.**, in which he is past master **workman**, and since its organization has been medical examiner, and he has represented this lodge in the grand lodge of Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. In the local court of the Independent Order of Foresters he is past chief ranger and medical examiner, while in Flagstaff Lodge No. 499, B. P. O. E., he is a leading officer. Deeply interested in military affairs, he now acts as assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the First Regiment, Arizona National Guard.

With all of his diverse interests, it is, nevertheless, in his professional work that Dr Brannen is most deeply interested, and to the exclusion of all other lines of work when it has appeared to him to be necessary. By constant research and contact with the most advanced thought among the exponents of his science, he has maintained an enviable place in the forefront of his profession. He is president of the Santa Fe Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons, a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Society, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and other leading insurance corporations, and served as president of the United States board of pension examiners under Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley.

Much of the success that has accompanied Dr. Brannen in his career is undoubtedly attributable to his sturdy northern ancestry and to his early training among a people whose watchword is perseverance. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1857, and removed with his parents to central Illinois in 1870. He was fortunate in securing excellent educational advantages, his graduation from the University of Illinois being followed by his graduation in medicine in Cincinnati in 1881. After a year of practice in Cincinnati, he came to Flagstaff in 1882. In April, 1889, he married Miss Kathleen O'Donnell, of Ottawa, Canada. She died in 1891, leaving a daughter, who survived but a few months. In December, 1896, he married Miss Felicia Marley. There are no children of this union.

In conclusion, it may be recorded that Dr.

Brannen has always borne an unimpeachable reputation for integrity of character; and wherever he is known, he is regarded as a liberal, high-minded, useful citizen and man of affairs, whose simple word bears as much weight among his associates as the bond of the average individual, and no higher compliment than this can be paid to the character of any man in these days when sordid, selfish motives are so apt to predominate among those who are ranked as successes in the business and professional world.

FRANK J. WATTRON.

More than a score of years ago Mr. Wattron came to the southwest, and has been an interested witness of its progress. One of the early settlers of Holbrook, he has been identified with its affairs for the past seventeen years, being classed among its representative business men. Long ago he came to occupy an honored place in the regard of the people of Navajo county, and in 1896 was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of sheriff. At the expiration of his term, in 1898, he was re-elected, and served to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was the first sheriff who was elected in the county. In addition to this, he has held several county offices, being a United States commissioner, a notary public and justice of the peace, and in each case discharged his duties with determined fidelity.

Mr. Wattron was born in Gasconade county, Mo., Feb. 5, 1861, and at the age of seven years went to Kansas, remaining in that state until 1877. For six years he traveled in Colorado, New Mexico, and Mexico, residing in each of those sections for some time. In 1884 he came to Holbrook and entered into partnership with Dr. T. P. Robinson, conducting a drug store for six years, at the end of which time Mr. Wattron purchased the doctor's interest, and since has been alone in the business. For a number of years he was financially interested in the raising of sheep, and at the present time has an investment in the Winslow opera house, being a part owner of that paying enterprise.

One of the pastimes of Mr. Wattron has been the gathering together of a collection of Indian and prehistoric relics, and beyond doubt he col-

lected the finest cabinet of specimens in this region, and, perhaps, in the territory. Many of the pieces of pottery and other interesting articles speaking of races long passed away, were dug from the graves and sites of deserted habitations of the red race, many indications leading expert archaeologists to believe that they date back to 1540, or thereabout. The 2,981 pieces comprising this collection are systematically numbered and catalogued, and recently the owner was induced to dispose of it to the Field Columbian Museum, of Chicago, in the belief that the general public should have the benefit and instruction which can be gained from a study of these curious relics of a primitive people.

It is needless to say that Mr. Wattron is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, for the local public is well aware of the fact, as he possesses the courage of his convictions and loses no opportunity of promoting the policy of the administration. Fraternaly he is a member of the Winslow Lodge of the order of Elks. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss E. M. Herstein, a native of Nashville, Tenn. They are the parents of four children, namely: Frank J., Jr., Robin, Enid, and Marie.

CHARLES D. WILLARD.

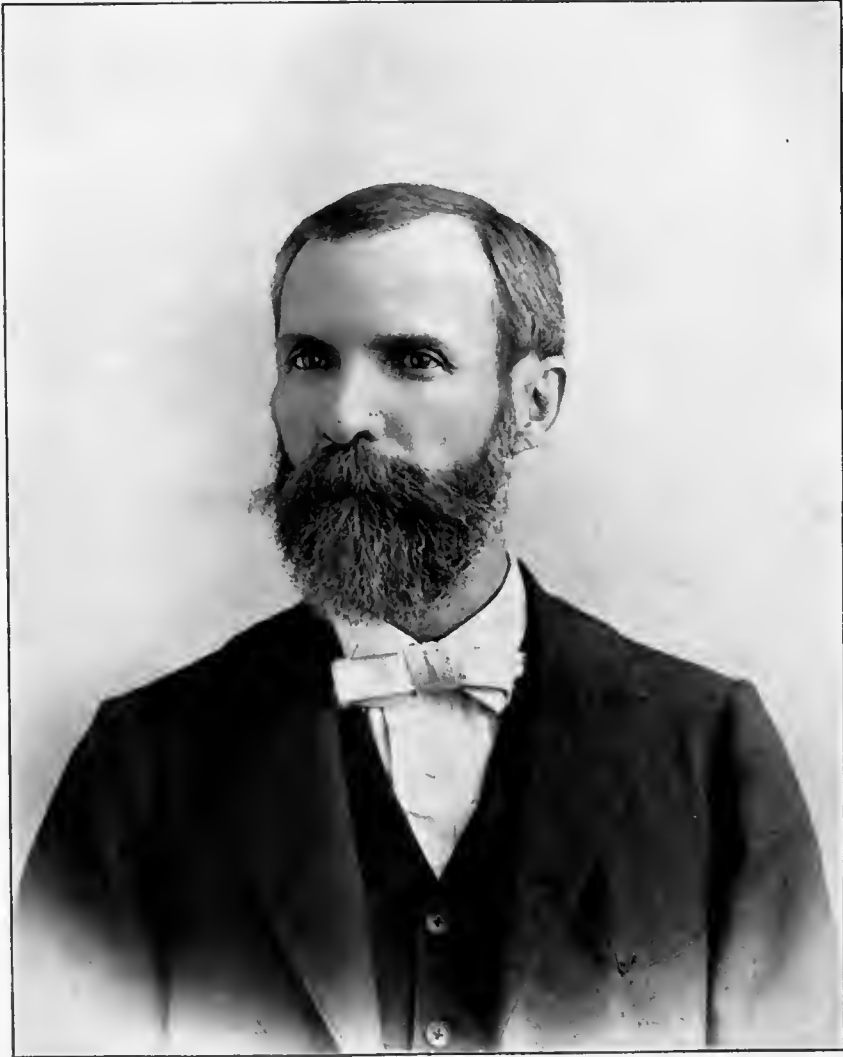
In pursuing his successful career Mr. Willard has not departed from any of the ways or traditions of the typical western man, in whose environment he was born, reared, educated, and has since lived. A native of Lake county, Cal., he was born in 1858, his parents being Joel and Mary Grace (Vineyard) Willard. Much of the inspiration to activity and enterprise was transmitted from father to sons, for Joel Willard was one of the interesting, honorable, and capable old-timers of the coast. He was born in Missouri, and from the peaceful occupation of farming ventured across the plains and came to California in '49. He engaged in placer mining and farming with some success until 1870, when he removed to Nevada, and ten years later settled in Arizona. With him he brought five hundred head of cattle, which formed the nucleus of large stock-raising enterprises. By trade a civil engineer, he applied himself to this calling

during his younger years, and was then, and until the time of his death in 1880, a successful man in the most of his undertakings. He was a stanch Republican, and a hard worker for his party. In the midst of his sojourns and experiences he raised a large family, and to his twelve children gave all the advantages in his power, instilling into their expanding minds ideas of frugality, order, and industry. His wife still lives in Arizona, and makes her home at Cottonwood.

The education of Charles D. Willard was acquired in California and Nevada, and he was subsequently associated with his father until his death. In the latter part of 1880 he settled in Verde on the old Indian reserve, and began dealing in stock on the open range. Three of the brothers Willard were connected in business under the firm name of Willard Brothers, and for several years raised, bought and sold large numbers of cattle, having at times as many as one thousand head. The brothers Willard dissolved partnership in 1888 or 1889, Charles D. and G. M. being for a time together, but later went their separate ways.

Independent of the other brothers Charles D. began a dairy business in a small way, and as he prospered, and things came his way, the business was necessarily broadened, and he now owns two hundred acres of land near Cottonwood Station, a few miles from Jerome. An ideal dairy farm is the result of the arduous labors of Mr. Willard, and his land is well adapted for the purpose intended, being well watered and prolific of vegetation. About sixty-five head of cattle are the average fed, and these supply a large portion of Jerome with rich milk. A specialty is made of bottled milk and cream, and the excellence of the materials furnished ensures a large patronage. On his farm Mr. Willard has made many improvements, and is continually striving after better results. To this end he studies the habits of his cattle and the wishes of his patrons, and has arrived at a satisfactory understanding of both. Nor has he had entirely smooth sailing, for setbacks have appeared from time to time, but have not impaired the perseverance of this industrious dairyman.

In 1890 Mr. Willard married Ettie Scott, a



D. L. Murray
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daughter of David Scott, of Verde. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Willard, two of whom are living, Alice and Emma. As a Republican Mr. Willard has taken an active part in the affairs of his locality, and in 1888 was appointed notary public by Governor Zwick, since which he has been reappointed by each succeeding governor, and has held the position in all for twelve years. In 1898 he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1900. For several years he has been connected with the government as a correspondent and statistical reporter for the department of agriculture.

DAVID L. MURRAY.

A frontiersman who has experienced the hardships of the "wild west" in all its forms, and has conquered almost insurmountable obstacles, meeting every reverse with true courage and pluck, David L. Murray, an honored citizen of Phoenix and ex-sheriff of Maricopa county, has well been deemed just the one for the important public offices to which he has been called. After he had thoroughly identified himself with the prosperity of this county he was elected as its treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and assumed his new duties in January, 1895. Then re-elected by a much larger majority than he received the first time, he continued to occupy his position until the expiration of his term. Altogether he officiated as treasurer for four years, and, having been nominated for sheriff of the county in the fall of 1898, he turned over the affairs of his late office to his successor, was released from his bond, and immediately took the oath of his new position. During his long term as treasurer he never was absent from his post of duty for one day, and his fidelity and fine executive ability are beyond question.

He comes of an old southern family. His father, John Murray, a native of North Carolina, in early manhood went to Tennessee, where he married Annis Sullins, one of the native daughters of that state, whose father was of an old Virginia family, and settled upon a plantation in eastern Tennessee. Moving to Missouri in the '40s, John Murray engaged in agricultural pursuits near Springfield, and be-

came influential in that locality. Honored by being elected to the judgeship of the county courts, he served on the bench for several terms. He also held the office of assessor of his county, and was a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He died at his Missouri home, and the wife and mother passed away while in Colorado.

The only child of that sterling couple is David L. Murray, who was born near Springfield, Mo., in January, 1847, and was reared upon the old home place until he was sixteen years of age. Then, going to the neighboring city, he obtained a position as a clerk, but soon left the store to complete his education in the University of Missouri, where he remained for two years. Subsequently he resumed his work as a clerk, and for a period conducted a general store in Lawrence county, Mo. In 1873 he went to Huerfano county, Colo., and there embarked in the cattle business. In 1875 he took his herd to San Juan county and located about ten miles south of the present town of Durango. The country thereabouts was very wild and in an unsettled condition, and the Indians were a constant menace to the few hardy white men in their midst.

After the first survey, which established the line of the Indian reservation, Mr. Murray located a ranch on Florida creek, a branch of the Los Animas river, and herded the first cattle that ever grazed in that vicinity. With a few other pioneers he built a fort of logs, to which they often were obliged to resort when the redskins were on the warpath. In their early labors of building cabins and cultivating the soil the red men opposed them, but by feeding them bountifully and doing other favors Mr. Murray succeeded in gaining the good will of the majority, and one family in particular gave him friendly warning whenever there was an uprising against the white men. He knew well the great chiefs, Ignatio and Ouray, and when the South Ute agency was founded assisted in distributing the first stock of goods sent to the Indians. At length La Platte county was organized and Durango laid out, after which efforts in the line of civilization the settlers for the first time felt more secure in their lonely cabins, as colonies began to flock in. After having improved a quarter section of land and introduced

the irrigating ditches and system into that locality he sold his place in 1883 and came to Arizona.

In the following year Mr. Murray located in Phoenix, and built the first cold storage plant in the territory. It is situated on Washington street, opposite the city hall, and is still being operated. He also built a slaughter house, where beef of his own raising was killed and then sent to his markets in Phoenix, for he was the proprietor of two for some time, and it was not until 1894 that he sold his meat and cold storage business. In the mean time, soon after his arrival in the territory, he had engaged in the cattle business and had a ranch on the Yavapai, in what was known as the Bloody Basin in Yavapai county. Having imported to these wilds a fine lot of thoroughbred shorthorn, Hereford and black Angus cattle he was a pioneer in that enterprise, and his herds have been noted for superiority in every particular. For seven winters he fed cattle for the market, as he owned a fine eighty-acre tract of pasture near Phoenix, and dealt in live stock, both wholesale and retail.

In all local enterprises Mr. Murray was a leading spirit from the time that he cast in his lot with the people of this section, and to this day he retains his deep interest in our progress. He helped to organize the Cattlemen's Association of Maricopa county, and was its first president. At its organization and during its existence he was identified with the old Chamber of Commerce as a director, and now holds membership in the Board of Trade. When the Phoenix National Bank was founded he was influential in its establishment, and for a year was one of the board of directors of the same. Since attaining mature years he has been active in the Democratic party. In the fraternities he stands high, being a past official of the Phoenix lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Encampment, and the Canton, and belonging to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Society of Moderns. His general popularity with all classes is marked, for though he is essentially a westerner and has experienced every vicissitude of fortune on the frontier, he is broad-minded and public-spirited. His genial disposition and good fellowship with one and all have been factors in his rise to an

honored place in the hearts of the people, and crowning his successful career is the record which he has made as a public official. As sheriff he fully met the confident expectations of his fellow-citizens, and as county treasurer his scrupulous attention to every detail of public expenditures and the wisdom displayed in everything relating to his work is a lasting commentary to his genius.

In Lawrence county, Mo., the marriage of Mr. Murray and Miss Sarah F. Guthrie occurred. She was born in Mt. Vernon, Mo., and comes of an old southern family, formerly of Tennessee and prior to that, of Virginia. W. J., the eldest child of our subject and wife, is a graduate of the Phoenix Commercial College, was deputy treasurer for four years while his father was treasurer, and later became his deputy sheriff. Lillian, a graduate of the Phoenix high school and the Arizona Normal, is the wife of Irvin Andrews, of this city, and Fayette, the younger daughter, is a student in the high school. The attractive home of the Murray family was built by our subject, and is pleasantly situated at the corner of Van Buren and Fifth streets.

HON. J. A. VAIL.

The town of Flagstaff is the center of some of the most interesting features of Arizona, and is remarkable alike for the practically exhaustless resources which surround it, for its splendid climate, the beauty of its scenery, and the many admirable men who have gathered within its borders in response to the great and undeveloped opportunities awaiting them. Among the citizens who have been longest associated with its growth and prosperity mention belongs to Mr. Vail.

Although a native of the vicinity of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ohio, where he was born January 27, 1861, Mr. Vail received the greater part of his early training and education in Indiana, his parents having removed there in 1864. He attended the public schools at Goshen, and remained on his father's farm until 1882, in the mean time having learned to be a model farmer. After leaving the home surroundings he spent six months in New Mexico, and arrived in Flagstaff June 8, 1882, before the railroad opened up

the possibilities of the place. He came here from Winslow with ox-teams and a saw-mill outfit, which was put in place and ready for operation at the little station of Riordan, on the main line of the railroad. For a few years this proved a profitable and congenial undertaking, and the lumber interests were later disposed of in favor of a liquor business, in which Mr. Vail has since been engaged. He has been overcome by tribulations in the shape of fires in 1886 and 1888, his place of business rising Phoenix-like after each conflagration. After the second blaze he wisely put up a brick structure on the corner of San Francisco and Railroad avenues, which is 120x25 in ground dimensions, with a basément. His fire woes extended further than the down-town district, for, February 19, 1894, the handsome residence which had been erected in 1892 was wiped out by flames. The following year he rebuilt on the same lot, and is at present the owner of a fine and commodious home, which is fitted with every possible convenience, and was ready for occupancy in April, 1896. Mr. Vail is the owner of other real estate in the town. He is interested in the cattle business with a brother-in-law, G. W. Black, and has several ranches southwest of the city, on which graze from one thousand to one thousand and two hundred head of cattle. In addition he has many paying and promising mining claims in the Grand Cañon district, and is a stockholder and director in the Flagstaff Drainage & Improvement Company.

In 1887 Mr. Vail married Mary E. Black, of Morris county, Kans., and of this union there are five children, viz.: Edna B., Grace E., Ella M., James A., Jr., and William Theodore. The latter, who was born December 29, 1900, was named in honor of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. As a member of the Republican party, Mr. Vail has been prominent in local and territorial matters, and in 1890 was elected to the territorial assembly for two years. During the session he took an active part in the separation of Coconino from Yavapai county, and was one of the members who held the pen during the signing of the bill. He has served for two years as a member of the board of supervisors of Coconino county, and was a member of the city council for four years. In June of

1900 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention at Philadelphia and was accompanied on the journey to the Quaker city by Mrs. Vail.

It is a surprising fact that in the face of the sure defeat which is supposed to accompany all political careers Mr. Vail has never been defeated. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; Flagstaff Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand; and is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the successful men of the place, and his enthusiasm and faith in the possibilities of his adopted town and county have inspired many to locate there.

RUDOLPH BAEHR.

As his surname indicates, the subject of this sketch is of German descent, and doubtless inherited many of his most sterling qualities from his Teutonic ancestors. This enterprising young business man, who stands at the head of his craft in Prescott, is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, September 10, 1871, and thus he is in the prime of early manhood.

Fred Baehr, paternal grandfather of Rudolph Baehr, was born in Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States several decades ago, and became a farmer of Clinton county, Ill., his home being near New Memphis. His son and namesake, Fred Baehr, Jr., father of our subject, was born on the old farm in Clinton county in 1844, and departed this life in St. Clair county, Ill., in 1881. He, too, had followed agriculture as a means of making his living, and his widow is still making her home in the vicinity of her former residence, in Mascoutah. She bore the maiden name of Catherine Molter, and Alsace, France, was her birthplace. With her father she came to this country when a child, and until her marriage resided upon his farm in Illinois. Of the six children born to Fred and Catherine Baehr one is deceased, and the only one of the family in Arizona is he of whom this sketch is penned.

Rudolph Baehr was reared in Mascoutah and locality, attending the public and high schools of that town. He was only ten years old, how-

ever, when he commenced working at the trade to which he has devoted his mature years, and at intervals he earned considerable money, even while attending school. In his junior year in the high school he abandoned his books and ever since has given his entire attention to business. Under the supervision of a man who was a genuine artist in his line, Mr. Baehr learned all kinds of painting, including sign-lettering and work of a decorative character.

Coming to the west in 1887, Mr. Baehr located in Albuquerque, N. M., and for nearly seven years was successfully engaged in business, taking contracts for painting. June 16, 1894, he located in Prescott, where he was in the employ of others for about a year, or until he had become somewhat acquainted and ready to embark in business on his own account. He then commenced taking and executing contracts, and soon built up a large and remunerative trade. Much of the finest class of work in his line comes to him, and without exception he has given complete satisfaction. Among the handsome residences which he has painted and decorated, under contract, may be mentioned those belonging to Frank M. Murphy, E. B. Gage, Ed Block, C. A. Peters, P. A. Johns, Judge Sloan, Harry Brisley, Mrs. D. Levy, Dr. J. B. McNally, A. W. Edwards and Dr. J. R. Walls. Of the public structures on which his skill has been exercised the postoffice building, St. Joseph's school and the Sisters of Mercy Hospital may be enumerated. He also has been employed on many business buildings, including the G. H. Cook, the Sam Hill, the Wilson, the Bashford-Burmister and the Fred Brecht blocks.

The pleasant modern residence of Mr. Baehr is situated at No. 107 Grove avenue, and it was built under his supervision. The lady who charmingly presides over its hospitalities was formerly Miss J. Edith Weaver. She is a daughter of B. H. Weaver, one of the representative citizens of Prescott, and is a native of this place. One child, Vivian, blesses the hearts of our subject and wife. Fraternally Mr. Baehr is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the United Moderns, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In political affairs he is a loyal Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ERNEST H. SIMPSON.

The lives and deeds of the Simpson family are interestingly interwoven with the history of Scotland, for, on the maternal side, the grandmother of Mr. Simpson, whose family name was Kneeland, was descended from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Some of the family participated in the war between England and Scotland, and one of them commanded a division of the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn. The first of the name to settle in America was Captain Kneeland, who crossed the seas with his family in 1634 and settled at Dedham, Mass., of which they were among the very first settlers. Afterward the captain, with his ship, was lost at sea. The Kneeland family was represented in the Revolutionary war, one of the members having taken part in the battle of Bunker Hill and serving throughout the entire war, also several members fought in the war of 1812.

Born in Watopa, Minn., June 29, 1859, Mr. Simpson was educated in the schools of New Hampshire, his parents having returned to the east in 1861. His father, Henry C. Simpson, was born in Londonderry, N. H., and was a prominent man among newspaper circles of Minnesota, where he made his home from 1857 until the opening of the Civil war. He then enlisted as lieutenant in the Second Minnesota Infantry and suffered a hero's death in 1861, as the result of wounds received at Mill Springs, Ky. In his young manhood he had married Martha Carson, a descendant of a prominent Massachusetts family.

For two years E. H. Simpson was engaged in learning the printer's trade in the press room of the "Daily Mirror" at Manchester, N. H. Later he was connected with the Forbes Lithographing Company and E. C. Allen's publishing house in Augusta, Me. In 1882 he came to Williams, Ariz., as a railroad employee. In the spring of 1883 he went on the range with C. T. Rogers in the cattle business and until 1888 endured the hardships, adventures and experiences of the western cowboy. Later he clerked for C. E. Boyce, during which time he learned much concerning commercial life. In 1894 he became manager and, in 1899, proprietor of the Grand



Andrew Knibb

Cañon hotel, which position he relinquished in 1899, because of his appointment by President McKinley as postmaster of Williams, for a term of four years.

April 15, 1889, Mr. Simpson married Eva K. Joyce, of San Diego, Cal., and they have one daughter, Helen M. Mr. Simpson is permanently located in Williams and none of its residents entertains a more certain hope of the town's continued prosperity than does he. During his residence here he has been identified with all of the important movements for local improvements, and has lent a ready hand and practical aid in the furthering of wise plans. As a politician he has shown judgment and enterprise. The various positions he has held furnish evidence of his capability. For one year he served as justice of the peace. During the campaign of 1900 he was a member of the territorial central committee. Besides this, he has acted on the various county central committees and has been a delegate to both county and territorial conventions of his party since the county was created, in 1891. Fraternally he is a member of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and is connected with the Pilgrim Fathers of Salem, N. H.

PRESIDENT ANDREW KIMBALL.

Among people of every creed the great work accomplished by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arouses wonder. They have been among the first to make the desert "bloom and blossom as the rose," and with wonderful fortitude and heroism they have borne hardships such as rarely have been surmounted by any people. Not satisfied with the conquering of the great Utah deserts, they have made many settlements in other arid regions and have abundantly demonstrated that the genius of man can largely control and subdue Nature, in her harsher manifestations.

Though the history of President Andrew Kimball, of the St. Joseph Stake at Thatcher, is well known to those of his own religion, and throughout the inter-mountain west, and though his father's life is also familiar to them, to the general public they are not so well known.

His father, Heber C. Kimball, who was second only to Brigham Young in Utah, one of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who was born June 14, 1801, in the town of Sheldon, Franklin county, State of Vermont, and who died in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, June 22, 1868. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist church and was a great student of theology, and, being dissatisfied with the systems then prevailing, sought for further enlightenment, for this was some time after the Prophet Joseph Smith received his great message and commission. Early in 1832 the Gospel was embraced by him as a message of glad tidings, and he became its lifelong defender and advocate. Chosen by the Lord, to bear His Holy Priesthood, he was ordained an elder in 1832, and one of the Twelve Apostles in 1835, and after the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith he was called to be the first councilor to President Brigham Young, which position he held when he departed this life. He filled many missions honorably and faithfully in his own and foreign lands. He was one of the Camp which, in 1834, went up to redeem Zion in Jackson county, Mo. In 1837 he carried the Gospel to England, serving as the first president of the European mission, that being the first mission of an Apostle in this dispensation across the ocean to foreign lands. Again called with his brethren, the Apostles, he filled another mission to England in 1839. He was also one of the pioneers who entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847. President Kimball was an effective missionary, a wise counselor, an undaunted leader, a steadfast friend, a loving husband and a tender father. In times of trial, of difficulty and danger, his knees never trembled, his hand never shook.—Engraved on the marble shaft above his grave.

"He was a man of as much integrity, I presume as any man who ever lived upon this earth. I have been personally acquainted with him for forty-three years and I can testify that he has been a man of truth, a man of benevolence, a man that was to be trusted."—President Brigham Young.

"President Heber C. Kimball was a striking character among the Latter-day Saints. Tall,

erect, with piercing eyes and commanding manner he made an impression wherever he went. His quaint humor and forceful illustrations made his public utterances always entertaining, and everybody liked to hear him speak, except the transgressor and the hypocrite, who sometimes writhed under his unsparing and pointed castigations."—Editorial taken from the *Deseret News*, June 15, 1901.

At Mendon, Ill., the life-long friendship between him and Brigham Young was begun. He was instructed in the faith by Joseph Smith himself, becoming second to Brigham Young in power. With the "Mormon" converts he lived in the Ohio Colony, thence went to Missouri, from there to Illinois, later to Nebraska and finally to Utah. For a time he was also associated with the Latter-day Saints in Pennsylvania and New York. On arriving in Utah he was chosen to fill the official church position of first councilor to Brigham Young in the presidency of the church, and he aided not only in founding Salt Lake City, but also in laying out all of the principal towns and cities in Utah, devoting his entire life to the church, without material compensation, was a judge, a legislator and filled many public positions of trust. He reared many children, and today twenty-five sons and nine daughters, many of whom are ardent workers in the Mormon church. They are widely scattered, living in numerous colonies throughout the west, from Canada to Old Mexico.

Andrew Kimball, son of H. C. and Ann A. (Gheen) Kimball, was born in Salt Lake City, September 6, 1858, and was bereft of his father when but ten years of age. His mother survived until he was in his twentieth year. February 2, 1882, he married Olive Woolley, daughter of Bishop Edwin D. and Mary Ann (Allpin) Woolley, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and England. Seven children comprise the family of President Kimball and wife, namely: Olive Clare, who is a student in Thatcher Academy, and who was journal clerk in the house during the twenty-first Arizona legislature; Andrew Gordon, Delbert Gheen, Ruth Woolley, Spencer Woolley, Alice Ann and Fannie Woolley. A daughter, Maud Woolley, is deceased. As a boy Mr. Kimball supported his widowed

mother by working in railroad construction, at ranching and farming. Later he learned the tanners' trade. After his mother's death he served his time as machinist and engineer on the Utah division of what is now the Oregon Short Line. After returning from Indian Territory, where he devoted over two years' time to preaching to the Indians and inhabitants of that country, he was employed in wholesale and retail mercantile establishments, developing into a traveling salesman and was representing several of Utah's home industries when called by the church authorities to go to Arizona. In this last occupation, which afforded him time for other duties, he looked after the Indian Territory mission and made frequent visits to the various conferences, giving this time to the church without compensation.

Aside from missionary work abroad, and making a living, Mr. Kimball was active when at home in prominent political positions and presiding duties in the church. At one time, while serving as school trustee, he established a night school for working people, he becoming a student, enjoying some of the best scholastic opportunities of his life.

For twelve years or more President Kimball served as a missionary of his church in Indian Territory and that section of country. There he presided over sixty-one elders and carried on a thriving work, much to the satisfaction of the authorities by whom he had been sent into what has since developed into the Southwestern States mission. When released from his duties there, he was made a member of the Sunday-school Union board of the church, which position he still occupies, comprising not less than one hundred and twenty-four thousand members, and of which President George Q. Cannon was superintendent. He took an influential part in state politics, was a member of the city council of Brigham City, and a member of the constitutional convention.

As successor to President Layton, who died in 1898, President Kimball was sent by the church to Arizona. Sacrificing his own inclinations and financial interests, he came to his new and responsible post, where he has endeared himself to his people. He owns a small farm and comfortable home, and is engaged in

Thatcher in the farm implement and general merchandise business, with several others, operating as secretary and in charge of the business. The characteristic energy of Mr. Kimball has been displayed in many directions since his arrival in this valley, in whose future he is a firm believer. As a contractor, he assisted in the construction of the Morenci South Railroad, completing three miles of extremely difficult grading, where every foot of the distance had to be made by blasting the solid rock formation. He is president of three canal companies, all of which are of incalculable benefit to Gila valley. Indeed, the limits of this article will not permit a mention of the many industries in which he is interested more or less directly; suffice it to say that he seeks to promote all worthy enterprises.

The St. Joseph Stake, over which Elder Kimball presides, is divided into ten wards and three branches, over thirty-four hundred members being included in this territory. He is at the head of the Latter-day Saints' Academy at Thatcher, a flourishing institution on a liberal basis, which does not preclude the admission of children of other religious beliefs. Every branch of the work of the church is progressing, under the able jurisdiction of the president, whose people look up to him in matters spiritual and material.

In November, 1900, he was elected to the assembly of the twenty-first session of the Arizona legislature. In this body he was honored by appointment to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, and was also a member of the committees on live stock, education, and rules. All the matter pertaining to the revision of the code passed through the hands of the judiciary committee, a portion going to other committees. The arduous duties of this committee naturally forced President Kimball to the front, and made him practically a leader in the house. The last and not the least important of the measures introduced by him was the local option bill, which to the surprise of all passed and became a law. In 1900 Mr. Kimball received an appointment from Governor N. O. Murphy to represent Arizona at the National Irrigation Congress, which met in Montana, and 1901 was appointed a delegate to the Trans-

Mississippi Congress held in Cripple Creek, Colo.

Possessing talent as a writer, President Kimball has prepared articles that have been published in many of the journals of the west.

The following article concerning the Gila valley and its prospects was written by Mr. Kimball and appeared in the Arizona Bulletin, New Year's edition of 1899: "Like an oasis in the desert discovered by the weary caravan; like the rich bed of mineral digged to and uncovered by the eager miner, the weary homeseeker dropped in on the Gila and commenced the task of making the desert blossom as the rose.

To fully appreciate one's advantages it is necessary to learn by contrast. We sometimes run in a narrow groove, imagine we are poor, our country not the best, until we are awakened by the busy hum of the traveler, and before we are aware our country is invaded by those fleeing from more unfavorable conditions, who have looked in and discovered the prize, which to the old settler has become commonplace because of its sameness.

However much this valley has been appreciated by its former settlers, we do not question, but this fact is becoming self-evident, that as new comers arrive and express their surprise and appreciation of such a valley within the confines of civilization, and in fact right in the heart of this great American country, vast in its dimensions, remarkable in its beauty and unexcelled in its fertility, the old settler commences to look about himself, and concludes he is one of the favored few, one possessing an inheritance in God's country—a fortune which he did not realize. To own land in such a country; to have an unquestioned right to a portion of the water flowing down the Gila river, to breathe the pure atmosphere that fills this mountain vale, is in itself a fortune.

The writer may not live to see it, but our young people will not have to live to be very old before they see great changes in the Gila valley. Surplus water will not only fill the reservoir now under construction near Pima, but a series of them all along the line of the Enterprise canal. The fall of the spillway near the headgate will turn a wheel with lightning rapidity, generating electricity which will no doubt

some day furnish power for grist mills; milling will then be done on a cheaper and more scientific plan. The writer looks forward to see woolen and cotton mills in operation by this power. Our farmers will then be able to have a little bunch of sheep or goats and we can prepare the filling while we raise the cotton warp on our farms. Our boys and girls can then be employed, not only in these mills, but in caring for the silkworm and spinning the silk, while older hands will operate the silk loom. A tannery will then tan the many hides and pelts produced by a practical and well operated slaughtering and packing house, tanned with the use of canaigre root, raised on the seemingly useless deserts. The same electric power will then keep humming the many wheels of improved machinery, operated by skilled hands in the manufacture of the best shoes. The Oose or soap plant cactus can be used in the manufacture of soap, and the various other products of the soil now unnoticed become of vast use and value. Up and down our well graded streets in our many incorporated cities and villages the electric lights will shine forth. Our county roads will necessarily be graded, while leading out from the many cities will be pretty well-shaded drives. We may see in the larger thoroughfares street cars which will supplant the wagon and carriage. The writer looks to see the day when a boat will run up and down the Enterprise canal for excursion parties, while parks and pleasure gardens will be established here and there for the social enjoyment of our people. On the mesa land now unoccupied, beautiful vineyards will produce the luscious grapes and the many kinds of fruit trees will be laden with choice fruits.

A banking house and other metropolitan conveniences will be established in the center of population, and the county will enjoy the use of magnificent public buildings. Taxes will be materially lessened by a judicious and economical administration; our judges will be elected then by the people and our representatives to the legislature will have something to say about senators in Congress, for we will enjoy the liberty of statehood. Judges will not be imposed upon us but we will choose the best man of our own county to sit on the bench. Justice will be

meted out. Saloons and bad houses will be kept under proper restraint. Moral and true religious influence will bear sway, and with the flood of light and intelligence will come the betterment of the people. With the busy farmer, the active stock raiser, the successful mining man, the steady manufacturer, the thriving merchant, the rich banker, the happy lawyer, the busy mechanic, the constant buzz of machinery, the sound of music, the steady and progressive growth of a commonwealth, causes the happiness of a good people.

If the reverie of the writer can but be half realized, he will be satisfied. But laying aside all guess work and prophecy, the writer, calculating from the magnificent outlay before us, the foundation being laid, the well designed plans of the superstructure, the class of people, the unity of purpose, the faith in a Supreme ruler who is so greatly blessing us, and who will aid a faithful people; there is no reason why future generations may not enjoy all that is predicted for the "Future of the Gila Valley."

JUDGE ANTHONY WRIGHT.

As justice of the peace and coroner at Clifton, Judge Wright has been initiated into all phases of life as here represented, and it is needless to say that in a mountainous region, inhabited largely by a reckless wealth-seeking element, antagonisms are of frequent occurrence, and of a nature which lead to extremes in the dealing out of vengeance. Judge Wright was elected to the office of justice in 1894, and re-elected in 1898 and 1900. As is well known, the office in Arizona carries with it the duties of coroner, and it is principally in this capacity that the present incumbent has distinguished himself by the possession of shrewd common-sense, unflinching allegiance to the laws of justice and humanity, and a ready tact in adjustment and reconciliation. The past has presented almost insurmountable obstacles in ascertaining the facts surrounding murders in the mountains, and even at the present time an inquest is one of the most stubborn tasks among the judge's duties. It is extremely difficult to get either juries or evidence when bodies are found in remote mountain fastnesses. In 1883 there were





Emil Maeser

seventeen murders within an equal number of days, and during this same year there were more than fifty-five lives ruthlessly taken. This gruesome work is hardly representative of the judge's inclination or ability, for he is one of the most genial and friendly of men, and one of the town's substantial and helpful citizens.

The Wright family numbers among its members many who helped to lay the foundation of American independence. Of fine old Puritan stock, he is descended from the very early colonists who first settled in Massachusetts. He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1836, his parents being Anthony and Mary (Smith) Wright. Anthony Wright was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was also with Bolivar in South America. He suffered many of the indignities of war, and even after the close of hostilities was detained as a British prisoner at Halifax. His son spent the early part of his youth in his native state, and there attended the public schools. He early developed an ambition for the sea, and in 1850 sailed away from the New England coast as a sailor lad in the clipper-ship "George L. Sampson." In 1854, after a long and stormy voyage around the horn in the "Sea Serpent," he landed in San Francisco. His experience on the deep at an end, he engaged in placer mining in California, living at different parts of the state until 1861.

With the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Wright enlisted in Company C, First Volunteer Infantry of California, and marched across the mountains and plains. On account of lack of water the regiment was forced to divide in small numbers, and was again concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande, September 2, 1862. Thenceforward they were in the mountains fighting Indians. Judge Wright's discharge took place at Los Pinos, on the Rio Grande, in September of 1864. Following his war experience, he was for a time a teamster, and was then attracted to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he remained for six years. Upon removing to Missouri he successfully experimented with farming, and then prospected in the Black Hills and in Colorado until 1881. He came to Clifton, Ariz., in January, 1882, and was for ten years a transfer agent. While holding that position he filled the office of justice of the peace,

and was regularly elected justice in 1884. He was one of the expedition that surveyed the town of Prescott in April, 1864. Mr. McCormick, secretary of the territory under Governor Goodwin, having laid out the town site.

In 1868 occurred the marriage of Judge Wright and Mary Cornell, of Hornellsville, N. Y., and of this union there have been born three children: Neta, who is deceased; May P., who is now Mrs. T. Simpson, of Clifton, and Harry, who is in business at Clifton. Judge Wright has one of the finest collections of ore specimens in Arizona. The specimens have been gathering for about fifteen years, and include every kind of copper, in all the various forms in which it is found. Many were gathered by himself, some were presented to the collector, and others were purchased outright. The specimens fill four large cases, and constitute a most beautiful and interesting array.

PROF. EMIL MAESER.

As his surname indicates, the subject of this article is of German descent, and, in fact, his parents were natives of Saxony. They were the first converts in that province, if not, indeed, in Germany, to the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as they became identified with it as early as 1854. Dr. Karl G. Maeser, for such is the father's name, was a great and valued worker in the church for five and a half decades and for twenty years officiated as a high priest in Salt Lake City, long his home. He was the founder of the celebrated Brigham Young Academy, at Provo, Utah—by far the largest institution of learning in that state. He died in Salt Lake City February 15, 1901. His wife, Anna T., mother of our subject, died April 4, 1897. They crossed the Atlantic and cast in their fortunes with the Utah colony in 1857, and suffered many privations, the common lot of all during the early years of their tabernacling in the wilderness.

The birth of Prof. Emil Maeser occurred in Salt Lake City March 29, 1866, and in his boyhood the family removed to Provo. In Brigham Young's Academy he obtained his education largely, though subsequently it was his great privilege to pursue his researches in

the higher branches of knowledge in the noted colleges of Germany, where he remained five years. Returning to Utah, he accepted a position in Brigham Young's Academy, and for eight years was connected with its faculty. In August, 1898, he came to Thatcher to fill the position which he has since occupied—that of president of the Latter-day Saints' Academy. Under his able management it has assumed marked importance among the educational institutions of this territory, and his ambitious plans, when carried out, will place it in the forefront of western colleges. Ten acres of land adjoining Thatcher have been set apart as a site for the new buildings, which it is estimated will cost upwards of \$25,000. At present the faculty includes Prof. John F. Nash, Prof. A. T. Dalley, Prof. John Burnham, Prof. A. B. Cosby, Mrs. Maeser, Prof. William Moore Claydon, Prof. Frank Wightman and Miss May Curtis. The capacity of the school building now in use is two hundred and fifty, and ere long this will be entirely inadequate. The normal and commercial departments are of great practical value, as is obvious, and it is a dear plan of the president to have an industrial department as well. He is intensely practical, and each year makes a trip to the east for the express purpose of posting himself on approved modern methods of educating the young.

In 1894 Prof. Maeser married Lillian, daughter of C. C. and Mary Loveland. Two promising little sons, Paul, born April 12, 1897, and Earl, born October 14, 1899, brighten the pleasant home of this worthy young couple. Recently the professor built a handsome brick residence for his family, and everything in its appointments bespeaks the culture and good taste of the inmates.

In national affairs Prof. Maeser supports the platform and nominees of the Democratic party, while in local elections he is independent, using his ballot for the man or measure best calculated to advance the interests of the people in his opinion.

J. C. PHELAN.

From his earliest recollections Mr. Phelan has been accustomed to the surroundings of mining camps, having followed the fortunes of his

parents, who visited different places in search of the hidden treasures of the mines. He was born at Ward, near Boulder, Colo., in 1866, and when a small child was taken to New Mexico, where for several years he lived at different mining camps in the vicinity of Albuquerque. Afterward he became interested in railroading and also learned the butcher's trade in Albuquerque, where for several years he was proprietor of the Railroad Avenue meat market.

When Mr. Phelan came to Williams, in 1889, there were barely two hundred people in the town. He anticipated the needs of the future residents in his special line and started a meat market which has increased in proportions until it is now the largest of its kind between Albuquerque and San Bernardino. During the course of a month he handles about seventy head of cattle, one hundred sheep, and ninety hogs, and besides his local and territorial trade makes occasional shipments to California and Mexico. In 1896 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land near Williams, upon which he has perfected an excellent system of water supply. A dam built to catch surface water supplies a pond holding six million gallons, out of which he supplies water for the town of Williams. This furnishes the largest water supply in the locality, as the S. & M. Lumber Company uses about twenty thousand gallons a day from this dam.

While the irrigating and stock interests comprise the chief utilities of Mr. Phelan's ranch, general farming is engaged in to a limited extent. He is also the owner of a fruit orchard in Fresno county, Cal., where he raises a fine quality of peaches for shipment. His mining interests are located in the Grand cañon, Verde and Equator regions. At times he has engaged in successful prospecting. From time to time several lots and buildings in Williams have come into his possession, besides the meat market block and his home residence.

As one of the most prominent and popular men in his adopted town, Mr. Phelan has naturally devoted considerable attention to politics, and no one has labored more faithfully than he to secure the incorporation of the town. His sympathies are strongly on the side of the Democratic party. In 1898 he was elected for a



Thomas Morrow

term of four years a member of the board of supervisors of Coconico county, and is the present chairman thereof. During its administration of the affairs of the county, the board has accomplished most gratifying results and has raised its financial standing from forty cents on the dollar to par value. This is but one of the many excellent results that have materialized under the able leadership of Mr. Phelan. Any movement which has tended to improve the general conditions meets his approval and receives his support. No one in the town has a more secure foothold than he upon the esteem of his fellow-townsmen. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World at Williams. By his marriage to Myrtle Dickinson he has two children, Maude and Criss.

THOMAS MORROW.

This representative pioneer of the Salt River valley came to Arizona in 1871. Two years later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land near Tempe, which he still owns, and which he has increased by subsequent purchase to one hundred and seventy acres. In the raising of cattle, to which he devoted the greater portion of his land and time, he has met with great success, and has reason to rejoice at the happy suggestion which resulted in his removal to this promising and resourceful valley. In the institutions which are the result of the peculiar climatic and other conditions of Arizona, he has shown great interest, especially in the development of the water supply, always a perplexing problem where artificial irrigation is necessary. He has served as a director in the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, and assisted in widening the canal. He also helped to dig the lateral ditches, and for a short time served as zanjero of the Tempe canal.

A native of Webster county, Ky., Mr. Morrow was born January 6, 1840. When a small boy he removed with his parents to Missouri, where they settled on a farm in Livingston county, and were among the pioneers of their locality. As may be imagined, the educational facilities of the time and place were indeed limited, and confined to a few months during the winter season. The

research of later years has, however, added much to the information on all general subjects possessed by Mr. Morrow.

In 1864 Mr. Morrow removed to Fort Union, N. M., and for a number of years he resided there and at other places in the territory but subsequently spent a short time in Texas. Neither of these places appealed to him as desirable permanent locations, and in 1871 he removed to Arizona, and has since lived in the territory. The union of Mr. Morrow and Mary E. Gregg, a daughter of Dr. J. L. and Mary P. (Shaffer) Gregg, deceased, occurred near Tempe, Ariz., December 25, 1878. Of this union there have been ten children, all but one of whom are living, namely: Laura, who is the wife of Henry G. Shorey, of Los Angeles county, Cal.; Charles H.; Walter; John M. (deceased); James L.; Viola; Bessie M.; Mary E.; Rebecca Thomasine; and Nancy Josephine. Mrs. Morrow's father, Dr. J. L. Gregg, was a native of Jackson county, Mo., while his wife was reared in Johnson county, that state. In 1876 he moved with his family to New Mexico, settling at Fort Union, then going to the town of La Junta, but in 1877 he moved to his ranch near Tempe, Ariz.

In national politics Mr. Morrow is a Democrat, and has served several terms as a trustee of school district No. 13, Maricopa county. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Tempe. During the Civil war he served for three years in the Confederate army, and participated in the battles of Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove, and many minor skirmishes. He was twice captured during the war, at Gallatin, Mo., and in Platte county, of the same state, and was a prisoner of war both times. Since coming to Arizona he has greatly aided in the development of the valley, and is regarded as one of the reliable and substantial citizens of his community.

ELWOOD HADLEY.

The administration of Mr. Hadley as United States Indian agent of the Pima Agency, at Sacaton, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1898, has been well received by all who are in touch with the great work being accomplished in behalf of the best develop-

ment of the red men. In the carrying out of his large responsibility Mr. Hadley is aided by an unlimited faith in the future of the erstwhile possessors of the continent, and by a genuine liking for the many excellent traits of character which follow in the wake of a redeeming civilization.

The Pima agency includes four different reservations called the San Xavier, Salt River, Gila Bend, and the Gila River, on the latter of which the agency buildings are located. There is an aggregate population of from eight to nine thousand Indians, who are cared for according to the best thought-out plans of observers of Indian requirements. Mr. Hadley has introduced some really wonderful improvements during his regime, and has expended about \$40,000 in bettering the condition of the agency dwellers. An exceedingly prosperous, cleanly, and orderly state of affairs prevails, quite in keeping with the enterprise, humanity, and business ideas of the presiding agent. One of the most praiseworthy schemes connected with Mr. Hadley's management is his splendid water system, than which there is no more complete anywhere, and his constant striving for the securing of a national system of irrigation for the Indian, which shall render him self-sustaining.

The youth of Mr. Hadley was spent in Clinton county, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools and at Earlham College. When twenty-two years of age he engaged in a mercantile venture in Richmond, Ind., and for thirty years was prominently connected with the affairs of that place. His association with the west began in 1890, at which time he located at Florence and conducted a general merchandise store there for two years. In 1892 he took up government land in the Casa Grande valley and made fine improvements upon his farm of three hundred and twenty acres. An unexpected possession came his way in the shape of the town site of Arizola, which he was obliged to accept in payment of money loaned to the Town Site Company when the settlement was laid out. He accordingly removed there and kept a store and postoffice for two years, and still owns the town site of the little town a few miles from Casa Grande. In addition, Mr. Hadley owns property

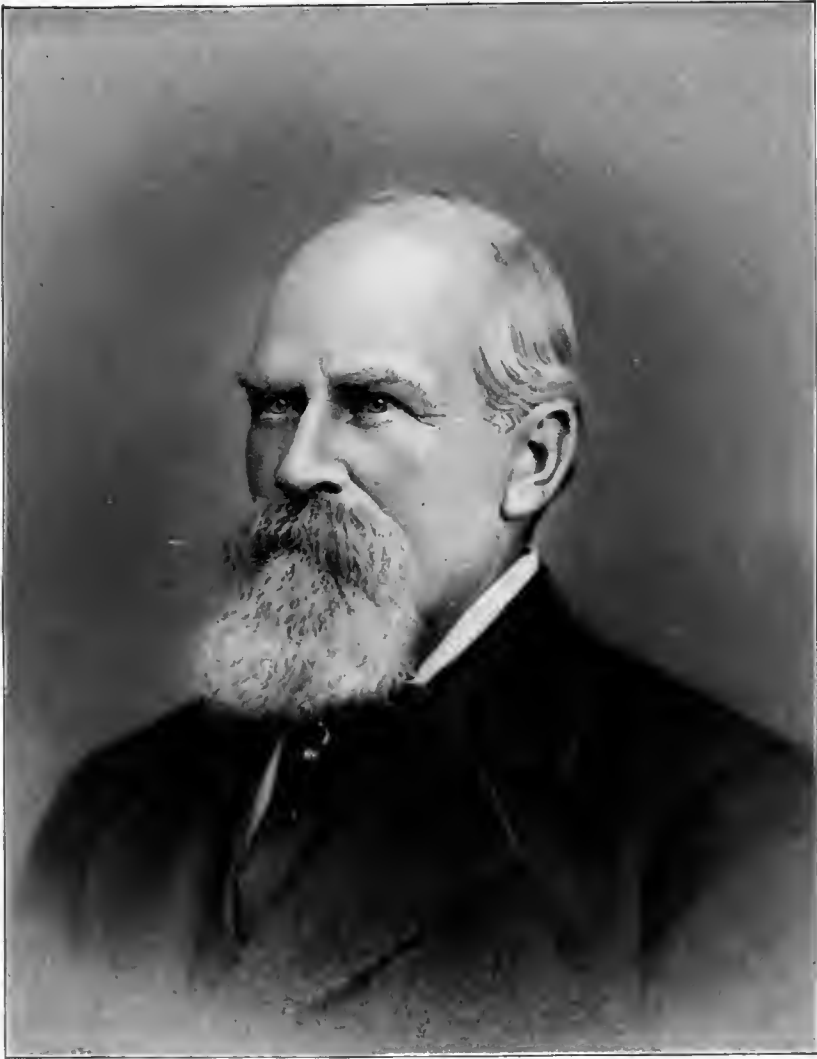
in Phoenix, Florence, and in the vicinity of Casa Grande.

In national politics Mr. Hadley supports the principles and issues of the Republican party, and is actively interested in all of the undertakings of the same. He has exerted a wide influence in various directions of improvement in general in his locality, and been foremost in securing a government reservoir for the valley. He was in this connection a member of the National Irrigation Congress, which met in Chicago in November of 1900. For many years Mr. Hadley was fraternally associated with the Odd Fellows. Possessing a birthright membership in the Friends' Church, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church some twenty years ago and retains the same at the present.

PETER J. C. JACOBSON.

The promise and fertility of the Gila valley have attracted hither men from countries variously scattered over the world, and Denmark has contributed its quota of the enterprise that here has found a footing and received a just reward. The distant kingdom has an able representative in Mr. Jacobson, who has succeeded in Safford in not only one, but many lines of industry and has established a reputation for thoroughness, business integrity and devotion to the community's prosperity.

Peter Jørgen Christian Jacobson was born near Frederickshaven, Denmark, April 26, 1846, being the oldest son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Peterson) Jacobson. His father was born May 30, 1820, and died in Redmond, Sevier county, Utah, June 23, 1895. The mother was born in Denmark December 3, 1825, and died in Bloomington, Bear Lake county, Idaho, January 12, 1899. When sixteen years of age our subject came to the United States with his parents and settled in Brigham City, Utah. After a few years in Utah he removed to Bear Lake county, Idaho, and carried on general farming and milling, in which latter occupation he had perfected himself by learning the trade. In Idaho he zealously labored in the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. With a colony of settlers he started for the Gila valley. On the way they stopped at Socorro county, N.



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M., where he remained for a time, and built a mill which had a brief and unsuccessful history. Further misfortune also befell him in that county, for his wife died there, leaving eight small children.

In 1886 Mr. Jacobson came to Arizona and purchased the farm adjoining Safford, where he now lives. Two years later he opened a small general merchandise store, which in 1895 had outgrown all expectations and necessitated the erection of a larger building. A general line of necessities is kept on hand, including a full line of hardware. In 1895 Mr. Jacobson built a steam saw-mill on top of the Graham mountains, which is now owned by his son, George P. This mill was an undertaking of some magnitude, as the road had to be built through the mountain rock, and the parts of the building hauled at great expense. In building properties he owns several lots and dwellings, and has recently deeded eighty acres to his two youngest sons. It is doubtful if any man in the vicinity has builded more extensively or has more materially aided in the development of the city. His farm land extends all along the valley and during the summer of 1899 he bought a fine piece of land on the outskirts of the town and erected thereon a brick kiln, which is now doing a large business in the manufacture of brick.

In Brigham City, in 1867, Mr. Jacobson married Nicolena Thomson, who was born in Denmark April 21, 1846, and died in Socorro county, N. M., September 17, 1885. His second marriage took place in 1886 and united him with Abigail Fowler, who was born in Utah June 22, 1864. His children are as follows: George Peter, who was born in Bear Lake county, Idaho, August 13, 1868; Eliza Christiana, April 22, 1870; Sara A., May 20, 1872; Anton E., April 12, 1874; Ira Thomas, February 12, 1877; Martin M., June 12, 1879; Lena Lovina, August 19, 1881 (all of the above born in Bear Lake county, Idaho); Frederick Bailey, born in Socorro county, N. M., February 7, 1884; Emma Elizabeth, born in Safford, Ariz., February 2, 1893; Abigail Lorie, born in Safford, June 4, 1896; and Peter William, whose birth occurred in this town October 30, 1899. The oldest of the family, George Peter, is now engaged in the lumber and general mercantile business at Safford. The oldest

daughter, Eliza, is the wife of J. L. Dunford, of Bloomington, Idaho; Mrs. Sara A. Chugg lives in Nounan, Idaho. Anton E. is a partner in the Great Western Milling Company of J. T. Owens. Ira Thomas died December 31, 1886, after the arrival of the family in the Gila valley. Martin M. is conducting a hotel in Safford. Lena Lovina is the wife of C. Kruger, of Safford. The other children are at home.

Though formerly a Democrat, Mr. Jacobson is now allied with the Republican party. He entertains very liberal ideas regarding office-holders and invariably votes for the one he considers the best man. Himself and family are working members of the Mormon Church.

EDWARD N. FISH.

There is much of inspiration to the general public in the life of a man like E. N. Fish, a genuine "Forty-niner," for to genius and sterling qualities such as are found in him is due the wonderful civilization of the great west. It now is an old story but ever new, how these brave men of comfortable homes and surroundings encountered and overcame the almost insuperable obstacles in their pathway, and brought progress and prosperity into the western wilds, hitherto supporting but a scanty population.

This honored pioneer of Tucson, and one of its oldest American citizens in years of continuous residence here, is not ashamed that he is a "Yankee," for, as everyone now knows, the enterprise of the "Yankee" has been the main-spring of a large proportion of western undertakings which have been crowned with success. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., August 12, 1827, and was reared in that place. His father, Franklin Fish, a native of the same state, was a merchant, and his grandfather, Heman Fish, was an agriculturist. They were of Scotch ancestry. The mother of our subject, Bathsheba, was a daughter of Prince Crocker, a farmer, and both died in Massachusetts, their native state. Of the four children born to Franklin and Bathsheba Fish, two of the daughters went to California, and one, Mrs. Emma Allen, now resides in Tucson.

The only son and the eldest-born of the family, E. N. Fish, was deprived of his mother

when he was ten years old. His higher education was pursued in Barnstable Academy, and while he was yet a mere lad he commenced learning the trade of a wheelwright and later of a tinsmith. Thus employed at Fair Haven when the news of the wonderful discovery of gold on the Pacific coast came to him, he determined to set out for that El Dorado, and here it may be said that his father joined him in the far west during the '50s and died in San Francisco. With forty Massachusetts men, E. N. Fish sailed from New Bedford, on the "Florida," and rounded Cape Horn, finally arriving in San Francisco. On the way they had encountered a furious gale which raged for twenty-six days, and thus it was that they did not reach port until January 2, 1850. The chief cargo which the ship carried comprised frame houses, all ready to be put together. A row of houses, called the "Bay State Row," was immediately erected on the sandbank where the old "Occidental" has since stood so long. Mr. Fish soon went to Sacramento, where he conducted a tinshop and hardware store for about a year, and then went to the north fork of the American River, where he engaged in general merchandising, also buying gold-dust for Wells-Fargo. At the end of three years he returned to Sacramento, where he embarked in the sale of all kinds of supplies, in wholesale lots, later established a branch house in San Francisco, and for several years was greatly prospered.

The year 1865 witnessed Mr. Fish's arrival in Arizona, his future home, and for a twelfth month he was a member of the firm of Garrison & Fish, post traders at Calabasas. Then locating in Tucson, he managed a general merchandising store for five or six years at the corner of Main and Congress, finally bought that property, and had his business divided into regular departments, as it had grown to such large proportions. Then he gave the major share of his attention to the cattle business and to milling. The old Eagle Mills, which he operated until 1888, transacted a large business, and supplies of grain and flour were furnished to the government on contract. In order to meet the need of a reliable freighting system, Mr. Fish employed four twelve-mule teams and one sixteen-mule team, the finest animals to be found

in the territory. The teams were regularly engaged in transporting goods from Yuma to Tucson, and to different parts of Arizona, and frequently other teams were pressed into the service. One year over \$300,000 worth of goods was handled, and thus it was by far the largest concern in this whole region. Mr. Fish bought out the firm of Hughes & Stevens, and as a member of the firm of Fish & Collingwood, maintained a branch store at Florence, where a very large business was transacted. That firm advanced \$30,000 to the development of the Silver King mine before it realized a dollar, but, of course, the amount was returned eventually.

For eight years, Mr. Fish was one of the supervisors of Pima county, most of the time being chairman of the board. In the early days of California he was a member of the vigilance committee. Of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society he is an honored member. In political creed he is loyal to the Republican party, as he has been since its organization. In San Francisco he was initiated into Masonry, becoming connected with California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., of which he is a life member; and then being raised to the Royal Arch degree.

The first marriage of E. N. Fish occurred in San Francisco, of which city his bride, Miss Barbara Jameson, was a native. She departed this life there and left two children, Edward, who was accidentally killed in a railroad wreck near that city, on the Southern Pacific; and Jennie, wife of Henry F. Bennett, now of Seattle. In Tucson Mr. Fish and Miss Maria Wakefield, a native of New York state, were united in marriage, March 12, 1874. She being the first white woman married in Tucson. Their son Frank, is attending the University of Arizona, as also is their daughter, Florence, and the eldest daughter, Clara C., was graduated in that institution in class of 1897.

Neither Mr. Fish nor the future city of Tucson realized the importance of an event which occurred in November, 1873, the arrival of Miss Wakefield here. A lady of excellent education, she had been a successful teacher in New York and in Minnesota, whence she went to Stockton, Cal., in 1871, and there was similarly occupied. After a visit at her old home, she was again on her way to Stockton, in 1873, when she

met General Wasson, and made arrangements to become a teacher in Tucson, agreeing also to find a lady who would take charge of the girls' department of schools here. Miss Harriet Bolton (who subsequently became the wife of Surveyor-General Wasson) was induced to come, and the ladies made the long overland journey from San Diego to Yuma and to Tucson by stage-coach. The trip was not unattended by more than ordinary danger, for the Indians were hostile at that time, and at many a point along the route it was learned that depredations had been committed here and there by the redskins. These brave ladies therefore were among the pioneer educators of Arizona, and Mrs. Fish and the wife of Dr. Lord, now of North Carolina, really were the founders of the Tucson school, for two rooms only had been at the disposal of the children. Having become much concerned over the lack of proper educational facilities here the two ladies personally raised \$3,500 among the business men of the place, and Esteban Ochoa having kindly donated a lot, the first public school was built thereon. With her husband, Mrs. Fish experienced many pleasures in those early days and now thoroughly enjoys the rapidly advancing civilization she beholds here.

ARTHUR J. EDWARDS, LL. B.

Mr. Edwards, attorney-at-law, of Phoenix, and prosecuting attorney of Maricopa county, was born in Tarboro, N. C., in 1870. His father, John H. Edwards, was a native of the same town, and for years was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, but now gives his attention principally to the oversight of his cotton plantation in the vicinity of Tarboro. Reared under Whig influences and a member of a family stanchly Union, he became a Republican on the organization of the party and has since voted for its principles.

The ancestral home of the Edwards family is Wales. From that country came John Jacob Edwards to America and settled in New York, but later established his home in Virginia. During the Revolutionary war he served in the American army. The next in succession was John B. Edwards, our subject's grandfather, who was born in Virginia and during the years of his

activity was a planter and merchant at Tarboro, N. C. The wife of John H. Edwards was Acena Parker, a native of Tarboro, and a daughter of Rev. Arthur Parker, a planter and a clergyman of the Baptist Church in his native state of North Carolina. Great-grandfather Parker was born in England and upon immigrating to the United States took up his residence in Virginia, from which state he enlisted in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Acena Edwards makes her home on the North Carolina homestead. Of her three children, Persis, at home, and Arthur J., are the survivors.

Reared on his father's plantation, A. J. Edwards was educated in Tarboro Male Academy, Davis Military College, and Wake Forest College. In 1890 he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and in the fall of the same year located in Lexington, Ky., where he remained for a year. During 1891-92 he engaged in educational work at the Scotland Neck Military Institute, and in June, 1892, returned to Indiana, settling in Valparaiso. From his nineteenth year he had studied law. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar of Indiana, and began the practice of his profession in Valparaiso. At the same time he studied in the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1894. For one year he practiced law in partnership with Agnew & Kelly, of Valparaiso.

The year 1895 found Mr. Edwards in Phoenix, where three years later he formed a partnership with ex-Judge Joseph H. Kibbey, since which time the firm of Kibbey & Edwards has become one of the most prominent at the Phoenix bar. They act as attorneys for the Tempe Canal Company, the Southern Extension Tempe Canal Company, and the Arlington Canal Company, and several other corporations. Mr. Edwards is a director of and attorney for the Arizona Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and the Lime Creek Copper Company. Politically he is devoted to the principles and issues of the Republican party. He was one of the organizers and at one time was president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Phoenix, and a member of the county Republican committee. In 1900 he was elected district attorney, leading the Republican ticket in a Democratic county. He is a member of the Territorial Bar Associa-

tion. Among the members of the bar he ranks high, and is known to be thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law, and a careful, painstaking and able attorney. It may be said that he is representative of the highest ideals of his profession, and well qualified to successfully follow the same. While living in Valparaiso, Ind., he was made a Mason, and is now connected with Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., Arizona Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and Phoenix Commandery No. 3, K. T. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Good Templars. In religion he is connected with the Baptist Church.

At Okolona, Miss., in 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Edwards to Miss Julia Owen, daughter of Dr. D. F. Owen, and Isabelle (Owens) Owen. She was born in Mississippi and received her education in Okolona College. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are both active members of the Order of the Eastern Star. They have two children, May Owen and Persis.

O. D. M. GADDIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lumpkin county, Ga., April 28, 1859. He was educated at the N. G. A. College, in the state of Georgia, and after finishing his education taught in the public schools of his native state for a while. In 1880 he was appointed to a position as storekeeper and gauger in the United States internal revenue service northern district of Georgia and filled the same until 1882, when he was appointed United States traveling gauger for thirteen counties in north Georgia. From this position in 1883, W. H. Johnson, collector of internal revenue, Georgia, appointed him deputy collector, and assigned him to the deputy collection division composing the counties of Fannin, Towns and Rabun. These counties border on the line of North Carolina and Tennessee, and being far secluded from railroads and very mountainous, were the natural homes of the moonshiners (illicit distillers), and it was the duty of Mr. Gaddis as deputy collector to chase the moonshiners, cut up their stills and enforce

the revenue law, so he experienced many close calls in armed skirmishes with them and has more than one dead to his credit while acting in this capacity.

In 1884 Mr. Gaddis desired a change of work, and was appointed deputy United States marshal by Gen. James Longstreet, the noted Confederate general, now a good live Republican. In 1885, when President Cleveland came into office, Mr. Gaddis, being a Republican, resigned from the revenue service. Thence he went to Lexington, Ky., and took a full business course in the Commercial College of Kentucky University. Next he proceeded to Orange Home, Fla., and taught a commercial class for six months. In April, 1886, he took the California fever, and located in Fresno county, Cal., where he was bookkeeper for the firm of Webber & Grayson for over two years. He then went to New Mexico and was bookkeeper on the Los Animas ranch over a year, after which he was employed in the chief clerk's office, Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at Sacramento. He left the railroad employ to accept a position as bookkeeper for Beecher & Co., at Kingman, Ariz., in 1891. After residing in Kingman three months, Judge E. W. Wells, of the district court, appointed him clerk of said court, which position he filled, but still held his position as bookkeeper for Beecher & Co. In the spring of 1893 he formed the corporation of Gaddis & Co., who superseded Beecher & Co. Mr. Gaddis became the manager of this concern, and conducted a thriving general merchandise business until 1894, when he sold out to other stockholders and two months afterward went into business alone. In November, 1894, he took J. E. Perry in business with him and the firm of Gaddis & Perry was formed and this firm has been the leading general mercantile establishment in Kingman ever since, doing a majority of business at this point without question.

At the November election in 1894 the Republicans of Mohave county nominated and elected Mr. Gaddis to the territorial assembly, and he served in that body with distinction. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster at Kingman, the office then being a fourth-class one. February 14, 1899, the office was advanced to the third class and President McKinley appointed him



Geo. H. M. Luhrs.

postmaster for a term of four years. Mr. Gaddis is interested in some of the best mines in this section and his business as merchant is thriving. He is known by everybody in the county and very popular among the masses.

GEORGE H. N. LUHRS.

In every part of the United States the German-American has borne much of the burden of enterprises, both public and commercial, which have been leading factors in the civilization and prosperity of this great and growing republic. For nearly three and a half decades the subject of this review has been actively connected with the west, and has witnessed most of its marvelous progress, at the same time loyally upholding the institutions which are the foundations of the great western commonwealths.

George H. N. Luhrs, the proprietor of the popular Commercial hotel of Phoenix, was born at Neuhaus-on-the-Oste, Hanover, Germany, March 31, 1847. His father, John C., and grandfather, John Nicholas Luhrs, also were natives of that city, and both were successful wagon manufacturers there, owning large shops. Both were Lutherans in religious faith, and most of their descendants, including our subject, are faithful adherents to that church. The last years of John C. Luhrs were passed in the home of his son George, who made him a visit in 1884, and on his return from Germany was accompanied by his elder, who was called to his reward in his seventy-fifth year. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Margarete Henriette Wilhelmine Dieckmann, was born in Bremerforde, Hanover, and died in 1855. Of their five children two died when young, and Mrs. Jane Kahrs and John C. H. reside in Phoenix.

George H. N. Luhrs received a common school education in his native land and was apprenticed to the wagonmaker's trade with his father when he was fourteen, continuing in his employ for six years. In 1867 he secured a passport, and May 15 sailed from Hamburg. Arriving in New York city after a sixteen-days' voyage he soon proceeded to Aspinwall and crossed the Isthmus of Panama, thence going to San Francisco. Reaching his destination June

25, 1867, he went to Camptonville, Cal., where he worked at his trade for eighteen months. Then going to the White Pine district in Nevada, in January, 1869, he prospected and mined for a few months near Hamilton and Treasure Hill, leaving there August 14, same year.

September 29, 1869, Mr. Luhrs reached Wickenburg, Ariz., having made the long trip on horseback with a party of nine persons. At the town mentioned, then the liveliest mining camp in this territory, he found ample scope for his business, and for nine years he labored and prospered. In the Centennial year he went to the great Exposition at Philadelphia and thence to Germany, where he spent six weeks or more, visiting the old scenes and friends of his youth. In 1878 he took up his abode in Phoenix, where he bought two lots on Jefferson, near Central. In partnership with Newell Herrick he ran a carriage and wagon factory here, soon enlarging the shop, and in 1880 bought the adjoining property, to the corner. The major portion of the city trade fell to the firm, and the business relations of the partners were not separated until October 27, 1890, when Mr. Luhrs bought Mr. Herrick's interest.

In 1887-8 the fine Commercial hotel, a substantial brick structure, was built by the partners. Situated centrally, and three stories and basement in height, it extends one hundred and thirty-seven and a half feet on Center street and one hundred and one and a half feet on Jefferson street. It is conducted on the European plan, strictly, one dollar a day and upwards, according to accommodations, and special care is exercised in catering to the wishes of commercial travelers. In 1883 Mr. Luhrs embarked in the livery business on the corner opposite to his present hotel, and has managed that enterprise ever since, in connection with it making a special feature of boarding and dealing in horses. To-day he owns the entire block bounded by Center and First, Jefferson and Madison streets, having purchased the remainder of this property in 1882. His business success has been wonderful, indeed, and in all of his transactions he has adhered rigorously to just and honorable methods. The Arizona Mutual Savings & Loan association, founded largely through his efforts, has flourished from its incipiency, and doubtless this may

be attributed to the fact that he is the treasurer of the company. He is very active as a Republican, and for one term was a member of the city council. That his financial ability is appreciated is shown by his being made treasurer of Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., of the Phoenix Chapter and commandery, and of El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. Of the lodge he is past master, of the chapter past high priest and besides, is the grand treasurer of the grand commandery of Arizona.

In his native city in Germany, February 10, 1884, Mr. Luhrs married Miss Catharine Margarete Dodenhof, who was born there also. The eldest child of this worthy couple, Arthur Cleveland, born December 14, 1884, is a student of the city high school. Ella Louise Henriette was born, August 11, 1886; Emma Sophia Johanne, December 13, 1888; and George Henry Nicholas, Jr., June 28, 1895.

W. C. DAWES.

This gentleman is entitled to distinction as one of the honored pioneers of Arizona, as well as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Phoenix. He came to the territory in 1875, and has since been prominently identified with its agricultural and industrial interests. He is now proprietor of the Valley Pride Creamery, and is also engaged in the cattle business, having a fine and well-improved ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on the Gila river and Buckeye canal, forty miles southwest of Phoenix.

Mr. Dawes was born August 20, 1846, in Washington, D. C., a son of J. C. and Margaret (Moore) Dawes. The latter was also a native of that city and of Scotch descent. On the paternal side our subject is of English extraction. His grandfather, Joseph Dawes, owned and operated a large tannery near Washington. He fought for the liberty of the colonies in the Revolutionary war, and he had one son who was a soldier of the war of 1812. The father was born in Washington and in later life engaged in merchandising in that city. In 1848 he removed to Macoupin county, Ill., and from a tract of wild land developed a farm near Carlinville, to the further improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until

called to his final rest at the age of fifty-six years. His wife died in Springfield, Ill., in 1899, at the age of eighty-six. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom reached manhood and womanhood, and two sons and two daughters are still living. Our subject's brother, T. I. Dawes, is also a resident of Arizona.

W. C. Dawes, who is next to the youngest of this family, was reared on his father's farm in Illinois, and after attending the public schools for some years completed his education at Blackburn Theological College in Carlinville, that state. In 1865 he started for Montana, going up the Missouri river by boat to Fort Benton, which trip consumed three months. He was engaged in merchandising at Helena until 1869, and later followed the same business at Basin. He next conducted an Indian trading post at Judas Basin, seventy miles from Carroll, on the Missouri river, carrying on business with the Crow and other Indians for two years. In 1875 he came to Prescott, Ariz., and while engaged in merchandising at that place also conducted branch stores at Tip Top, Williamson Valley and Peck Mine. He also engaged in mining to some extent, and has been interested in the cattle business since 1878. In 1891 he removed to Phoenix, where he has since made his home. In August, 1899, he built the Valley Pride Creamery, which is thoroughly modern in all its appointments, being operated by steam, and supplied with pot churns, separators and the latest improved machinery. The capacity of the plant is twenty-five hundred pounds of butter and cheese per day, and the product is all sold in Arizona, where it finds a ready market. The creamery is located on Third street between Washington and Adams. Mr. Dawes is sole proprietor and manager of the same, and in its operation has met with marked success.

In Prescott Mr. Dawes married Miss Callie M. Rice, a native of Alabama, and to them have been born two children, Mattie Belle and Leiland Ruggles. The wife and mother is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a most estimable lady. Mr. Dawes belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Maricopa Club, and is identified with the Democratic party, being an active member of the county central committee for many years. He is president of the



F. C. Demarest

Salt River Valley Dairyman's Association, and takes a very active and prominent part in its work. As a business man he is upright and thoroughly reliable, and as a citizen is public-spirited and progressive, giving his support to all enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare.

FREDERICK C. DEMAREST.

Known to his hosts of friends as "Doc" Demarest, the popular and successful proprietor of the Arizona Central Hotel at Winslow, came here in 1880, and has since been one of the staunch supporters and most reliable citizens of the town. At the time that he gradually worked his way up from New Mexico, in search of a desirable permanent location, a town site and a few tents were all that suggested a future settlement. For four years he shared the fluctuating fortunes of the other courageous anticipators of better times, and in 1884 built the first hotel in the place, known as the Arizona Central, which was also the first hotel built in northern Arizona. For several years a restaurant was run in connection with the hotel, but did not prove a paying proposition, and was accordingly discontinued. In the meantime this oldest settler within the city limits has put forth his best efforts for the improvement of his town, has erected several houses, and furthered every desirable enterprise. That the place has now a population of one thousand and five hundred people, and is a peaceful, law-abiding and energetic center of activity, is largely owing to the perseverance of Mr. Demarest, who has spared no pains in booming its possibilities, and elaborating its inducements as a place of residence.

When a boy Mr. Demarest lived on his father's farm in New Jersey, where he was born in 1840. He was educated in New Jersey and at sixteen years of age went to New York City, where he began to earn his own living. For three years he was a conductor on the street cars, and for twelve years engaged in the express and draying business. Inspired by the tales of hidden wealth in the Black Hills, Dakota, he spent two years in search of a fortune, visiting during that time besides Dakota, Montana, Colorado and several northwestern territories, locating in the winter of 1877 at Las

Vegas, N. M. While there he became prominent in the affairs of the town, and for a time served as town marshal. From Las Vegas he came to Arizona, finally settling in Winslow.

The Arizona Central hotel, of which Mr. Demarest is the proprietor, is a well-conducted establishment, with clean pleasant rooms, and many of the conveniences found only in larger towns. "Mine host" looks well after the comfort of his guests, and those who tarry beneath his hospitable shelter are sure to return, should business or pleasure, or both, necessitate a resumption of their relations with the town of Winslow. Step by step this oldest business man in the town has made his way in the world, and his success is generously attributed to the able assistance and encouragement of his devoted wife and children. There are two sons in the Demarest family, one of them, Albert C., being a member of the city council.

CHARLES A. DAKE.

For more than a score of years Charles A. Dake has made his home in Prescott, and thus since he arrived at the threshold of manhood has been associated with the upbuilding and prosperity of this place. He is the proprietor of the Dake Opera House, one of the prettiest and most complete little theaters to be found in the country. The seating capacity of the auditorium is seven hundred, and the stage is large and well equipped, its dimensions being 25x52 feet, and all of the partitions and scenery being hoisted by fine mechanism from above.

Major Crawley P. Dake, who was a highly esteemed citizen of Prescott for twelve years, won his title by meritorious service in the Civil war. He belonged to the famous regiment commanded by Alger of Michigan, and with them took part in some of the most important campaigns of the war. He was actively engaged in multitudes of battles and serious skirmishes and for more than a quarter of a century suffered from the effects of a wound received in one conflict with the foe. Indeed, his death was directly traceable to that cause. His father was an early pioneer of Michigan, going there from New York state, and there spending his last years. The Major's birth occurred in Michigan, and in

1862 he was mustered into the Federal service, becoming a member of Company E, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He was commissioned as a captain and was promoted to the rank of major December 31, 1862. Among the many battles in which he was engaged the following may be named: Hunterstown and Gettysburg (Pa.), Cavetown, Smithtown, Williamsport, Kelly's Ford, Culpeper, Raccoon Ford, Jones City, Grundy Station, Bucklands Mountain, Stevensburg, Va., Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Mulford, Howes' Shop, Baltimore Road and Cold Harbor. August 19, 1864, owing to his disability, Major Dake tendered his resignation at Harper's Ferry, and it was duly accepted and approved by Major-General Sheridan.

Several years afterwards Major Dake was made internal revenue collector in Michigan, and in 1878 came to Arizona, having been appointed United States marshal by President Hayes, his headquarters being in Prescott. Subsequently he gave his attention to mining. He departed this life at his home in this city, April 9, 1890, loved and honored by all. He was a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His widow, Mrs. Catherine E. Dake, resides with their son, the subject of this sketch. She is a native of Romeo, Mich., of which locality her father, Reuben R. Smith, was a prosperous farmer.

Charles A. Dake, the only child of his parents, was born July 21, 1860, in Romeo, Mich., and was reared in that place. His public school education was supplemented by a course in the Detroit Business College, and when twenty years of age he came to Prescott. Here he served as deputy United States marshal in his father's office for about eighteen months. Then, becoming interested in mining operations, he gave some time to that pursuit. Later he became a clerk in the general merchandising business of J. G. Campbell, of this city, and remained with him until 1895, when he purchased the business. During the next five years, or until the fire of July 14, 1900, he successfully conducted his store on Montezuma street. Though his possessions were destroyed by the fire, he undauntedly determined to retrieve his fortunes, and soon erected the substantial Dake building,

29x135 feet in dimensions, and now rents the space contained.

With characteristic energy, Mr. Dake is carrying on his several enterprises and enjoys a well-earned success. He was married in Los Angeles, Cal., to Miss Lulu M. Kendell, who was born in Ophir, Nev., and whose father was one of the "forty-niners" and pioneers of the Pacific coast. Mr. Dake belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is a Republican.

HUGO J. DONAU.

One of the active organizers of the Tucson Board of Trade was Hugo J. Donau, who, though young in years and comparatively young in commercial experience, was honored by his co-workers in being elected as the first president of the body, in which office he served satisfactorily for his term of two years. He still is identified with its board of directors, and is associated with numerous local enterprises calculated to upbuild this community.

Hugo J. Donau, the well-known assistant manager of the house of L. Zeckendorf & Co., was born in Kaiserslautern, June 18, 1870, and passed a portion of his childhood in Germany, his father's native land. The latter, Simon Donau, now a retired citizen of San Francisco, Cal., was born in Bavaria, and the mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Sanger, also is of German birth and is living in the city of the Golden Gate. For many years the father was extensively engaged in merchandising, first in New York City and later in San Francisco. Of their six children, four were daughters, and the two sons, Hugo J. and Alfred S. are business men of Tucson.

In his youth Hugo J. Donau received an excellent German education in the Kaiserslautern, Bavaria; and in the schools of New York City, which he attended for some time, and in the Denver (Colo.) high school, where he studied in 1885, he acquired a practical English training. In 1887 he took his initial step in the world of business by becoming a clerk in the dry goods house of Ballin & Ransohoff, of Denver, and in the following year went to San Francisco, where he was employed by the wholesale furnishing goods house of W. Cohn Hirsch



John G. Bitchard.

& Co. Within a few months he was made foreman of the factory, and continued there until 1890, when he went to Tacoma, Wash. There he was bookkeeper for the Donau Brewing Company during the next three years, after which he was made secretary of the Harris Brothers Company, a Tacoma commission firm.

At the beginning of the year of 1895 Mr. Donau came to Tucson, and since that time has been connected with his present house. In the June after his arrival here he was made assistant manager of the great establishment, which, as every one in the southwest knows, is one of the pioneer firms of this section of the Union. Hardware, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, house furnishings, and almost everything which the farmer, merchant and business man requires, may be purchased direct from this enterprising house. Suffice it here to say that under the able and progressive management and system of Mr. Donau and Mr. Steinfeld (the resident partner) the business has assumed enormous proportions within the past few years, and today a large trade is carried on with Sonora, Mexico, and adjacent territories and states.

Individually Mr. Donau has made some investments in different lines of activity, and maintains great interest in all local enterprises. With his brother he has become connected with the Arizona Land & Cattle Company, the former being manager, while he is secretary and treasurer of the same. Their ranch is situated about thirty-five miles south of Tucson. In politics our subject is a Democrat. Fraternally he is associated with the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and at the present time is officiating as vice-president of the club. In business and social circles he is highly popular, for, he is a valued type of the wide-awake, active and public-spirited citizen of the period.

REV. JOHN G. PRITCHARD.

Unfettered by narrow creed, and guided by naught save a broad and illuminating spirit of humanitarianism, the association of Mr. Pritchard with Arizona is inseparably interwoven with the best moral, intellectual and social development of this great mining center of

the west. Coming to Bisbee in 1887 as chaplain and librarian for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, he has since identified himself with worthy enterprises in the locality, and has brought to bear a kindness and wisdom of judgment compatible with the best interests of all concerned.

When a young man of twenty years, Mr. Pritchard left his rugged little country of Wales, where he was born January 28, 1848, and immigrated to the United States, settling in Granville, N. Y. He was no pampered child of fortune, and the liberal education which came his way was the result of hard work which supplied the funds for tuition. In 1873 he attended St. Francis College at Richmond, Quebec, later entering Morin College, Quebec, which was affiliated with McGill University in Montreal. From this institution he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1882 he was graduated from the theological department of Morin College. His first pastoral charge was in connection with the church of St. Sylvester and Leeds, in the Province of Quebec, which followed his ordination by the presbytery of Quebec in 1882, and from which he removed to Danville, Quebec Province, remaining there until coming to Bisbee in 1887. While living in Seneca county, N. Y., and at Utica, Mr. Pritchard was united in marriage in 1873 with Jennie Evans, also a native of Wales, and who was reared and educated in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have two children, Ella M. and Arthur S., both of whom have been carefully educated.

Soon after his arrival in Bisbee the library, which has since been under the care and management of Mr. Pritchard, was completed by the Copper Queen Mining Company, and is a creditable structure two stories in height and in dimensions 30x75 feet, the upper floor being devoted to lodge purposes, and on Sunday religious services are held there, also a flourishing Sabbath school. Under the liberal and well-directed efforts of the librarian the reading facilities have been enlarged until it is now one of the best public libraries in the territory. At the end of two years Mr. Pritchard was appointed postmaster of Bisbee, and assumed charge of mail matters until an increase in the business

warranted a separation of the library and postal interests, which transpired in 1898. Under President Harrison Mr. Pritchard was again appointed postmaster, and again under President McKinley, also serving during both of Cleveland's administrations, having in all held that position under four different administrations, and for a period covering over twelve years. The postoffice at Bisbee is an international money order department of the second class, and from eight to nine hundred pounds of matter are handled daily.

In March of 1888 Mr. Pritchard organized the Bisbee Union church, which included among its members representatives from all denominations, and which was conducted by him for twelve years. At the expiration of that time the accumulated and ever-increasing duties incident to the conduct of the library and postoffice necessitated the withdrawal of Mr. Pritchard from the pastorate of Union church, and he has since devoted himself almost entirely to the postoffice and library. As the only Protestant pastor in the city during ten years, he has been an indefatigable worker among all classes and sects, and has built upon an enduring basis.

In addition to his other responsibilities Mr. Pritchard has for several years represented the Liverpool, London & Globe and the Niagara fire insurance companies, and has placed many policies in his adopted town. He is also interested in prospecting and mining, and is president of the Solomon Spring Consolidated Mining Company and the California and Arizona Copper Mining Company. In fraternal circles he has exerted a wide influence, and has assisted in the organization of all of the principal lodges in the vicinity. He is a member of Perfect Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M.; of Landmark Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Tucson Commandery No. 3, K. T., and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., of Phoenix. In Bisbee Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., he is past noble grand, and was at one time member of the Territorial Grand Lodge, also Golden Rule Encampment No. 5, of Bisbee, of which he is past patriarch. He is a member of Rathbone Lodge No. 10, K. P., and past chancellor and past grand chancellor of the Territorial Grand Lodge. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican.

FRED E. BILES.

The general manager of the Dividend Gold Mining Company, of Chaparal, Yavapai county, is a man of practical business experience and executive ability. As an assayer and geologist he has an enviable reputation, and during the comparatively brief period of his residence in this section he has made a number of discoveries of valuable mineral deposits.

The birthplace of Mr. Biles is in Bradford county, Pa., and his early years were spent in that locality. Arriving at man's estate, he embarked in the mercantile business, and followed that calling upwards of fifteen years in Pennsylvania and Nebraska. In 1887 he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was numbered among its merchants for some time, and also was deputy-chief of police of the city. For several years he made his place of abode in Pasadena, only a few miles from the metropolis of southern California, and indeed, his memories of the place are so dear that he still regards it as his home.

In 1897 Mr. Biles came to Arizona and, locating in Pinal county, became superintendent of the Vekal mine, which is situated about forty miles to the southward of Casa Grande. In January, 1900, he took charge of the Dividend mine in the Chaparal district, in which property he owns an interest. A ten-stamp mill, with a capacity of twenty tons a day is operated in connection with the mine, which produces a free-milling ore, averaging from \$20 to \$25 of gold and silver to the ton. Besides attending to this plant, Mr. Biles is interested in the Galena and the Independence mines of this section, which he believes are valuable.

A thoroughly patriotic citizen, our subject uses his ballot and influence for men and measures of worth, in his estimation, his allegiance being given to the Republican party. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery of Pasadena and to Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

WILLIAM M. ZEEK.

No citizen of the town of Benson is deserving of greater credit for the success which has crowned his efforts than is Mr. Zeek. A skilled barber, and the proprietor of a neat and paying

business, he has experienced drawbacks which would have entirely discouraged one less stout of heart or less courageous. The village of Greentown, Howard county, Ind., was the scene of the birth of Mr. Zeek August 18, 1856, and it was here that his youth and early manhood were passed. His parents, Andrew J. and Sarah (Hall) Zeek, were natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana, and afforded their son every advantage in their power. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at the high school of Kokomo, Ind., and as a means to a future livelihood learned the trade of barber, later opening a shop in Kokomo, which was a success during the three years of its operation.

In 1883 Mr. Zeek changed his location to the west, and after a short sojourn in New Mexico located in Benson, where he started the only American barber shop in the place. The shop was constructed by himself, and he also owns a residence, and has been in many ways benefited as far as business prospects are concerned. It is in his home connections that the black shadow of tragic disaster has fallen, so grim and dark that its memory is haunting in its intensity. Mr. Zeek married, January 15, 1885, Nellie Breen, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Breen, of Troy, N. Y. Into this family came five children, who are not now living. Elbert died of diphtheria at the age of five, and Harry and Cora died later. The other two children, Edgar and Clyde, and their mother, were drowned October 1, 1896, when a cloud burst over the town, washed away their house, destroying all who were in it. This disaster was accompanied by a terrific downpour of hail, and the water rushing through the streets was several feet in depth. In the Zeek home also were Mrs. O. F. Ashburn and two children, the mother having been ill, Mrs. Zeek had taken her children to her home to care for them, and when the storm approached Mrs. Ashburn ran over to look for her children, and was lost with them in the swirling waters. The bodies of the two mothers were found three hours later a quarter of a mile below the town, Mrs. Zeek being covered with a thick coating of hail with the exception of one foot. Two of the children were found three days later under six feet of hail, their little bodies frozen stiff and hard, although the intervening weather had been

warm. The other two children were found five days from the day of the storm under two feet of hail. The storm broke at noon, and Mr. Zeek had just returned to his shop from his home. In his heart there remains an undying gratitude to the citizens, and especially the brave cowboys who courageously came to the rescue, wading neck deep in the water and slush in their endeavor to rescue the drowned. No such demoniacal storm has before or since devastated the region. In its ferocious and maddening power it tore away the most solid foundations, and a warehouse, containing tons of hay, was swept away in the path of destruction.

Mr. Zeek bravely took up his burden of living alone, and has, as it is intended, found the healer, Time, a gracious and beneficent friend. He has been successful in business, and has won the esteem of all who know him and appreciate sterling worth. In politics a Republican, his first presidential vote was cast for James Garfield. He was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Benson and served four years. Fraternally he is past chancellor of the Benson Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES T. WISE.

For the past decade Mr. Wise has been an important factor in the development of Arizona's resources. Born August 25, 1862, in Greene county, Pa., he is a son of Solomon B. and Hannah Wise, both of whom are natives of the Keystone state, and now make their home in Brown county, Kans. The early years of Charles T. Wise were passed at his birthplace, where he mastered farming in all its details. Being an apt student and an ambitious young man, he did not rest content with a common-school education, but further fitted himself for his career by attending Monongahela College at Jefferson, Pa., where he pursued a scientific and literary course. February 12, 1880, Mr. Wise married Miss Sidney D. Spragg, likewise a native of Pennsylvania, and one son, Frank S., blesses their union. The young couple commenced their wedded life at Spragg's Postoffice, Pa., Mr. Wise being engaged in mercantile business there for some time. Subsequently he was numbered among the agriculturists of his native

county for several years, and met with a fair measure of success in his undertakings.

Ten years ago our subject came to Arizona, where, notwithstanding the widely different problems of climate and soil, he soon mastered the difficulties and commenced to lay the foundation of his future financial success. From the time of his arrival in this section of the great southwest he has dwelt in the beautiful Salt River valley, his ranch being located near Mesa City. About three-fourths of the sixty acres which he owns here is devoted to fruit, the remainder being given up to alfalfa. Twenty acres of fine peach trees, five acres of almond trees, ten acres of apricots and five acres of plums, with several acres of blackberries and small fruits, comprise his splendid fruit farm, and bespeak his enterprise. He has made a special study of fruit-culture and is meeting with well-deserved success. Upright and thoroughly reliable in all of his dealings with his fellow men, he commands the respect and genuine regard of the entire community. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. In his religious belief he is a Baptist; he belongs to the church of that denomination at Mesa, and liberally upholds its good work in the vicinity.

ALFRED B. WILLIAMS.

To Mr. Williams belongs the distinction of conducting the largest catering establishment in the territory. In eastern cities it would be difficult to find a better equipped hostelry wherein people may satisfy the cravings of the inner man, for every device for the comfort and convenience of guests has been carefully thought out, and tactfully applied for their disposal. From the comparatively small beginning as a waiter, Mr. Williams has risen since first coming to Phoenix to a partnership with Mr. Haffner, and to the management of the restaurant at Nos. 9 and 11 West Washington street. The first floor of the establishment is 20x138 feet in dimensions, and has an accommodating lunch counter and public dining room. The second floor is typical of the best eating houses in the east, and is fitted up with private dining rooms and boxes. To facilitate the supplying of the best materials procurable, and the preservation of the same, there is

a cold storage plant, wherein is manufactured the ice necessary for the carrying on of the business. Through the whole management of the concern is evident the superior tact and knowledge of human nature possessed by the genial host, and his oft manifest desire to please.

Mr. Williams was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, England, August 21, 1862. Of an interesting ancestry, the original paternal side of the Williams family came from Wales. Upon emigrating to England his grandfather settled in Worcestershire, and was there educated as a clergyman in the Church of England, and graduated in belles lettres. His erudition received substantial recognition, for he was elected to the chair of classics at Cambridge University, and became one of the distinguished educators of that historical institution. The father of Mr. Williams, Thomas by name, was born in Worcestershire, and died when a young man. He was secretary to Mr. Ransom, the head of a large agricultural implement manufactory in Ipswich. His wife, formerly Rachel Brinsmead, was born in Devonshire, at St. Giles in the Wood, and was a daughter of Thomas Brinsmead. The paternal great-grandfather, Brinsmead, was also a native of Devonshire, and was the owner of a large estate handed down through many generations. The paternal grandfather was a farmer and a manufacturer of agricultural implements. He died at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Williams is now living in London, Ontario.

Mr. Williams spent his early boyhood at St. Giles in the Wood and at Exeter, and received his education in the public schools. As early as fourteen years of age he began to earn his own living, and worked in an office as errand boy. In 1880 he came to the United States, and after a short sojourn in Boston, Mass., went to London, Canada, and clerked in a shoe store until 1883. He then started a shoe store of his own, and was fairly successful until 1887, when he went west, and in Santa Monica, Cal., engaged in the wholesale and retail fish business. In 1891 he located in Phoenix, and was for a time employed as a waiter in a restaurant, and was also interested in a candy kitchen, as a partner in the business. Upon selling his interest in the candy kitchen, he started a small restaurant, and was so successful that he branched out and





S. K. Williams

eventually opened the large concern which is such a credit to the city and manager. Mr. Williams has numerous interests aside from that which engages the most of his time. He is interested in mining and oils, and the various enterprises which tend to the development of his adopted town. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arch and Knights Templar Masons. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and an ex-director of the same. In national politics he is a Republican, and in religion is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JUDGE STARR K. WILLIAMS.

Well known as justice of the peace at Bisbee and a successful manipulator of mining properties, Judge Williams was born in Antioch, Contra Costa county, Cal., October 31, 1871. His father, Charles Williams, has been foreman of mines in California for half a century, and is at present superintendent of the Corral Hollow coal mine at Mount Diablo. He was born in Norway, of Swedish parentage, and immigrated to San Francisco in the early '40s. A prominent man in his locality and a stanch Republican, he served as a member of the county central committee in 1884 and has been intimately identified with local affairs.

Judge S. K. Williams received his early training and education in and around San Francisco, and in addition to attending the public schools, was graduated in 1889 from the Heald's Business College, at No. 24 Post street, San Francisco. The following spring he went to Bisbee and engaged with the Copper Queen Mining Company as miner and timberman, until he was obliged to discontinue his work on account of a broken ankle in 1895. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, serving for two years, and re-elected by a majority of several hundred in a Democratic community in 1898. At the present time he is also a police judge and magistrate, a notary public and coroner. As a United States court commissioner he is endowed with the same jurisdiction as a district judge.

Mr. Williams' large mining interests include his position as secretary of the Cochise Copper

Mining Company, of which he drew the articles of incorporation in 1898, the concern having a capital stock of \$5,000,000. He is a stockholder in the South Bisbee Mining Company, and has an interest in an estate at San Bernardino, Cal. Another interest has been the organization of the Cochise Review, at Bisbee, of which he is one of the stockholders and assistant manager. He was one of the original locators of the townsite of Douglas, Ariz., a border town lying about seventeen miles east of Bisbee, on the International Line between the United States and Mexico; and is a large stockholder in the International Land and Townsite Improvement Company.

At Benson, Ariz., Mr. Williams married Mrs. Mate Dobbins, May 28, 1892. Fraternally Judge Williams is a member of the Elks; United Workmen, Native Sons of the Golden West, Improved Order of Red Men, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the enterprising and popular young business men of the town, destined to win distinction in whatever line he chooses to direct his efforts, and is recognized as one of the leading Republicans of Bisbee and southern Arizona.

WILLIAM P. WOODS.

For a quarter of a century this well-known citizen of Tucson has been connected with the mining interests of Arizona, and for more than two decades has looked upon this city as his home. He is a native of Howard county, Mo., born April 16, 1833, and is the eldest living child of Larkin Kavanaugh and Mary (Hocker) Woods. There were three sisters and six brothers, but three of the brothers are deceased. His grandfather, Patrick Woods, was born in Kentucky and was one of the early settlers of Howard county, Mo., where he owned extensive tracts of land and a large distillery. The maternal grandfather, William Hocker, was born in Virginia and at an early period removed to Missouri, where he was numbered among the successful agriculturists. Larkin K. Woods was a native of Madison county, Ky., and for many years carried on a farm in Missouri, both himself and wife dying at their old homestead in that state. He was an extensive slaveholder.

William P. Woods was reared on the old Howard county homestead and in his boyhood attended the primitive log schoolhouse of the period. In March, 1853, he started on the long journey across the plains, accompanied by sixteen men, having a large cattle train. Going by way of the North Platte, crossing the Sweetwater and following the Humboldt they reached their destination at the end of six months and engaged in mining in El Dorado county. Mr. Woods then prospected and mined in Nevada and Montana until 1866, when he returned to Missouri, going down the Missouri river from Fort Benton to Omaha and St. Joseph, Mo. Then he turned his attention to the cattle business and in the spring of 1875 again went to the west, taking the stage from Pueblo to Silver City, N. M.

In December, 1875, Mr. Woods came to Pima county, and in January went to Globe, where he was one of the first prospectors and miners on the field. In the spring of 1879 he took up his abode in Tucson, and has built a number of residences in the city. He owns several at present, and also possesses some paying business property. Of the Citizens' Building & Loan Association he is a director. For twenty years and more he has been engaged in mining enterprises in different parts of the territory, and has met with success in many instances.

Mr. Woods built and owns his residence at the corner of South Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street. His marriage to Mrs. Lizzie (Johnson) Bullard, a native of Missouri, took place in Tucson, and they have one daughter, Mary Etta. By her former marriage to John W. Bullard, Mrs. Woods has one daughter, Gertrude R. Bullard. In his political faith, Mr. Woods is a Democrat, and for two terms he served in the city council. Initiated into Masonry in Livingston Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., in Glasgow, Mo., he now belongs to Tucson Lodge No. 4.

ASA C. WALKER.

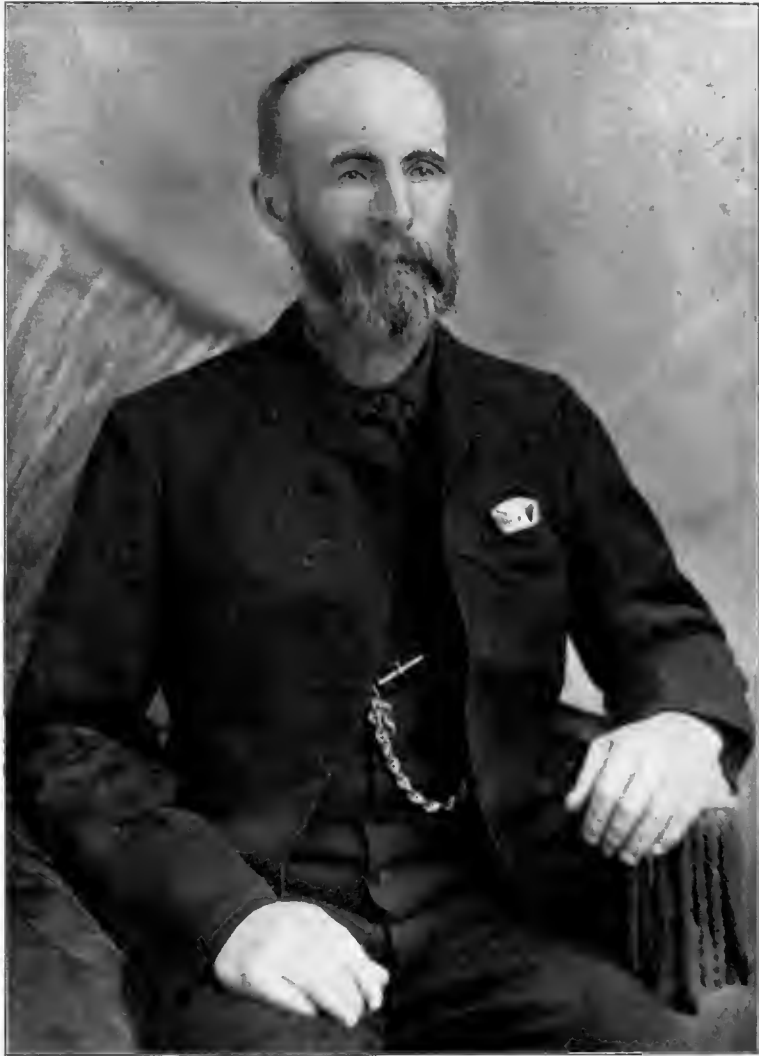
The Dragoon mountains, with their vast supply of valuable ore, the extent of which is only now being fully realized, have drawn hither men from all parts of the country, who are glad to avail themselves of the undeveloped resources,

and to become a part of the unquestioned promise of the future. Among the energetic miners and stock-raisers (for the locality abounds in good pasture land, and the finest stock in the territory are here successfully raised), is Asa C. Walker, a pioneer of 1869 in Arizona, and who, during the greater part of his life has been associated with the conditions as found in the south and west.

The boyhood of Mr. Walker was spent in Colorado, although he was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, near the city of Burlington, June 19, 1846. His parents, Eber and Susanna (Nelson) Walker, were natives of Virginia, and were farmers by occupation. They moved to Iowa several years before the birth of their son, Asa. When very young, Asa went away from home, and lived in the cattle and mining districts of Colorado until 1869, when he came direct to Arizona, and settled in Prescott. After mining for some time he went to the Merino mines on the Maxwell land grant, New Mexico, and later to Silver City. While residing in the latter place, and carrying on mining, he participated in the Indian war in which the Apaches took such a bloody and important part. He was by the side of Capt. John Buller, captain of the Home Guard, when he was killed by the Indians. This gallant and courageous fighter, though not a member of the regulars, was buried by the soldiers with military honors at Silver City, and is remembered for his manly and strong traits of character.

Upon returning to Arizona Mr. Walker traveled extensively through the territory, and familiarized himself with its various phases and opportunities. An unlooked-for misfortune overtook him in the fall and continued through the winter, for he lay sick and helpless at Miller's ranch, a little west of Prescott. After convalescing he again visited New Mexico, and for some time was interested in the cattle business, which took him to Louisiana, Texas, and several points in the south, then back to New Mexico. He finally sold out his cattle and spent a winter in New Mexico on the Rio Grande, and then located at the head of the Little Colorado and began to ranch. While here he was married, June 22, 1876, to Sarah Humphrey, a native of California (but reared in Texas after her twelfth





H. P. Newton

year), a daughter of William and Nancy Humphrey. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born eleven children, named as follows: John H.; George A.; Sarah J.; Elizabeth, who is deceased; Asa E., Albert, Almond, Dudley, Martin, James and Stella.

After leaving his ranch on the Little Colorado Mr. Walker came to the Gila river and again engaged in farming until 1891, when he settled in Russellville, in which neighborhood he has since continued to reside. He lives two miles southwest of Dragoon Summit, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and owns a large ranch and is a very extensive stock-raiser. Although many interests claim his attention, the subject of mining is unquestionably the most engrossing, and the most remunerative. He has the prospects of some fine gold, silver, and wolframite mines, from which he expects good returns. In fact he was one of the first to become interested in wolframite, and had some assayed nineteen years ago, but there was no one who knew anything about it. It is now known to be a valuable ore, and is found in many of the mines. With his son, John H., and P. L. Smith, and Mr. Merrick, Mr. Walker owns a mine which is rich in gold and silver, some of the quartz veins assaying ninety-eight ounces of silver, and \$35 in gold to the ton. These, however, do not represent the extent of Mr. Walker's properties, for they are scattered throughout the county, and are numerous in numbers. A staunch Republican in politics, he has held a number of local offices, and was deputy sheriff in Yavapai county.

H. P. NEWTON.

One of the most interesting as well as successful of the settlers of Cochise, which, though of comparatively recent growth, has had its chosen few promoters and most interested spectators, is H. P. Newton, who is variously identified with the affairs of the town, and one of its staunch supporters and wisest prophets.

The early remembrances of Mr. Newton are centered in Genesee county, N. Y., where he was born January 25, 1836, a son of A. S. and Eunice (Cobb) Newton, natives respectively of Connecticut and Vermont. In order to better

their prospects the family removed to the middle west in 1845, and passed through Chicago when it was but a small village, locating in Beloit, Wis., where they lived for two years. The elder Newton attained to considerable success in the new location, and among the real-estate holdings that came into his possession was the ground upon which Beloit College now stands. His son subsequently lived for some time in the adjacent county of Winnebago, Ill., twelve miles north of Rockford on Rock river. In 1857 he crossed the plains to California, where he remained until 1880. During this time he was interested in several different occupations, which ranged from teaming to the hotel business, mining, stock-raising, general farming and mercantile business, but which left him in the end a comparatively poor man. In 1880 he went to Grandronde valley, Union county, Ore., which had as yet no railroad facilities, then proceeded to Idaho and the Wood river country, where he contracted and mined for three years.

In 1884 Mr. Newton came to Arizona from Idaho, the journey consuming seventy-six days, and being accomplished with a wagon and three teams of horses. Since then, with the exception of a year spent in Texas, and six months in California, he has made this his home and the scene of his success. He at first settled in Bonnetia cañon, in the Cherry Cow mountains, where he engaged in teaming and freighting, and had considerable trouble with the Indians, who were then on an animated warpath. For a year and a half the settlers in the locality knew no peace by night or day, and were in constant fear of death at the hands of the murderous Apaches. After a campaign covering seven or eight months General Miles, with headquarters at Bowie, succeeded in quelling the disturbance and in inspiring the Indians with a proper respect for the rights of their pale-faced brothers. For the four succeeding years Mr. Newton drove a stage between Dos Cabazes and Willcox, and then turned his attention to mining. He was one of the first to locate a claim in the Pierce camp, and with Harper Williams, at Pierce, mined and sunk a well two hundred and eighty-seven feet deep, which produced an abundance of water and was used for some time by the mine owners. This Pierce mine is seventeen miles south of

Cochise and was discovered in 1895 by a cow-boy.

From Pierce Mr. Newton came to Cochise and built a dugout, and the railroad people had an abandoned car which was used as a postoffice. He at once began to carry the mail between here and Pierce, an occupation in which he is still engaged. In addition Mr. Newton conducts a livery stable, supplying prospectors and others with rigs with which to go into the country, and he also has on hand freighting teams. He has been intimately associated with the growth of the town, and as a contractor and builder has put up a number of the buildings in the place. Although born under strong Democratic influences, he has been a Republican ever since he was old enough to distinguish between the two parties, and that was sixty years ago. He is a typical representative of enterprising Arizona life, and is esteemed and liked by all who know him, and who appreciate his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

In 1859 he married Emma Dawes of Minnesota, by whom he had three children: Otis, who lives in San Jose, Cal.; Alexander, whose home is in Sierra county, Cal., and Hattie, who makes her home with her brother, Otis. Mrs. Newton died in 1868. In 1880 Mr. Newton married Belle Jones of Illinois, who died in 1891.

HON. J. ELLIOTT WALKER.

There are in every community men of force of character and ability, who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens and take a prominent part in public affairs. Such a man is Mr. Walker, who has been a resident of Arizona since January, 1881, and is now a citizen of Phoenix and treasurer of Maricopa county.

He was born on the 24th of September, 1847, near Orange Court House, Va., a son of James W. and Louisa (Elliott) Walker, also natives of that state, and of English descent. His paternal great-grandfather, Jack Walker, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a planter of the Old Dominion, where the grandfather, James W. Walker, Sr., spent his entire life as a farmer. In early manhood the father also engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the Civil war he

served as adjutant-general on General Mahone's staff of Virginia troops, and later engaged in the practice of law first in Virginia and afterward in Washington, D. C. He served one term as United States district attorney of Montana. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., in 1899, when he was seventy-four years of age. His wife had died in Virginia. She was a daughter of Jack Elliott, a native of that state. The progenitor of the Elliott family in this country came over with Lord Fairfax and Governor Spotsford.

Our subject is the oldest of a family of three children, one son and two daughters, and was reared on the home farm, his education being acquired in private schools. In 1863 he entered the Confederate army as a member of the engineering corps, and after serving one year became a student at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, which in the Confederacy corresponded to West Point. In 1864 the whole school enlisted in the Confederate army and was sent to Newmarket. Mr. Walker joined General Mosby's Cavalry and was on duty in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, Va., until the close of the war. He then followed farming in his native state until 1872, when he went to California and was engaged in farming and contracting in El Dorado and Sonoma counties with headquarters at San Francisco.

In January, 1881, Mr. Walker came to Tucson, Ariz., where he was engaged in mining until January, 1886, when appointed clerk of the United States district court at Phoenix, and removed to that place to assume the duties of the office. At the same time he also served as clerk of the supreme court of Arizona. He retired from the former position in April, 1890, but retained the latter until 1891, when he was made clerk and acting cashier of the Hartford Bank. In 1893 he was appointed deputy county sheriff under Mr. Murphy, and the following year was appointed clerk of the district court under Judge Baker, holding the latter office until August 1, 1897. The following year he opened the Model Grocery, of which he was secretary, treasurer and manager until February 1, 1901, when he sold his interest.



Frank E. Cudde

In Tucson occurred the marriage of Mr. Walker and Miss Matilda Thayer, a native of Ohio. He is an honored member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; Phoenix Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Arizona Commandery No. 3, K. T., of which he is at this writing commander; and El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. He is also a member of the Maricopa Club, and is senior warden of the Episcopal Church. A prominent representative of the Democracy, he has served as secretary of the territorial central committee, and a member of the county committee. In 1900 he was the Democratic nominee for county treasurer and was elected. His life has been an upright and honorable one, and he stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRANK E. ANDREWS.

The Andrews family include among their ancestors some of the voyageurs of the Mayflower, and the descendants of these courageous emigrants helped to lay the foundation of the American Republic, and were soldiers in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. For many years they were identified with Massachusetts, where they were Indian traders, and were otherwise interested in the occupations afforded the colonists. At an early date the paternal grandfather moved from Massachusetts to what is now Maine, where he raised his family, and became one of the prominent agriculturists of his community.

Frank E. Andrews was born in Freeport, Cumberland county, Me., July 21, 1858. His father, Samuel Andrews, was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the same calling in his native state until his death. The mother, Lovina (Huskins) Andrews, was born and died in Maine, and came from an old and prominent family. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living, Frank E. being the youngest. Three of the sons took part in the Civil war; Tristum served all through the war under Kilpatrick, and now lives at Granite Falls; John, who enlisted in a Maine regiment, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant, lost his life during the war, and is buried on Warsaw Island; Edward was also in a Maine regiment, and now lives at Ta-

coma. From 1878 until 1898 he lived in Arizona, and during that time was in the cattle business, and also in the government employ as engineer at Fort McDowell, but was later in charge of the Phoenix water works. Another brother, Charles, is living at Marysville, Wash., and Stephen resides at Phoenix, Ariz.

After finishing his education in the public schools at Freeport, Me., F. E. Andrews learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, and in 1878 went to Boston, where he finished the trade of horseshoer. In 1879 he removed to the west, and at Live Oaks, Cal., worked at his trade from March until the fall of the same year. A later field was at Lowell, Wash., where he lived until the spring of 1880. An excellent opportunity then presented itself in the shape of a government position at Camp Verde, Ariz., where he had charge of the camp blacksmith department, his brother being at the time chief engineer of the same camp. In 1884 he resigned this position to come to Prescott, where for a time he was in the horse-shoeing business, and later became interested in the cattle business. In this latter enterprise he was associated with the Marr Brothers and their ranch was located in the Mogollon Mountains, about seventy miles from Prescott. After a year the management of the ranch was turned over to the partners, and Mr. Andrews returned to his former position as foreman at Camp McDowell. Later he was at Fort Huachuca, and in 1888 resigned and spent two years on the ranch.

In 1890 Mr. Andrews returned to Prescott and worked at his trade, and the same year was elected chief of police, from which position he resigned at the end of a year, to start in business for himself. His shop was at first located on Gurley, and then on Cortez street, and in 1900 he removed to Granite street. Although conducting a general blacksmith shop, he makes a specialty of horse-shoeing, and caters to a large and continually increasing trade. Incidentally he is interested in mining, and owns several paying properties throughout the territory. He has been prominent in many ways in the affairs of his adopted town, was chief of the fire department for several years, and for five years served in the city council. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, in

the Uniform Rank, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican in politics, but believes in voting for the best man. While at Camp Verde he participated in several Indian skirmishes, and was in three different campaigns, the first one being under General Chaffee.

Mr. Andrews was married June 15, 1892, to Madeline Archibald, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Daniel and S. E. Archibald, who came to this country from Nova Scotia. They are the parents of a daughter, Grace Evelyn.

WILLIAM R. WADDILL.

Though at present a resident of Safford, whither he removed that his children might have better educational advantages, Mr. Waddill is best known as a successful and enterprising agriculturist of the Gila valley. His farm near Thatcher, on section 6, township 6, is one of the finest improved properties for miles around, and is an evidence of the untiring perseverance and ability of the owner. The house is of brick construction, the granary is well built, the land neatly fenced, and the developments have been carried on according to the most approved and modern methods. On the banks of the river a large and prolific orchard casts a cooling shade, and bears the distinction of being the oldest orchard along the stream. Of more recent purchase is the five-acre tract, adjoining the town, and improved with a large brick house, in which the family now reside. Mr. Waddill is interested in the upbuilding of his locality, and every project for the well-being of the community meets with his hearty endorsement and co-operation. He is also interested in mining in the Yukon region and hopes for large returns from his investments.

Born in Alabama, near Grundersville, Marshall county, December 25, 1854, Mr. Waddill received his education and early training in Arkansas. His parents, W. C. and Martha (Sibert) Waddill, were natives respectively of South Carolina and Alabama, and were early settlers upon a farm in Marshall county, Ala. When William R. was six years of age the family removed to Arkansas, and settled on the White river, near the desert in White county. Here

he assisted his father in performing the various duties incident to farm life and grew to be a model farmer. At the age of twenty-one he began to farm on his own responsibility and continued the same until 1877. He then came to Arizona and settled in what is now Apache county, but after two years removed to Tombstone, where he was engaged in freighting for two years. After settling in Russellville, he purchased the farm near Thatcher which is still in his possession, and which has since been brought under cultivation through his painstaking efforts.

In 1886 Mr. Waddill married Martha J. West, a native of Clay county, N. C. To their union have been born seven children, namely: Laura F., Mary Laveda, Beulah D., William T., David D., Velma V. and Sarah J. In politics Mr. Waddill is a Democrat, and on that ticket in 1898 was elected supervisor of Graham county for a term of four years. Though by no means a seeker after office, he has always been active in local affairs and keeps posted concerning movements for the benefit of the people. He was reared in the Methodist faith and favors the doctrines of that church.

J. R. WELKER.

The bishop of Layton ward is one of the most enterprising young men of Safford, Graham county. He is a son of Adam and Agnes Welker, and was born at Bear Lake, Idaho, January 25, 1866. Until he was seventeen years of age he dwelt at his birthplace, in the mean time obtaining a good education in the public schools. In the fall of 1882 he accompanied his parents to Graham county, and in partnership with his father bought a quarter section of land, situated not far from the now thriving town of Safford. For seven years he industriously labored in the improvement and cultivation of the homestead, which since then has been sold at a good price. The young man then invested a portion of his share of the proceeds in his present business, which is at Layton, a settlement located about a mile south of Safford. Financially, he has prospered, and today owns his store and the two and a half acres on which it stands, with a comfortable residence, and another tract of fifty-five acres

of valuable farm land, well irrigated and under a high state of cultivation, also being stocked with standard-bred horses and cattle.

Bishop Welker was reared in the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and has been a great worker in its interests since he arrived at maturity. He was sent to the Samoan Islands in company with Judge Moody and several others and spent three years there and in the Friendly Islands, engaged in missionary labors. In 1897, after his return home, he was made bishop of Layton ward and as such is still serving his church. He is very popular with his brethren and possesses many of the qualities which fit him for leadership. His example as a business man and public-spirited citizen may well serve as a model for his neighbors and the younger generation, and even those who are not adherents of his denomination are forced to admit that in everything, save in matters of a religious faith which they reject, his life is exemplary and worthy of respect. He gives his political support to the Republican party and is one of its most influential workers in this locality.

In 1886 Mr. Welker married Miss Louise Peel, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Peel, of Safford. Their eldest child, Chloe, aged thirteen, is a student in the academy at Thatcher, and the two little boys, Willard J. and Lawrence, are at home with their parents.

CASWELL DRAKE DORRIS.

Probably there is not a more complete establishment of the kind in Arizona, and few in the southwest than that in Phoenix, of which C. D. Dorris is the proprietor. During his residence here of some fourteen years he has witnessed most of the development of this modern city, and has been an important factor in its progress. The strangers from the east or from old and strictly up-to-date cities are amazed and dispossessed of their preconceived ideas as to Arizona, by a mere stroll through the beautiful storerooms of Mr. Dorris, in which are displayed a splendid line of modern furniture, carpets and general house-furnishings, all of which are finding a ready sale in this locality, as our citizens have a high standard and excellent taste in the decoration of their homes.

Of an old and respected southern family, C. D. Dorris was born near Winona, Miss., January 3, 1859, his parents, J. Mitchell and Nancy J. (Powell) Dorris, being natives of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. The grandfather, James Dorris, of English descent, his ancestors having settled at an early day in Virginia or North Carolina, was a planter in Alabama, and later in Mississippi. Thence removing to Grapevine, Tex., he died twelve days after his arrival there, at the age of seventy-two years. His father was a hero of the Revolution. J. Mitchell Dorris served for two years in a Mississippi regiment during the Civil war. Fraternally he is a Mason, and in religious creed, a Baptist. He was a wealthy planter, owning about seven hundred acres in the state mentioned, and this property he continued to manage until of late years, when he retired to make his home with his children, as his wife had passed to the better land. Her father, Daniel Powell, a veteran of the Mexican war, and the owner of extensive plantations in Mississippi, attained the extreme age of ninety-six years.

The brothers and sisters of C. D. Dorris are named as follows: J. E., a planter near Huntsville, Miss.; Mrs. Sarah F. Stovall, of Phoenix; E. M., proprietor of the opera house of this city; H. E., a Mississippi farmer; H. D., a business man of Belton, Tex.; L. G., a farmer of Mississippi; R. B., a retired business man of Phoenix; J. W., a prosperous grocer of this city; Mrs. Luella B. Boatman, of Kilmichael, Miss.; Mrs. Martha L. Stovall, of Arkansas; and Mrs. Veronica Feekings, of this place.

Until he reached his majority C. D. Dorris remained on the old plantation in Montgomery county, Miss., where he was born. Having obtained a liberal education, upon leaving Chilton (Miss.) Academy, he engaged in teaching and farming until 1884, when he went to Colton, Cal., and in company with his brother, E. M., operated a stage-line between that point and San Bernardino, meeting certain trains each day. This successful enterprise they disposed of in 1885, E. M. Dorris coming to Phoenix, while our subject went to San Luis Obispo, Cal., and held a clerkship there for about a year. Then he, too, located in this city, and for several months was engaged in the fruit business. In

1887 the firm of Dorris Brothers was formed, and it was not until February, 1899, that C. D. became the sole owner of the business by purchasing the interest of E. M. Dorris. At first they had been small dealers, but gradually built up a fine trade, and were obliged to enlarge their stock and storerooms. In 1900 our subject removed to the Lewis block, and in October, 1900, to his present central quarters in the fine Sherman block, Nos. 22-28, inclusive, West Washington street. With the exception of one room, 20x138 feet, his establishment occupies all of this four-story building—a floor space of about 38,000 square feet. In addition to the well selected line of furniture which is carried, departments devoted to carpets and draperies, stoves and general house-furnishing goods, queensware, wall paper, etc., a specialty is made of tents, wagon-covers and awnings, of which Mr. Dorris is a manufacturer. For some time he was financially interested in the National Bank of Arizona, but finally disposed of his stock in that institution. He belongs to the Board of Trade and to the local lodge of the Order of Foresters, while in political matters he is a Democrat. In the Baptist Church of this city he is a member of the board of trustees.

In Henrietta, Tex., October 22, 1890, Mr. Dorris married Miss Hattie G. Weldon, a native of Kentucky. Four children bless their union, namely: Marion, Stayton, Edwin and Burtis.

REV. FRANK W. DOWNS.

During the years intervening since 1885, Mr. Downs has represented the best moral and intellectual advancement of Arizona. As an eloquent and convincing disciple of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his voice has for years been heard in innumerable mining camps, towns, and settlements, in earnest advocacy of the principles of justice, truth, and humanity, and it is to his untiring efforts that much of the prevailing order is due.

Although born in Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, February 9, 1853, Mr. Downs was reared in southern Illinois, and in 1871 entered McKendree College, from which he was graduated in the classical course in 1878, which institution conferred upon him in 1883 the degree of

A. M. His course at the college was distinguished by brilliant scholarship, and in 1875 he carried off the Citizen's prize for oratory, having been marked one hundred above eight competitors. In 1878 he was elected to represent the college in the state oratorical contest at Monmouth, Ill., there being present one speaker from each of the nine colleges in the state represented. In 1882 he entered Drew Theological Seminary, and while there filled a pulpit twelve miles from New York City. Subsequently for several years he filled some of the leading pulpits in Illinois, his last charge in the middle west being St. John's Church, at East St. Louis.

From there he came to Arizona as a missionary in 1885, and has since labored among the glowing possibilities of this promising territory. For two years he lived at Tucson, and for the same length of time at Globe, where, on account of the arduous responsibilities involved in building up the church he received a proportionately large salary, and was thus well equipped for further work. A later station was at Tempe, from which town he went to Tombstone, where, for five years, he was supported by the missionary society. The church being very poor, and many of the members unsuccessful in their occupations, Mr. Downs was often obliged to assist them from his own pocket. Nevertheless the work at this mission was attended by satisfactory results, and is remembered by him as one of his most interesting fields of effort. From Tombstone he came to Safford, which, in all probability, will be his residence for some time to come. He has purchased a comfortable brick house, and is thoroughly identified with the interests of the town. His genial and large-hearted personality have won for him a host of friends, which are by no means confined to church circles, or to any special strata of life. He is one of the people, and represents their aims, aspirations, and undertakings in life. Mr. Downs is an active Republican in politics, being president of the Lincoln Republican club of Safford, and is fraternally associated with the Good Templars, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen.

September 17, 1885, Mr. Downs married Olivia E. Lemen, who was born January 6, 1856, at Collinsville, Ill., a daughter of Robert C. and



N. D. Underwood

Eliza (Johnson) Lemen. To Mr. and Mrs. Downs has been born one son, Robert Francis, who was born at Safford November 1, 1896.

HON. HENRY D. UNDERWOOD.

The commercial, legislative and social influence exerted by Mr. Underwood during his residence in the territory has been such as to bring about the best possible results in the struggle for growth and ascendancy. As a citizen of the oldest historical landmark between the two oceans, he has been identified with the fluctuating fortunes of Tucson since 1881, and no one entertains a more profound certainty of her continued and permanent prosperity.

A native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Mr. Underwood was born October 1, 1846, and comes of a family who distinguished themselves in the early wars of their adopted country. The paternal grandfather, William, who was of English descent, served with courage and fidelity in the Revolutionary war, and one of his sons, Amos, was a colonel in the war of 1812. H. P. Underwood, the father of the Hon. Henry D., was born in the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was an industrious tiller of the soil in that section of the state. He is now eighty-five years of age. His wife, who was formerly Mary Ransom, comes of an old eastern family; she was born in St. Lawrence county and died in 1854. Of her four children two only are living. The oldest son, Ira A., now living at Oakland, Cal., was a soldier in the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, known as the "Eagle Eighth" during the Civil war.

The education of H. D. Underwood was acquired in the public schools while living on his father's farm, and later he attended St. Lawrence university. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-first New York Infantry, and with the army of the Potomac he participated in the campaign and siege of Richmond, the battle of Petersburg, and other important battles of the war, and was mustered out of service June 21, 1865, after having taken part in the grand review at Washington. Returning to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he was employed as a bookkeeper until 1867, at which time he removed to San Francisco, Cal.,

and for five years was bookkeeper in the construction department of the Central Pacific Railroad. He was later variously employed by different firms in San Francisco, and in January of 1881, came to Tucson, and was in the employ of L. Zeckendorf & Co., for two years. In 1883 he engaged in the real estate business, and continued with unabated success until 1898, when he established the firm of Underwood & Franklin, who have up to the present time been interested in insurance and real estate. They represent the best companies in the world, and in addition do a considerable business in buying, selling and developing mining claims.

In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Underwood married Annie Hutchinson, who was born in Lynn, Mass. Of this union there are three children: Harriet L., who is now the wife of L. L. Denison, of Los Angeles; Harry Putnam, who is with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; and Susie, who is at home. As a staunch Democrat Mr. Underwood has taken an active part in territorial political matters, and from 1885 until 1889 was chief deputy United States marshal of Arizona, under W. K. Meade, and had charge of the office. In 1888 he was elected to the fifteenth general assembly, and was prominently associated with the appropriation, finance, educational and other committees. In Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., he was made a member of the Masonic order, and is now connected with the Tucson Lodge No. 4, and with the Royal Arch Masons, being past high priest of Tucson Chapter No. 3. He is also past eminent commander of Arizona Commandery No. 1, K. T., and a member of the Grand Consistory of the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S. of Phoenix, and is an officer of the Grand Chapter and of the Grand Commandery of Arizona. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Negley Post No. 1, G. A. R.

J. A. R. IRVINE.

The Irvine family is of Scotch descent, and the paternal grandfather, like so many of his countrymen during the unhappy years of religious intolerance in their native land, removed to Ireland, and eventually to America, where he set-

tled in New Brunswick. There his grandson, J. A. R., was born, in the vicinity of Woodstock, as were his parents, Edward and Deborah (Rideout) Irvine. When not yet three years of age J. A. R. Irvine was deprived of the love and care of his mother, who died in New Brunswick. He attended public schools of Woodstock until his father went to California, in 1868, where he accompanied him, and spent several years in different parts of the far western state. In 1872 he settled in Arizona, where he assisted his father in the various duties of his large mercantile business. In this connection he was associated with his father in the construction of the first brick store building in the city of Phoenix, at the corner of First and Washington streets. In 1883 he sold out his general merchandise interests. He still owns the brick building at the corner of First and Washington streets. and in 1897 he erected an adjoining brick building, the whole now constituting the Irvine block, which is in dimensions 130x200 feet.

In the town of Tempe Mr. Irvine married Nancy J. Gregg, who was born in Missouri, and came in 1877 with her parents to Arizona. Of this union there have been eleven children, viz.: Mary D., Nancy J., John, Leah, Palmer, Alice, Gregg, Marvin, Lucile and Thelma; and Lilly May (dead). In national politics Mr. Irvine is a Democrat, but has never entertained political aspirations. He is one of the successful business men of the town, and has the esteem of all his friends and relations, and perhaps most of his acquaintances. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and interested in the various enterprises for the upbuilding of the community in which he makes his home. Mr. Irvine is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is a trustee and worker in the same, and a liberal contributor towards its work and charities.

LIEUT. T. H. RYNNING.

A record of the life of Thomas H. Rynning shows incidents as interesting and at times as thrilling as those which are frequently introduced by writers of fiction, who have taken as their themes the various military exploits of the far west during the days when the red men

still continued to contend with the whites for the supremacy of the plains. Born in Christiana, Norway, February 17, 1866, a son of Halvor and Indiana Rynning, he was brought to America at the age of two years by his parents, and for ten years, or until the death of both parents, he made his home in Beloit, Wis. During the succeeding three years he served an apprenticeship to a stair-builder in Chicago. At the age of fifteen he went to Texas and for four years was employed as a cow-puncher.

February 18, 1885, he enlisted as a private in Troop D, Eighth United States Cavalry, and July 12 following was ordered with his command to the Indian Territory, where he served through the Cheyenne outbreak. Returning to Texas, he was detailed as packer with Troop C, and served two years and three months in Arizona under Generals Miles and Crook, at various times during the period acting as dispatch carrier and mail rider. Upon his return to Texas he rejoined Troop D and two days later was made corporal. For some time he performed duty as a line rider along the Mexican frontier. In 1888 his regiment made its famous ride to Fort Meade in the Black Hills of Dakota, the longest cavalry march on record. During this trip, on the 3d of July, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and a few days later was made assistant regimental quartermaster sergeant, acting in this capacity about a year. While on this expedition he made a ride from Fort Meade to Camp Crook, one hundred and nineteen miles, in one night, which is probably the longest single ride within the same time ever made by a United States soldier.

Lieutenant Rynning was honorably discharged from the service February 19, 1890. Until the spring of 1892 he remained in Beloit. Going to Chicago, upon the opening of the Columbian Exposition he was appointed a guard, then was made gate-keeper, and finally was promoted to the post of installation officer in the agricultural building. In November, 1893, he removed to California, and a year later settled in Tucson, Ariz., where for eighteen months he was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. From that time until the spring of 1898 he engaged in contracting, in which he was very successful. Upon the breaking out of

the Spanish-American war he went to Prescott, and April 29, 1898, enlisted as a private in Troop B of the Rough Riders, under Captain McClintock. The day following he was promoted to be first sergeant and acted as adjutant. May 20, while the regiment was at San Antonio, Tex., he was made second lieutenant, and that office he held until the end of the war, commanding the troop when it was mustered out. While in active service in Cuba he contracted the yellow fever, but his rugged constitution pulled him through the attack in excellent form. At the close of the war he remained a month in a hospital in Brooklyn, and finally arrived in Arizona on Thanksgiving day. Since that time he has been engaged in contracting at Tucson and Safford, in which he has met with success. Fraternaly he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He has never married.

THOMAS SMITH.

The present popular recorder of Graham county, Thomas Smith, entered upon his new duties on the first day of the twentieth century, and is giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. Possessing exceptional business ability and good judgment, he was deemed to be just the man for this important office and already has proved the wisdom of his friends' choice. In the prime of manhood, he was born in Scotland in 1858, and received a high school education in the country of the thistle and heather.

When twenty years of age, in 1878, Mr. Smith crossed the Atlantic, believing that the new world affords better opportunities for advancement to young men of industry and upright habits. Proceeding to Canada, he entered the employ of a large iron company and remained with the firm for eight years, his duties being chiefly of a clerical character. Then he returned to Scotland, visiting the home and friends of his youth, and in March, 1887, came to the United States, this time coming direct to Arizona, and at once becoming an employee of the Arizona Copper Company. This wonderfully far-sighted and prosperous company, upon assuming possession of the mining property which has been controlled by it for nearly a score of years, built a narrow-gauge railway seventy-one miles long,

connecting with the Southern Pacific at Lordsburg. For more than thirteen years our subject held the office of railway agent at Clifton for this railroad, which is owned and managed by the company which originally constructed it. His fidelity and promptness in the discharge of all of his duties led to his becoming a candidate for a public office, and in November, 1900, he was elected county recorder on the Republican ticket. Since becoming a voter in this republic he has given his loyalty to the party mentioned and keeps thoroughly posted on all of the important issues of the day. He is identified with the Masonic order, being a past master of Coronado Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., of Clifton. Besides he is a charter member of that lodge and the same is true of Clifton Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W.

Until his official duties called him to the county seat, Mr. Smith had his residence in Clifton. His marriage took place in that town in September, 1893, and his promising son, Sidney is now in his seventh year. The family have a multitude of friends and acquaintances in Clifton and Solomonville, as well as in places where they dwelt prior to their removal to Arizona.

JOHN W. BOGAN.

The county assessor of Pima county was elected on the Republican ticket to this important position in 1898, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected by a good majority. Thus, from the beginning of 1899 to the commencement of the year 1903, he is to be in charge of the affairs of this office, and thus far has made an excellent record. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and keeps thoroughly posted upon the great issues of the day. Formerly he served on the county and on the territorial central Republican committees, and his interest in the success of his party is unabated.

Both of the parents of John W. Bogan were born in Ireland. The father's birthplace was in the city of Belfast, and in his boyhood he formed the desire to follow the high seas. Shipping on a vessel engaged in merchant marine service, he spent several years in sailing from one port to another, and in the course of time visited

nearly every part of the inhabited globe. When only twenty-one years of age he had arrived at the distinction of being captain of a ship, and in 1849, when the gold fever prevailed, he embarked on a vessel bound from Liverpool to San Francisco, acting as a mate in order to make the trip. The ship made the long journey around South America, and arrived at its destination at the end of several months. Capt. John Bogan, for that was his name, proceeded to the gold fields on the Yuba, in Nevada county, Cal., and continued there, actively engaged in mining until 1872. He then went to San Diego, Cal., and in 1877 came into Arizona, where he had invested in some mines, but afterwards returned to San Diego, where he is yet making his home. His wife, Mrs. Agnes (Byrnes) Bogan, departed this life in that city several years ago, and two of their six children are deceased.

John W. Bogan was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., forty-six years ago, and his youth was passed chiefly in Sierra county, Cal., where he attended the public schools. In 1872 he went to San Diego and for three years worked at the blacksmith's trade. Then, joining the engineering corps of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he spent about two years with them, and by May, 1877, the road had been laid out as far as Yuma. Since that time he has been interested in mining in the Arivaca district, as also is his brother, A. E. Bogan. For the past fifteen years the cattle business has occupied a large share of his attention, and in partnership with N. W. Bernard he owns a valuable ranch and large herds of cattle near Arivaca, about sixty miles south of Tucson. He has investments in gold mining property, and for some time was manager of the Yellow Jacket Mining Company, and of the Boston Plomosa Mining Company, of Sonora, Mexico. He has made his home in Tucson only since 1898.

In this city Mr. Bogan married Catherine, daughter of John Steuart, a California pioneer miner, and subsequently of Arizona, in which territory his death occurred. She was a native of Sacramento, Cal. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Bogan are named respectively Ivo and Steuart. In his social relations Mr. Bogan is a popular member of the lodge and Hall Asso-

ciation of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Tucson.

WILLIS M. WARD.

To Mr. Ward belongs the distinction of being the best authority on the cultivation of citrus fruits in the Salt River valley. His association with this promising locality began in 1889, and he located on the ranch which has since been the object of his care in 1890. The ranch consists of thirty acres, twenty-six of which are under citrus fruits, mostly oranges. For many years Mr. Ward has devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of horticulture, and to a certain extent inherits his special aptitude for this interesting branch of industry, his father having applied himself in this direction during the course of his long and active life.

In Geneva, N. Y., Mr. Ward was born November 8, 1849, and is a son of Myron and Serena (Youmans) Ward, natives of New York. When about three years of age he was taken by his parents to Owego, N. Y., where he lived until his thirteenth year. There the father engaged in a fruit and nursery business, in which he attained great success. The youth early developed habits of industry and thrift, and from his father learned much of the important part of the nursery business. The desire for independence was paramount in his nature, and when sixteen years old he went to Shelby county, Ill., and engaged as a traveling salesman for a nursery firm of Bloomington. From Illinois he removed to Mississippi and engaged in the fruit-growing and nursery business, and subsequently continued in the same line of occupation in central Texas. In Fort Worth and Palestine he was successful for nearly thirteen years and later went to Lake county, Fla. In 1889 he sought the larger possibilities of the far west and settled in Arizona.

To the study of horticulture Mr. Ward brings a large fund of general information, obtained through the avenues of an excellent education which was obtained at the Owego public schools, and at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. He has also read extensively along many



J. C. Stevens,

lines, and learned much from keen observation of men and events.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ward is yet not an office-seeker, preferring to devote all of his time to investigation along the lines of his favorite occupation. He is public spirited and enterprising, and generously interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding of the locality in which he lives. —————

DANIEL C. STEVENS.

Daniel C. Stevens, clerk of the United States district court of the second judicial district of Arizona, and secretary of the Arizona Consolidated Stage & Livery Company, came to the territory in 1878, and has resided in Florence since 1882. A native of Milan, Erie county, Ohio, he was born in 1846, and at the age of four years was taken by his parents to Sterling, Ill., where, in 1857, his mother died and his father then returned to Ohio. He himself was taken to Wisconsin, and lived at Black River Falls, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and as a soldier served his country fifteen months, being under Grant at the battle of Shiloh, and receiving an honorable discharge soon after the evacuation of Corinth. His enlistment took place in the town of Eau Claire, from which the famous war eagle, "Old Abe," came.

In 1863 Mr. Stevens began the occupation which has engaged the greater part of his attention up to the present time. During that year he began to run a stage between Sparta and Hudson, Wis. After a few years he removed to Iowa and for several years was employed on various stage lines in that state. Later he worked in Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas, for the El Paso mail line of stages. Altogether, he spent about seven and one-half years staging through that section. While in Missouri he ran the stage between Sedalia and Springfield. March 7, 1870, he became associated as manager with the Texas & California Stage Company, with headquarters at Fort Smith, gradually working westward through Sherman, Dallas, Richardson and El Paso. In 1878 he came to Arizona to assume charge of the company's line between Tucson

and Yuma, and has since been identified with the same interests. At that time the expense of chartering the stage from Texas to California was \$1,000. The year before the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in 1880, he started the Black Cañon line of stages between Phoenix and Prescott, first running a buckboard and later a stage, which always carried a heavy load of passengers.

During the years that have passed since Mr. Stevens came to Arizona, many changes have taken place in the internal management of the stage line running between Casa Grande and Florence, and many have gone, after for a time filling one or more of the various positions which the company offers to deserving and industrious people, but through all these changes Mr. Stevens has retained the confidence of the company, and has risen to his present responsible position as secretary. The line is now conducted as the Arizona Consolidated Stage & Livery Company, with Mr. Stevens as resident manager at Florence, and Mr. Bollen manager at the Casa Grande terminus. The stage makes a daily trip between the two points, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The route is interesting and picturesque. The ruin of Casa Grande, which is the objective point of many who take the trip, is one of the oldest ruins in existence, and is the supposed remains of the handiwork of the most ancient civilization known to man.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Stevens owns one of the most extensive almond orchards in the territory. The trees for this remunerative venture were planted in 1894 and are now a source of pride and profit to the owner. He is also interested in general farming and stock-raising, and owns considerable valuable property in the county and town. As a staunch Republican, he has been prominently identified with the various local offices in the locality, and has been supervisor four terms and county treasurer two terms. For one term he served as probate judge. In 1896 he was appointed clerk of the United States district court. Fraternally, he is associated with Gila Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Nora Coleman, while his present wife was formerly Miss Ellen Bamrick.

Mr. Stevens has been one of the greatest promoters of progress in the town of Florence, and is regarded as one of its most reliable and enterprising citizens. _____

W. W. WILLIAMS.

A sterling pioneer of Arizona, dating his residence here from 1864, and since 1866 a citizen of Tucson, Mr. Williams is known far and near, especially on account of his extensive business operations and public positions. He is a direct descendant of a brother of Roger Williams of colonial New England fame, his ancestors living in Rhode Island and later in Connecticut and New York state. His grandfather, Charles G. Williams, was the inventor of what is well known as the Hoe printing press, and possessed exceptional inventive genius. He had taken out patents on the wonderful press and had set up one in the Methodist Book Concern, but as it proved too large for their business at that time its merits had become little known. Mr. Hoe, who had enough genius to know a good thing when he saw it, stole the patent and unrighteously reaped the fortune which should have gone to the inventor. In fact, he became a millionaire and today these presses are used in the great publishing and printing houses of this country. Charles T. Williams, father of our subject, was in business in New York City for a number of years and departed this life in the metropolis. His wife, Eliza Wheeler, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., was a daughter of Col. David and Abigail (Conklin) Wheeler, and granddaughter of Colonel Wheeler, of Revolutionary fame. The Wheelers originated in England and settled near what is now Jamaica, L. I., when they arrived in this country, but the persecutions of the Tories forced them to change their place of abode, and accordingly, they went to Dutchess county, N. Y., where they were extensively engaged in farming.

W. W. Williams was born at Green River, Columbia county, N. Y., in January, 1840, and was deprived of his mother by death when he was four years of age, and only two of her children lived to maturity. His early days were spent in Berkshire county, Mass., in the home of his grandmother Wheeler, and he completed his education in Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

Then going to New York City he clerked in a wholesale house from the time he was seventeen until he was twenty-four years of age.

In 1864 Mr. Williams came to the west, going to the Isthmus of Panama and thence to San Francisco. From that city he then went by steamer to Guaymas, Mexico, where for over a year he was storekeeper for a mining company in the Sierra Colorado mountains. In 1866 he came to Tucson and in the following year the partnership of Lord & Williams was formed. For fifteen years the firm transacted a very extensive business, its volume at last amounting to half a million dollars annually. In 1881 the business was discontinued, and Mr. Williams has since devoted his attention to other enterprises. For three years he was the manager of the Santa Rita Land & Mining Company and was an Indian trader at Montezuma. Later he was actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, but is now engaged in the promotion of other interests intended to further the material welfare of Pima county.

Before leaving New York City the young man joined the volunteer militia, and patriotically did his duty in helping to quell the great riots there, taking part in several engagements. Soon after his permanent settlement in Tucson, and just after the close of the Civil war, he was appointed and served as postmaster here under President Johnson. During Grant's first administration he also acted as United States depositor. For a short time he also acted in the capacity of county treasurer, at another time was city treasurer of Tucson, and held other county offices. Under President Harrison's administration he was deputy collector of customs at Buenos Ayres, Ariz. Initiated into Masonry in New York City in 1878, he now belongs to Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., and in addition to this is connected with the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. From the time when he cast his first ballot he has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. In the Arizona Pioneer Society he is an honored member and in the Episcopal Church of this city holds the office of warden.

The marriage of Mr. Williams and Miss Elizabeth Mulford, of the old and prominent family of Mulford, N. J., was solemnized in Tucson in

1875. Her paternal grandfather, Major Mulford, was a soldier of the American war for independence, and was promoted from captain to major for distinguished bravery at the battle of Springfield. Mrs. Williams thus is a Daughter of the Revolution, and has been appointed regent of that organization in Arizona. Having been gifted with rare musical ability, she affords her friends many an hour of pleasure by her performances on the piano and Italian harp.

WILLIAM G. DAVIS.

In the death of William G. Davis the people of Lehi ward, Maricopa Stake, sustained a severe loss, though the memory of his good works in this locality will not soon pass away. His energy and thrift in business, his kindness and goodness to his family and neighbors were among his sterling traits of character, and thus he endeared himself to all of his associates. The embellished history of his life, to those who knew him well, is sufficient, for between the lines can be read much that redounds to his praise.

Born in Wales, November 24, 1841, William G. Davis had not yet reached the fifty-ninth milestone in his life journey when, October 28, 1900, he was summoned to his reward. With some relatives he immigrated to this country when he was thirteen years old, and from that time was dependent upon his own resources. For some time he lived in Iowa, subsequently going to Utah, where he dwelt chiefly in Salt Lake county. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient money to provide for his parents, John and Elizabeth (Cadwallader) Davis, he sent for them, and continued to minister to their needs until they were called to the silent land. In the mean time he pursued various business enterprises with energy and increasing success, and in 1892 came to Lehi, where, as formerly, he prospered. The homestead in this precinct, which he had greatly improved prior to his death, is one of the valuable farms of this valley, and the commodious and attractive residence thereon stands pre-eminent in this immediate section.

Actively connected with many public enterprises, Mr. Davis served as a director of the Utah Irrigating Canal while living in that part

of the west, and also acted in the capacity of justice of the peace and constable in Salt Lake county, Utah. In political matters he was a Democrat. The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints had few more devoted adherents than he, and besides serving as a superintendent of the Sunday-school and in other official positions, he went to England on an ecclesiastical mission in 1880 and was gone from home for about two years.

The first marriage of Mr. Davis occurred in Utah, his wife being Esther Harrison, a native of England. Four of the children born to them survive, namely: Frank J., Alma M., Joseph W. and Esther E., wife of Ray Huffaker. For a second wife Mr. Davis chose Miss Emily Nix, likewise of England, and she is yet living upon the homestead near Lehi. Ten children blessed the union of this estimable couple, namely: Emma F., wife of Charles Rowllins; Hiram G., May E., wife of Arthur Gibson; Charles T.; Henry W.; Louie, wife of James Daley; Alice A., Wilbur L., Hazel and Ethel.

CAPT. GEORGE D. CHRISTY.

Now one of the promising and ambitious members of the bar in Phoenix, Captain Christy was born in Osceola, Iowa, September 24, 1869, and is a son of Col. William Christy. He was educated in the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, and was a member of the class of 1883 in the high school, but came to Phoenix before the graduation in June. Arriving in the far west he entered the University of Southern California, and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

As a business venture Mr. Christy engaged in the cattle business while superintending his father's farm, and met with a gratifying degree of success. Following a long-thought-out determination as to his future life work he entered the law department of Harvard College in 1896, temporarily discontinuing his studies in 1898. Upon returning to Arizona he volunteered in the Spanish-American war, and during the service was raised from the rank of adjutant to that of captain of Company A. After being mustered out in February of 1899, he returned to Harvard College in the fall of the same year, but on this

occasion, as before, was obliged to relinquish the ambition to graduate owing to the illness of his father. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar of Arizona, and is now conducting his legal affairs under the firm name of Millay & Christy.

Mr. Christy is variously interested in the political, social, and other enterprises which help to enliven his progressive town. As a firm believer in the principles and undertakings of the Republican party he is destined, in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen, by virtue of ability and general equipment, for a brilliant future. He is an ex-member and secretary of the county committee, and was an alternate to both the St. Louis and Philadelphia conventions. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially he is esteemed for his many admirable and substantial traits of character, and is popular with all who come within the radius of his optimistic and tactful personality.

JEROME DAIRY.

One of the finest and most prominent stock and dairy farms in Yavapai county is being developed six miles below Jerome, by John F. Dwyer. Although practically a new-comer to this splendid grazing district, having arrived in 1898, he has started an enterprise which bids fair to have few equals in this region. His original purchase comprised the W. W. Nichols dairy, with stock and general equipments. The outlook for business was so promising and his impression of the locality so favorable that the following year he added to his possessions the J. H. Strahan ranch of one hundred and twenty acres. His herd is composed of the well-known dairy strains, Holsteins, Durhams and Jerseys. The grazing being excellent, the cattle are in fine condition, and produce abundantly a rich quality of milk which meets with a ready sale in Jerome and vicinity. In fact, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty gallons a day are sold in Jerome alone. Like a progressive dairyman, Mr. Dwyer is continually looking for the most practical ways of managing his business, as may be seen from his method of delivering milk and cream in sealed glass jars, a method universally recognized as the most approved and

wholesome way of delivering and preserving milk.

Mr. Dwyer inherits an aptitude for farming and stock-raising, his father having been a farmer and he himself was reared to that occupation on a Kansas farm. He was born in Johnson county, Kans., in 1871, and received his education in the home county. In 1892 work on the homestead was exchanged for a position on the Jersey Mead dairy farm near Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained for nearly six years, and during the latter part of that time acted as manager of the dairy. The experience thus gained was of incalculable benefit to him, enabling him to gain a thorough knowledge of the stock business as conducted in the west, and also of the dairy business when made a specialty. This knowledge he is applying to his enterprises in Yavapai county, with the most gratifying results. Although his land is a dairy farm exclusively, he is interested in beautifying the property and has begun to make improvements that will eventually add greatly to its value. In fact, the greater portion of the hay consumed on the dairy is raised on his own place, but no crops for the general market. A man of enterprise and definite purpose, he is devoting his attention to the successful management of his business, and is entitled to credit for having accomplished so much in a comparatively brief period.

F. N. WOLCOTT.

Arriving in Tombstone in 1881, Mr. Wolcott in time anticipated an additional demand in the line of general merchandise, and laid in a complete stock, the sale of which has more than justified him in selecting this location as a field for his future efforts. And it may be said that the town has no more enthusiastic advocate of its many excellencies, and he has practically demonstrated his faith in the ultimate substantial interests which are bound to come this way, in the wake of the present and past depression. In accordance with this faith he has invested in real estate, and located in the midst of the greatest gold and silver properties in the world with the intention of awaiting the fulfillment of his expectations.

A native of New York state, Mr. Wolcott was



W. H. Wilky

reared in Batavia, Ill., where he received a liberal education in the public schools. He early developed an ambition that reached beyond his present surroundings, and in 1877 crossed the continent to Los Angeles, Cal., where for four years he was engaged in the wood, coal and feed business. In 1881 he removed to Tucson, and after a few months settled, in the same year, in Tombstone, and August 25 became a partner with Woodhead & Gay in the produce business. In 1884 he became a partner of Mr. Messick in the general merchandise business, and in 1886 bought out his partner and added a larger stock of general merchandise. From a comparatively small beginning the business has grown in proportion to the size of the town, and Mr. Wolcott has met with the success which his honest business methods ought to elicit.

As do most who live in Cochise county, Mr. Wolcott is interested in mining in the Dragoon mountains, being a stockholder in the Copper Crown, and holding interests in several other mining properties. The Copper Crown group of mines is in the midst of the Dragoon mountains, which have more than a local renown, as the wonderful developments at present in progress have brought to it the attention of the whole mining world. The fact that the surrounding mines have yielded beyond the fondest expectations of their stockholders, justifies the owners of the Copper Crown in drawing attention to the opportunities for investment, which are destined to reap a reasonable interest. The mines are located twenty miles from Cochise station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and although the road does not extend to the mines, a road may be constructed at a practically small cost.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Wolcott was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of probate judge, and served in that capacity for one term. He has taken an active part in local matters, and is a bright example of a man who has overcome many obstacles, working his way up in this country of great and practically exhaustless possibility. To such are the great mining towns of the west indebted for their subsequent solidarity.

In 1884 Mr. Wolcott was married to Emma Kringle, of California. Born of this union are

three children, viz.: Eva, Lucie, and Henry Newton. The eldest daughter is a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Wolcott is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he has for years been recognized as one of the influential Republicans of Cochise county and this part of Arizona.

WILLIAM HENRY WILKY.

The well-managed ranch of Mr. Wilky is located nine miles northwest of Phoenix, and is a credit to its owner and to the surroundings of which it is a part. Upon coming to the territory in 1883, Mr. Wilky took up one hundred and sixty acres under the homestead act, upon which he settled, and which he at once began to improve. The farm has many advantages naturally, and cultivation and the untiring efforts of its owner have added doubly to its original value. The land is devoted to the raising of stock, alfalfa and grain, and to general farming.

Of German descent, Mr. Wilky was born in Adams county, Ill., June 19, 1865, and is a son of Henry H. and Sophia (Lutgerding) Wilky. His parents were born in Germany, and upon coming to America settled among the early pioneers of Illinois, and grew to hold a prominent place among the agriculturists of their locality. They eventually migrated from Missouri to Arizona in 1884, and afterward enjoyed the advantages and promise of the Salt River valley.

When but a few months old William Henry Wilky was taken by his parents to Marion county, Mo., where they carried on large farming interests for several years. A later location was in Shelby county, Mo., where they lived until removing to Arizona. In 1887 he located on his present ranch. Mrs. Wilky was formerly Emma A. Mosier, a native of Hickory county, Mo., and a daughter of Benedict and Mary A. (List) Mosier, now of Calpela, Cal. Of this union there are five children, viz.: Leslie G., Vera M., Henry F., Clara A., and Homer B. Always interested in educational advancement, Mr. Wilky served for one term of three years on the board of trustees of the Alhambra school district. During his residence in this district he had charge of the water distribution for the Maricopa and Grand

Canal Companies, in the western division of the canals. In politics he is a Democrat. During his residence in the valley he has witnessed many changes, and has himself contributed not a little towards the general advancement. He is broad-minded and enterprising and highly esteemed by all who are privileged to know him.

CHARLES M. LAYTON.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Layton family for the part they have played in the upbuilding and development of the Gila valley and particularly Thatcher and vicinity. It is a fact, known to all, that personal considerations have weighed little with the representative members of the family, when the interests of the public have been in jeopardy, for, in such emergencies they have sacrificed their own hard-earned means, and have spared no effort in the noble endeavor to aid their fellow-men. The history of Arizona and Graham county would be sadly lacking if for any reason the names of the subject of this memoir, and that of his honored father, recently passed to his reward, were omitted.

The latter, President Christopher Layton, was a native of England, whence he sailed to the United States in 1842, then becoming an intimate friend of Prophet Joseph Smith. Returning to his native land, he spent some time there, and on November 22, 1850, embarked on the good ship "James Pennell," with two hundred and fifty-four converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (called "Mormon" faith), bound for these shores. President Layton was in charge of this little party and personally paid the passage money for sixteen of the poorer pilgrims to their land of promise. When the war between the United States and Mexico came on he enlisted in the "Mormon" Battalion which marched across Arizona and the southwestern territory to Los Angeles in 1847. After reaching Los Angeles he served there until he was granted an honorable discharge from the army, and thence proceeded to the northern part of California, where he aided in the building of the Sutor mill-race, at the point where the first great historic find of the gold nugget was made.

Settling in Utah later on, President Layton resided in Kaysville, Davis county, for a long period, being bishop of that ward twenty-two years, and June 17, 1877, was made councilor of Davis Stake. Active in all great enterprises, he became one of five directors of the Utah Central Railroad, now a portion of the Oregon Short Line, and aided in the construction of that important road, the capital stock of which then amounted to a million and a half dollars. After acting in the capacity of councilor to the president of the Davis Stake for four years, he was called to the presidency of the St. Joseph Stake, in the Gila valley. From that time, February 25, 1883, until a short period before his death, or, to be exact, until January 29, 1898, he officiated as president here, great responsibilities resting upon his shoulders. Then, released from his arduous duties, he returned to his loved old home in Kaysville, Utah, where, at the age of seventy-seven, he passed away August 7, 1898, revered and honored by every one. Prior to that event he had been ordained to the office of patriarch.

As one on a committee of investigation President Layton had bought the site and laid out the town of Thatcher, building the first house erected here, and altogether devoted about \$21,000 of his own to improvements. He also was the prime mover in the work and chief owner of the Union canal, and one season, when the little colony here was poor and struggling, a great flood destroyed a portion of the canal, and President Layton promptly expended \$1,700 of his own funds in order to save the crops of his people. By the hardest toil he had learned the value of money, for at a very early age he had been forced to enter the strife for a livelihood, and by his own energy and labor had amassed his little fortune. At one time he and his sons owned upwards of two thousand acres in Davis county, Utah, and fully three hundred acres of finely improved land there is still in the possession of his heirs. His ideas in regard to the reclaiming of arid lands were quite original and thoroughly practical and he it was who first sowed alfalfa in Davis county. For the seed he paid at the rate of a dollar per pound, buying one hundred pounds, and the enterprise was so successful that soon a large



MR. AND MRS. HENRY H. WILKY.

part of the agricultural lands of the county were planted with alfalfa. The town of Layton, near Safford, Ariz., was named in his honor, March 2, 1884, by Bishop J. R. Welker, now president of that ward. The wife of his youth had died prior to his second sailing from England, and subsequently he married Sarah Martin, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Charles M. Layton was born in Kaysville, Utah, July 3, 1862, and was reared to manhood in that place. His experience in the business world commenced early, as he was only twelve years old when he first worked as a clerk in a local store. He supplemented his common-school education by a six months' course in the Utah University, of Salt Lake City. For six years he was employed in his father's store and then was taken into partnership. This business, located at Layton, a town near Kaysville, and named for the senior Layton, was known as the Farmers' Union, and for eight years our subject was associated with the same. He then opened a meat market, and for a number of years also had agricultural investments. Elected as one of the commissioners of Davis county, he served in that office until he had completed his plans for removal to Thatcher, when he resigned.

Reaching this thriving place March 17, 1897, C. M. Layton at once associated with the firm of C. Layton & Co., and started in business as a general merchant. Rapidly the firm built up a fine trade, and today undoubtedly receives a large share of the local patronage. The name as it now stands is Layton, Allred & Co., known far and wide, and highly respected. They own the new and large North Star Roller Flour Mill, and between four and five hundred acres of well cultivated and irrigated land near Thatcher and in addition to these investments a well-managed creamery and ice factory, owned by the firm, supplies the people of this region with two of the great staples of modern life.

The high esteem in which Mr. Layton is held has been manifested by his fellow-citizens in numerous ways. Politically he is a Democrat, but not an aspirant to public positions. For two years he was a director and for one year was president of the board of the Union canal, and yet is next to the largest holder of stock in

the company. At the same time that President Kimball was elevated to his high office, Mr. Layton was appointed as his second councilor, and is yet serving in that relation, the mantle of his revered father, in a spiritual sense, having descended upon him, at least in a measure, as the faithful believe.

In 1883 Mr. Layton married Miss Mary Ann McMaster, daughter of W. A. and Margaret (Ferguson) McMaster, the former one of the first settlers in Salt Lake City, Utah. Six children constitute the family of our subject and wife, namely: Sarah V., Alexander, Charles M., Jr., Grace, Dora I. and Lucile.

HENRY H. WILKY.

In the estimation of the many friends and associates who passed his way during his long and useful life, Henry H. Wilky was regarded as a man possessing singularly fine and noble traits of character. By his own unaided efforts he arose to an enviable position in the communities in which he resided, and after coming to Maricopa county became one of the most successful tillers of the soil in the Salt River valley. In time he came to have a profound faith in the future of this garden spot of the territory, and his ranch, located nine miles northwest of Phoenix, where his death occurred December 21, 1900, displays many evidences of his unceasing toil and expectations.

Inheriting the strong and reliable characteristics of the sons of Germany, augmented by a substantial home training and common school education, Mr. Wilky was born in Brunswick, Germany, January 8, 1838. His parents were farmers and natives of the same province, and lived and died on the old family homestead. Their son Henry developed an early ambition for new fields in which to carry on his life work, and when seventeen years of age, in 1855, he boarded a sailing vessel bound for America, and landed, after a long and dangerous voyage, in New Orleans. Gradually he made his way up the Mississippi river to Quincy, Ill., and went nine miles out of the city to the farm of Peter Rump, in whose employ he remained for several years. On the 2d of April, 1861, he married Sophia A. Lutgerding, a near neighbor, and a

daughter of George and Elizabeth (Rump) Lutgerding, residents of Adams county, Ill.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilky departed from the familiar surroundings of Quincy, and removed to Marion county, Mo., where they lived on a farm for a few years, going later to Shelby county, Mo., where they continued to farm. Not satisfied with Missouri as a permanent place of residence, he eventually sold his property there, and in November of 1884 moved to Arizona. The same year they located on a farm fourteen miles northwest of Phoenix, and by industry and application, succeeded in accumulating a neat little sum in farming and stock-raising. In 1894 the family removed to the homestead where now live Mrs. Wilky and the daughter of the house, Lena Madelia.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilky, viz.: George L., who is conducting a farm about a mile from the homestead; William H., who is also a farmer and lives a mile and a half west of the home; Frederick Daniel, who married Miss Forrest, a daughter of R. O. Green, and who died January 24, 1900; John Adolph, who died July 12, 1886, when in his seventeenth year; Clara Ellen, who is the wife of John J. Meyer, and lives a mile west of her mother; and Lena Madelia, who is at home with her mother. While living in Adams county, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Wilky became members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Wilky was a stanch Democrat, and though not a seeker after official recognition, was yet interested in local and national affairs. In his death the community lost a valued and honored citizen, and his family a loving father, husband and friend.

J. W. DORRIS.

It is a conviction with shrewd, well-informed business men that not more than one in a hundred can become rich and prosperous in the grocery trade, and that not more than one in ten can more than gain a precarious existence in this calling, owing to the fact, doubtless, that so much credit is almost an inevitable feature, the dealer thus becoming the prey of the destitute and the unprincipled. In Phoenix, however, these conditions do not prevail to any ex-

tent, and the success which J. W. Dorris has attained within the past few years is almost phenomenal. Several of his brothers have become rich and influential in commercial lines, and beyond question they possess special ability and the genius which cannot fail of reaching its desired goal.

The youngest of the eight sons of J. M. and Nancy J. (Powell) Dorris, the subject of this article was born near Winona, Miss., September 8, 1862. His birthplace was a fine old plantation, and there he spent the happy years of his youth. His grandfathers, James Dorris and Daniel Powell, were well-to-do planters of the state mentioned, and J. M. Dorris managed over seven hundred acres. The father of James Dorris was a participant in the war of the Revolution, and J. M. served for two years in a Mississippi regiment during the Civil war, while a brother of his wife was a veteran of the Mexican war. (For further family history, the reader is referred to the sketch of C. D. Dorris.)

Having completed his education in Clinton College, J. W. Dorris engaged in teaching in Mississippi. In 1883 he went to California, where he traveled over almost the entire state, and became quite familiar with its characteristics. In 1886 he went to school and the two following years taught at Woodland, Cal. In May, 1888, he came to Phoenix, and bought a half interest in a very small confectionery business with his brother, R. B. Dorris. In August of the same year he returned to his old home, where he married one of the native-born daughters of Mississippi, Miss Sallie Gelena Wilson. She is a lady of education and culture, and prior to her marriage taught school for a short time. Two children, Ruth Temple and Rema Mae, aged ten and eight, respectively, are the chief treasures of their parents.

J. W. Dorris continued in the confectionery business with his brother until 1891, when they sold out, and the next day he purchased a half interest in the business of R. W. Draper & Co., six months afterward purchasing his partner's share, and since that time he has conducted the enterprise alone. In 1892 he removed his stock of goods to his present central location, though at first his store was only a quarter of its present dimensions. As the years passed his busi-





S. S. Stout

ness increased so rapidly that he kept adding to his accommodations until today the space occupied here comprises two floors, each 56x100 feet, with storage rooms 36x77 feet in dimensions. The location is Nos. 41-47 East Washington street and No. 15 South First street. Since 1898 he has been carrying on a wholesale as well as retail trade, and has warehouses on Jefferson street. In order to meet the demands of his extensive trade he is obliged to keep seven wagons going, and employs twenty-five clerks in the various departments of the business. According to the verdict of those in a position to know whereof they speak, this is by far the largest exclusive grocery establishment in Arizona, and thus, within a decade, the proprietor has achieved a remarkable measure of success.

Politically Mr. Dorris supports the Democratic platform. He is a member of the Phoenix Board of Trade, is one of its directors and in 1899 was treasurer of the same. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he is president of the board of trustees and contributes liberally to the work of the church.

SAMUEL S. STOUT.

The wonderful development of Maricopa county owes much to the untiring efforts of Mr. Stout, the county sheriff, who has lived within the boundaries of Arizona since 1883, and associated his ability and large business ideas with the practically exhaustless fertility, stored during unknown centuries. Upon his well managed ranch about eight miles northwest of Phoenix he conducts large cattle and alfalfa raising interests, and has in all three hundred and twenty acres. Redeemed from the sterility of the desert, and its crude and unpromising aspect, it has more than repaid the unceasing toil of its owner, and is now one of the finest ranches for miles around.

For a time after coming to the territory Mr. Stout was interested in mining, and also engaged in railroad construction. It was not until 1887 that he decided to turn his attention exclusively to general farming and cattle raising. He was one of the first settlers in the locality, and one of the most earnest and enthusiastic of the pioneers. He had the advantage also of a

wide knowledge of the world, and the benefit of an extended business experience.

A native of Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Stout was born March 21, 1856, and is a son of Ira A. and Sarah A. (Graham) Stout, both natives of Tennessee. When a lad of only six years he was deprived of the affectionate care and oversight of his mother, and when eight years of age was taken by his father to Dover, Tenn., where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. At this time he sought the larger possibilities of the far west, and spent a number of years in different states, finally going to Mexico and Texas, where for some time he was engaged in railroading. In 1883 he took up his permanent residence in Arizona, and has since been associated with its most substantial growth.

In November of 1900 Mr. Stout was elected sheriff of Maricopa county, by one of the largest majorities ever given a sheriff in the county. While discharging the arduous duties of this responsible position, he has managed to reconcile the dissenting elements, and to adjust matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. For one term he has served as trustee of school district No. 6. He has always been a staunch Democrat and a strong and influential leader of his party in the county. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Phoenix, and with the Sons of the American Revolution, belonging to the Arizona chapter. This latter distinction belongs to him by virtue of the services rendered during the Revolutionary war, by his great-grandfather, Abraham Stout, who served with courage and distinction as an officer in the army. He was a native of New Jersey, and one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

WILSON W. DOBSON.

This highly respected agriculturist of the Salt River valley owns a valuable ranch four and a half miles southwest of Mesa. He is a native of Perth Ontario, Canada, his birth having occurred December 24, 1862. His parents, George and Eliza (Johnston) Dobson, also were born and reared in Ontario, and his ancestors are of English and Irish descent. When he was sixteen years of age Wilson W. Dobson removed

from his birthplace to Carleton, Ontario, and continued to live at home until he reached his majority. In the mean while he received a liberal education and a good grounding in the principles which lead to honorable success.

In 1884 our subject started for the far west, and, arriving in California, found employment in the fruit-raising district near San Jose. In the winter of 1887 he came to Arizona and homesteaded a quarter section of land—a part of his present possessions here. Having expended much time, energy and means in rendering it a model farm, he now may look with pride upon what he has accomplished in so short a period. By subsequent purchase he has increased the boundaries of his homestead, and now owns three hundred and twenty-eight acres. His success in all of his business undertakings, and they have not been a few, is the direct result of well applied principles of industry and perseverance united with a sterling integrity and fairness which have won him the confidence and genuine esteem of the people of this community. His word alone carries with it the weight of a legally-drawn document, and the great interest which he displays in all public improvements and affairs of general moment to the territory and Union arouses the respect of his acquaintances. For two terms he has been a director of the Utah ditch of Lehi. Now a naturalized citizen of this republic, he uses his right of franchise in support of the Republican party. In religious affairs he takes a special interest and is an active member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Mesa. His wife, formerly Miss Emma Argue, is a native of Carleton, Ontario. She is the daughter of George and Sarah Jane Argue, natives of Ontario, and of Irish descent. The father is deceased and the mother, at an advanced age, is living in the town of Wellington, Ontario. A son, Harold A., blesses the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dobson.

WILLIAM A. WILSON.

The Wilson family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the first members to immigrate to America settled in Virginia, and became identified with the agricultural interests of that state. The paternal grandfather, Robinson Wilson,

was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served his country with courage and distinction. William A. Wilson was born in the historic Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, October 13, 1852, and is a son of James M. and Ann E. (Robinson) Wilson, who were both born in Virginia.

In his native Berkeley county, Va., Mr. Wilson passed an early existence not unlike that experienced by the average farmer's son. He was educated at Berkeley Academy in Virginia, and early evinced studious and methodical habits. As an independent venture, he engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Charlestown for several years. Subsequently moving west, he went into business for himself in Fort Scott, Kans. In 1887, in search of a desirable permanent location, he spent some time in Colorado and New Mexico, terminating his travels in Kansas City, Mo. There he entered the employ of the Armour Packing Company, and for thirteen years represented this house on the road.

In 1887 Mr. Wilson came to Arizona, and has since been a resident of this promising territory. In 1892 he purchased eighty acres of practically desert land, which, under his able and conscientious management, bears at the present time but a faint resemblance to its former condition of sterility and apparent uselessness. In 1893 he started the almond and orange orchard which is now one of the best in Salt River valley, and comprises twenty-five acres of land. Of this, ten acres are under oranges and fifteen under almonds. In addition he has fifteen acres under apricots, and the remainder of the land is as yet undeveloped. Aside from his horticultural interests he is at present engaged in the brokerage business at Phoenix, and has an office in the Fleming block. He was united in marriage with Cleo Camp, who was born in Georgia. Of this union there is one daughter, Mary E.

In national politics Mr. Wilson is associated with the Democratic party, but entertains very liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. He is among the best and most favorably known of the residents of Salt River valley, and is esteemed for his many admirable and enterprising traits of mind and

character, and for the generosity which impels an active interest in all that pertains to the general well-being of the community.

HON. HENRY C. ROGERS.

Possessing the pluck and spirit of the true frontiersman, Henry C. Rogers has experienced and conquered most of the obstacles which came into his pioneer life, and is entitled to a prominent place in the annals of Arizona. Nearly half a century ago he identified himself with the upbuilding of Utah and for almost a quarter of a century has been a resident of Arizona.

The birth of H. C. Rogers occurred October 19, 1833, in New York City. He is a descendant of that John Rogers, of England, who was burned at the stake on account of his religious convictions. On the maternal side he is the grandson of Ebenezer Collins, who served with the colonial patriots of New England in the war of the Revolution, being in the ranks for seven long years. The parents of our subject, David W. and Martha (Collins) Rogers, were natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively. In 1838 the family started towards the west, crossing the country in a wagon drawn by horses. They settled in Lee county, Iowa, where they remained until 1846, when they removed to Mahaska county, same state, and dwelt near Oskaloosa until 1850. Then for two years they lived in Polk county, Iowa, thence going across the plains to Provo, Utah county, Utah, where the parents both died.

The boyhood of our subject was chiefly spent in Iowa, where he attended a subscription school held in a log cabin. From his father he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and also became a practical wagon-maker, at both of which callings he was more or less engaged until a few years ago, though at the same time he owned and operated a farm.

For a wife Mr. Rogers chose Miss Emma Higbee, a native of Caldwell county, Mo., and of the eleven children born to them nine are yet living. In November, 1876, the family started from their former home towards the south, making the long journey to this locality with wagons, and being part of a little colony which arrived in Lehi March 6, 1877. Here he

took up a quarter section of government land, and by well applied energy and labor made a valuable homestead, reclaiming a portion of the desert. Of his original property he now retains only sixty acres, which, however, amply provides for his needs.

In November, 1893, Mr. Rogers was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Arizona legislature, where he served for one term, or two years. While a resident of Utah he served for seven years as sheriff of Utah county, and for a similar number of years acted in the capacity of city marshal of Provo, Utah. At the present time he is the first councilor to the president of the Maricopa Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, and thus is a powerful factor in his community, being looked up to and consulted in everything pertaining to their interests.

HON. ADAMSON CORNWALL.

Since 1880 the subject of this article has been prominent in the affairs of Mohave county, and for a quarter of a century has been closely identified with its development and progress. Time and again he has been called to positions of responsibility and trust, and always has abundantly justified the confidence which the public reposed in him. In the autumn of 1880 he was elected to represent this district in the territorial legislature of Arizona, and during his two years of service in that capacity was chairman of the committee on education and was a member of several other committees. In 1884 he was a candidate for the position of joint councilman of the northern district of Arizona and was defeated by Dr. Ainsworth, his political opponent, who received a small majority, carrying two of the five counties interested. In 1886 Mr. Cornwall was honored by nomination to the same office, and was triumphantly elected by a plurality vote of 982. He served his full term as president of the territorial council, and won the high regard and lasting esteem of the general public by his wise and manly course. Again, in 1898, they manifested their great reliance upon him by electing him as treasurer of Mohave county, and as such he served for two years. From his early manhood he has been devoted to the policy of the Democratic

party, and has been an influential factor in its councils, frequently being selected as a delegate to local and territorial conventions.

A westerner by birth and every association and sentiment, Hon. Adamson Cornwall certainly is true to the vital interests of the Pacific slope, and especially of this, his chosen community. His father, Rev. Josephus A. Cornwall, was a pioneer minister in Oregon, and for about a score of years labored earnestly in the cause of Christianity in that state, being a leading light in the Presbyterian denomination there. He was a native of Georgia, whence he came to the west in 1846, thus being among the heralds of on-coming civilization, and one of the first settlers of Oregon. His death occurred when he had arrived at the advanced age of eighty-two years, at which time he was a resident of Ventura county, Cal. His wife, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Nancy Hardin. Of their twelve children nine are yet living and two, Adamson and William Cornwall, are residents of Mohave county.

The date of our subject's nativity is June 10, 1850, his birthplace being near Salem, Ore. His youth was chiefly spent in California, and his literary education was obtained in Sonoma College, after which he engaged in teaching in the public schools of that state for two years. In December, 1875, he came to Arizona from Ventura county, Cal., and located upon a ranch situated in the southern part of Mohave county. From that time until the present he has been more or less extensively interested in the cattle business and in farming, and in order to render his property more valuable he had ditches made from the Sandy river, thus affording irrigation privileges when necessary. By industry and perseverance he has won a well deserved prosperity, for he came here without capital or resources, but with a firm resolve to make his own way. That his sterling integrity is relied upon might be proved in many ways, and that his financial ability is believed in has been frequently shown, as, for instance, when he has been appointed as administrator of mining property, as he has been several times. In the local lodge of Odd Fellows he is holding the office of treasurer at this writing.

In 1886 Mr. Cornwall married Miss Jennie L.

Hunt, of Monterey county, Cal. Faithfully she shared his joys and sorrows, and in 1898 was called to her reward in the better land. Five children are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother, namely: Amy L., Thomas Lane, Clay A., Irene, and Clarence.

J. X. WOODS.

The splendid opportunities for sheep raising afforded by the soil, climate, and general fitness of Navajo county, have attracted the practical attention of many who desired to engage in this occupation, and without exception all have succeeded who brought to bear the necessary application and persistency of effort. Though by early training a railroad man, which occupation he followed for years, Mr. Woods is now devoted entirely to his sheep, and is one of the largest and most successful breeders in the county. Nor are his claims for consideration confined to this branch of work, for he is one of the prominent men of the locality, and has numerous interests which fill a busy life.

Though born in Ottawa City, Canada, in 1844, Mr. Woods was reared in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was educated and learned the trade of engineer. He was subsequently connected with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad for several years, and in 1869 came to Missouri as an engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, his run being between Chamois and Kansas City. During this time he lived in Sedalia, and his engine drew a passenger train. In 1874 he accepted a position as engineer on the Vandalia road between Terre Haute and St. Louis, and remained with this company until 1880, residing the while at Effingham, Ill. He was later connected with the Atlantic & Pacific road until it was incorporated with the Santa Fe. During 1881 he had the run between Albuquerque, N. M., and Enid, and then had charge of the head engine in laying the track between Fort Wingate and Cañon Diablo. In 1882 he entered upon five years of service as master mechanic in the shops of the Atlantic & Pacific at Winslow, and then took a run out of Winslow on the passenger going west to Peach Springs, which he continued until 1898.

In connection with his railroad work Mr.



Dr. A. Ayres

Woods became interested in the sheep industry in 1884, on a ranch five miles south of Williams. He branched out so extensively that in 1898 he found that he could no longer attend to his duty in both directions, so relinquished the railroad for the sheep business. One of the largest raisers in the county, he has on hand all the time between six and ten thousand animals, and his brand is a fine kind of Merinos. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise, the annual crop of wool averages between sixty and ninety thousand pounds. He was seriously affected by the wool panic of 1893 and 1896, but although suffering a loss of about \$20,000, has since retrieved his reverses and enjoys every prospect of increased success in the future.

Considerable real-estate has come into Mr. Wood's possession. He erected the first two-story building in Winslow and has built several residences which are rented out to other parties. In politics a Republican, he has taken an active part in local and territorial affairs, and served on the first elected board of supervisors of Navajo county. In 1898 he was again elected, and received the highest vote, which constitutes a hold over, and is now entering upon his fifth year. During his first term he was a member of the building committee which constructed the brick court house and jail at the county seat. In 1900 Mr. Woods was tendered the nomination to the legislative council. In fraternal circles he is associated with the local lodge of Elks, and is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In connection with the latter organization he was a delegate from the Winslow Division No. 134, to the national convention at New York City in 1887. He has filled all of the chairs of the local division.

EDWIN L. DAVIS.

From his young manhood, Mr. Davis, of Clifton, has been connected with mining operations, in one capacity or another, and has had a long practical acquaintance with the treatment of ores. He was born in England in 1852 and attended the common schools of his neighborhood until he had mastered the elementary branches of knowledge. When fifteen years old, he determined to seek his fortune in Amer-

ica, and immediately after reaching these shores proceeded to Utah. There he worked in a number of mining camps and met with fair success in his efforts. In 1881 he went to Colorado, where he remained until the autumn of the following year.

During the past nineteen years Mr. Davis has been a resident of Arizona and for a short time was in the employ of the Sonora Railroad. He lived in Tucson for about a year and a half. There he was in the employ of the Columbia Copper Company and for the first time was associated with the smelting of ores. At the end of eighteen months with that concern, he went to Johnsonville, where he worked for the Co-chise Copper Company about one year. Since 1884 he has dwelt in Clifton and for fifteen years of this period was foreman of the great smelting plant of the Arizona Copper Company. Large responsibilities have thus rested upon his shoulders, but he has been equal to every duty and emergency and year by year has added to his reputation as a mining man.

One of the charter members of the Clifton Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Mr. Davis also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Clifton Lodge. His franchise is used in behalf of the platform and nominees of the Republican party. About ten years ago, in October, 1891, Mr. Davis married Mrs. Ella Richardson, and their pleasant home in this town indicates their good taste and love of the beautiful.

ADOLPH TYROLER, M. D.

The physical woes of the residents of Williams are ably ministered to by Dr. Tyroler, the popular and successful physician, surgeon and drug merchant. In the midst of this thriving little town he has built up a large and lucrative practice, which not only includes the dwellers within the city limits, but in both directions along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad. His skill in diagnosis and treatment has struck a grateful and responsive chord in the hearts of all who have benefited by his erudition, and he has gained friends as well as patronage.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Tyroler was born, educated and grew to manhood. He early showed an inclination for professional life, and

decided to devote his future to a mastery, as far as possible, of medical and surgical science. The opportunity for study along these lines was found at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1894. As a preliminary practice he located in Ithaca, Mich., and two years later, in 1896, returned to his native city of Grand Rapids, and remained for two years.

In January of 1898 Dr. Tyroler located in Williams, and started a general practice. He became the manager of the Williams Drug Company, in January of 1900. The drug store is a neat and well-stocked enterprise, and carries, besides drugs, a general line of sundries. The responsibilities of the Doctor are augmented by his positions as surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, between Williams and Seligman, and for the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott Railroad, at Ash Fork, Ariz. The general upbuilding of the town has ever been paramount in his mind and efforts, and any worthy enterprise towards progress meets with his substantial cooperation. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, Elks, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, for which latter organization he is medical examiner. Much of the Doctor's success is due to his liking for the country in which he lives, for the town has no more enthusiastic advocate of its resources and general advantages. An ardent Republican, he is now serving as a member of the executive committee of the Coconino County Republican Central Committee.

GEORGE ROBERT WILLISCROFT.

The Williscroft family is of English descent, and the paternal grandfather was born in England. He subsequently removed to the north of Ireland, and successfully carried on a large linen industry. His son, William, the father of George, was born in the north of Ireland, and upon emigrating to Canada was in the employ of the government, and was one of the constructors of the Rideau canal. At the expiration of his contract he turned his attention to farming in the vicinity of Ottawa, where he died at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, Sarah (Becket) Williscroft, was born in the north of

Ireland, whither her ancestors had removed in the thirteenth century. She was of distinguished family, claiming kinship with Thomas à Becket. Mrs. Williscroft, who died in Canada, was the mother of ten children, all of whom are living, George being sixth. One son, William, is a cattleman in northern Arizona, and John is a merchant in the Indian Territory.

George Robert Williscroft was born near Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, March 4, 1852. His early life was uneventful, and not unlike that experienced by the average farm-reared boy. He studied diligently at the public schools, and in 1869 was apprenticed out as a carriage maker in Kempville. After three years of patient application to his trade, he started a business in Oxford, and in 1878 began to work as a millwright, and in time became a practical mechanic and moulder. In Toronto, Canada, he engaged for about ten years in the manufacture of mill machinery, and in 1888 came west and located in Phoenix. One of his first undertakings in the far western city was the adjusting and placing of the machinery in the Smith mill, and a year later he built the foundry and machine shop in which his work has since been carried on. He manufactures all kinds of castings and machinery, and handles new and second-hand machinery, and also does a great deal of repairing. In addition, he represents, as agent, the J. I. Case Company, selling their engines and threshers.

The foundry built by Mr. Williscroft is admirably adapted by construction and equipment for the purpose to which it is devoted, and no expense has been spared in making it a model of its kind. It covers a whole block, and contains an engine of ten-horse power, and has a smelting capacity of five tons. Mr. Williscroft is a natural mechanic, and has bent his ingenuity towards several improvements along the lines of his chosen work. He has unfortunately not benefited by his inventions, which have proved of such an excellent and useful nature that they are extensively used over the whole country. Among his contrivances is a dust collector which has no equal, and is used, not only in America, but has found its way to numerous countries across the sea. Another invention which remains unpatented because of lack of capital behind it, is a drop box to be used in

elevating any dry substance pneumatically.

Mr. Williscroft was married in Canada to Martha Stewart, a native of Canada. Of this union there are four children, viz.: Margaret Adelaide, who is now Mrs. Carpenter, and resides in Arizona; Florence Esther, who was the wife of J. Ernest Walker, and died in Phoenix; Gertrude Louise, and Annie Beatrice. The last two are living at home. In national politics Mr. Williscroft is a Republican, but has no inclination for public office. With his family he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ERNEST FREDERICK KELLNER.

The mercantile establishment founded as far back as 1878 by E. F. Kellner, Sr., and now conducted under the firm title of E. F. Kellner & Co., is one of the substantial landmarks of the town of Globe. The founder of this business was born in New Braunfels, Tex., in 1849, and became a pioneer of Globe in 1878, during the rugged days of early pioneer life. At once he embarked in the mercantile business as a partner of J. B. Morrill, the two carrying on a wholesale and retail trade. Soon, however, Mr. Morrill disposed of his interest to his partner, who conducted the enterprise alone. Afterward he opened a similar establishment at McMillen, in partnership with J. W. Ransom; the venture proved profitable, but was soon abandoned. With these two as partners, the business at Globe was conducted until 1900, when Mr. Ransom's share of the stock came into the possession of E. F. Kellner, Jr., as a gift from his father to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

About 1884 Mr. Kellner, Sr., opened a mercantile store in Phoenix, which he now owns with his youngest daughter, Frank R. Kellner, the two conducting a wholesale and retail business. Since then he has spent the greater part of his time in Phoenix, with the exception of infrequent trips to Globe to look over his interests here, which are many and varied. His home is one of the most attractive in Phoenix, and he has long been regarded as one of the most capable and resourceful business men of the territory. Besides his real-estate holdings in Phoenix, he owns three fine ranches in the Salt

River valley and one at Florence. Extensively interested in mining, he owns copper and gold mines in the vicinity of Globe, also mills, a lumber yard, and an agricultural implement business. While in New Mexico he was made a Mason and later became a charter member of the blue lodge at Globe, Ariz. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but his many interests and busy commercial life have never permitted of time for political office. His marriage took place in New Mexico and united him with Mamie, daughter of M. V. Bennett. Of this union there are four children, viz.: Willie, wife of Dr. S. B. Claypool, of Globe; E. F., Jr., Frank and Ben J., who are with their parents in Phoenix.

Unlike the majority who are promoting the commercial interests of Globe, E. F. Kellner, Jr., who is managing the Globe store and has one-fourth interest in the concern, was born within the borders of the town. Although still a young man (having been born in 1880) he has remarkable business ability, which is partly an inheritance, but mainly the result of unwearied application to his father's interests. He was educated at St. Mathew's College in San Mateo, Cal., and is well equipped for whatever responsibility life may bring him. He has entire charge of the affairs in Globe, which, in addition to a general mercantile business, includes a general banking business of large proportions. With the example of his father before him and with the aid of his own natural ability, he will without doubt become an influence in local and territorial affairs.

H. L. GEORGE.

The well-known proprietor of the Club Stables of Phoenix, which are among the finest and largest liverys in Arizona, was born in Seguin, Tex., September 17, 1862, and belongs to a family that has been especially prominent in military affairs. His paternal ancestors were of English origin and were among the first settlers on the James river in Virginia. His great-grandfather, Colonel George, was a native of that state, and was one of the first settlers of that part of the Old Dominion which is now Kentucky. He lived the life of a planter and served with distinction as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Major J. W.

George, was an officer in the war of 1812, and was an extensive planter of Kentucky. He was born in Henry county, that state, and continued his residence there throughout life.

Capt. W. L. George, our subject's father, was also a native of Henry county, Ky., and was a graduate of the military academy at Drennan Springs, that state. When a young man he went to Seguin, Tex., and during the Civil war raised two companies with Governor Ireland of that state, being commissioned captain of one of these. He served all through the war with Generals Longstreet and Hood, and was once wounded. His brother, Major M. B. George, was a member of General Hood's staff. After the war Captain George became a government contractor and removed to Kansas City, from which place he supplied the western forts and Indians with government beef, doing a very successful business. He and Major J. W. L. Slavin built the first packing house in Kansas City and ran it for several years, but the firm failed during the panic of 1873. Captain George was also president of the First National Bank of Kansas City.

Nothing daunted, he commenced farming on an extensive scale and made another fortune, but lost this in 1882. Four years later he came to Phoenix, Ariz., and engaged in railroad contracting and canal building. He died here in August, 1897, honored and respected by all who knew him. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Le Gette, is still a resident of Phoenix. She was born on Cape Fear river in South Carolina, and is descended from the French nobility, her great-great-uncle being Marquis de Resette. Her ancestors were among the Huguenots who were driven from France on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Our subject is the oldest in a family of three children, the others being W. L. and R. B., both residents of Phoenix.

During his boyhood and youth H. L. George attended the military academy at Frankfort, Ky., and then entered the University of Kentucky, where he pursued his studies until the senior year. He began his business career as his father's assistant, and in February, 1887, came to Arizona, and engaged with his father in canal construction, building the Peoria, East River-

side, Agua Fria and other canals. They were also contractors on both the Southern Pacific and United Verde Railroads. Our subject served as deputy sheriff under Linn Orme four years, and in 1897 embarked in the livery business, building the Club Stables on North Center street, which he has since so successfully conducted. He was also one of the organizers of the Alhambra Brick Company, which has built a modern plant and is now engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of brick. Mr. George is secretary of the company, and is justly regarded as one of the most energetic, progressive and capable business men of the city.

At Woodford, Ky., he married Miss Minnie Brookie, a native of that place and a daughter of James W. Brookie, a planter. She died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Brookie. The Democratic party has always found in Mr. George a staunch supporter of its principles. He is a charter member of the Maricopa Club, and is quite popular both in business and social circles.

J. E. HASKELL.

The general manager of the Penn Gold Mining Company, whose claims are situated in the Walker district on Lynx creek, within a score of miles of Prescott, is a business man of recognized ability and is eminently fitted for the responsible position he now holds. Though a native of New York state, he went to Pennsylvania when in his ninth year, and much of his subsequent life has been passed in Bradford. For upwards of thirty-six years he has been actively associated with the coal-oil industry, and during that period has been interested in not less than three hundred producing wells, these being located chiefly in the vicinity of Bradford, Pa., and in West Virginia. In 1892 he became interested in the oil fields of Indiana, and today owns about twenty wells in the northeastern part of that state. Exclusive of the royalty exacted, the output of these wells is not less than seven hundred barrels per month.

Though he has devoted the main share of his time to the development of oil fields, and has met with remarkable success in his undertakings, J. E. Haskell also has made investments in other directions. He is a member of the firm



Chas. E. Nalkhorst

and a director of the Erie Chemical Works of Erie, Pa., which plant now turns out twenty tons of alum cake daily. His finely-kept vineyard at Mooreheadville, Pa., covers about one hundred acres, and in 1900 a crop was gathered amounting to three hundred and forty tons.

The Penn Gold Mining Company was organized about one year ago, when the following officers were chosen by the board of directors: C. P. Collins, of Bradford, Pa., president; J. R. Leonard, of Beaver, Pa., vice-president; Harry Heasley, of Pittsburg, Pa., treasurer; and J. E. Haskell, of Bradford, Pa., general manager. The mill was started in operation April 18, 1900. It has a capacity of forty tons daily, about four and one-half tons of concentrates resulting, averaging about \$70 per ton. The ore is a heavy sulphide, averaging about \$7 to the ton. About twenty-five men are employed in the mines, and four are engaged in running the mill. During 1901 a second Huntington mill was added, and the two now crush eighty tons of ore daily, making about eight and one-half to nine tons of concentrates, employing forty-five men at the mine and mill.

Every detail of the business is under the personal and direct supervision of Mr. Haskell, to whom is due the credit for the success attending the enterprise. Having given his attention closely to business matters, he has not had leisure to participate actively in politics, but he maintains an interest in all matters bearing upon the welfare of the nation, and in his political views is a Republican.

ABRAHAM DIAZ.

The birth of the subject of this article occurred in Ures, Mexico, January 8, 1850. There he continued to live until he was eighteen years of age, and by that time had obtained a liberal education in the public schools and local college. Then he went to San Diego, Cal., where he remained for a period, after which he became a resident of Los Angeles, same state.

In 1874 Mr. Diaz came to Arizona and was in the employ of a government contractor for some time, his home being in Tucson. Having learned the principles of business pretty thoroughly, the young man then commenced taking

contracts on his own account, supplying Fort Apache. In 1876 he came to Solomonville and for three years engaged in farming in this neighborhood. Thus he is one of the first settlers of the place, and only three small dwellings stood on the site of the future county-seat when he took up his abode here. During the next twenty years he devoted his attention largely to the cattle business, and it was not until January, 1900, that he disposed of the last of his live stock. In the meantime he had also been engaged in the liquor business for thirteen years, and in March, 1900, opened a store in which general merchandise is carried in stock. In addition to this he is interested in mines near Clifton and in the Lone Star district.

Mr. Diaz began the New Year of 1885 by marrying Miss Gerarda Johnson, of Clifton. They have two promising children, John, now twelve years old, and Antonia, in his ninth year. Both are at home and are apt students in the local school. The family is Catholic in religious faith and contributes generously to the work of the church. In politics Mr. Diaz is a Democrat and at present is serving as a member of the city council. From 1888 to 1891 he held the responsible office of jailor in the county, and faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him.

CHARLES E. NATHHORST.

As a chemist and assayer Mr. Nathhorst has few equals in Arizona and, indeed, in the United States. He received his preliminary training in this direction in Sweden, where he was born in Falun, October 2, 1866. After graduating from the public schools he entered the Falun School of Mines, and was graduated as a chemist and mining engineer. As is well known, the trades and professions in Sweden are taught in no lax and uncertain way, and he who would win distinction or even graduate must apply himself unceasingly for months and years, and then pass an examination which for rigor and exactness has no parallel in America.

Naturally, Mr. Nathhorst came to the greatest mining country in the world as a desirable field in which to apply his knowledge, and in 1888 located at San Pedro, N. M., as assayer for Senator Clark, at the San Pedro mines, now the

Santa Fe Copper Company. Here he remained for two years, when he accepted a position of greater responsibility as chemist and assayer for the United Verde Copper Company, with whom he remained for six years. Since then he has been engaged in general assay work, and is an expert mine examiner and reporter. He is also the owner of some valuable properties, and devotes considerable time to prospecting. In 1899 Mr. Nathhorst erected a large stone building, which, since completion and furnishing, is the finest laboratory in the territory of Arizona and one of the finest in the country.

In 1896 the union of Mr. Nathhorst and Annie Kuchler occurred, Mrs. Nathhorst being a daughter of Frank Kuchler of San Francisco, formerly proprietor of the Jerome hotel at Jerome, Ariz. She is the mother of one daughter, Anita. Mr. Nathhorst is entirely devoted to the work which nature and education have so ably fitted him to perform, but he is nevertheless a broad-minded and progressive citizen, and full of enthusiasm for the locality in which his lot has been cast. Fraternally he is a member of the Jerome Lodge No. 18, K. of P. A believer in Republican principles, he has, however, never found time to maintain more than a passing interest in politics.

HON. JOHN S. JONES.

Hon. John S. Jones, the well-known mining operator of Yavapai county, and owner of the Little Jessie group of mines, as well as of others in that district, possesses about a quarter of a century's experience in mining matters, and is acknowledged to be a reliable judge of ores and values. He is popular in mining circles of this county, and, though it is strongly Democratic, his personal ability and merits received the stamp of the public's approval when it elected him to the territorial legislature. As a representative of this district in the eighteenth general assembly he used his influence in behalf of the mining community and strongly advocated the bill providing for the establishment of the territorial prison at Prescott, which bill passed the upper house, only to be defeated in the lower assemblage.

Mr. Jones was born in Wales and came to the United States with his parents in 1861. He was

reared in Columbus, Ohio, and after leaving school was apprenticed as a machinist, serving four years as such. During the next four years he was employed as assistant engineer at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, of Columbus, and in 1870 he became a resident of St. Louis, Mo. There he engaged in the manufacturing of mining machinery, under the firm name of Ferguson & Jones, for fully nine years, meeting with success in the enterprise.

Since 1879 Mr. Jones has been more or less directly occupied in mining operations. His first experience in this line was in the Black Hills of Dakota. Erecting a mill near the Homestake mine, he contracted for ores about one year. Then he went to Central America in the interests of the St. Louis Syndicate and spent fourteen months there, in the meantime obtaining a concession to seventy-seven thousand acres of land, but owing to the troubles between President Soto and the President of Guatemala and their respective factions it was found advisable to abandon the contract. Returning to St. Louis, he went thence to San Juan county, Colo., on behalf of a syndicate, closing out property owned there, and for several years gave his attention to the sale of mines. Among others of note which might be mentioned, except for the limits of this article, it may be said that he it was who negotiated the sale of a famous mine in the Ophir district, the consideration of the same being \$75,000. In 1886 he went to New York city, where he was associated in heavy financial operations with Prof. James Whitehead, of Chicago, until the autumn of that year.

Then coming to Arizona as the representative of a New York syndicate which had mines in the Groom Creek district of Yavapai county, Mr. Jones supervised the construction of a ten-stamp mill on its property, but the necessary capital to carry on the work was not forthcoming, so he resigned. Devoting his time to prospecting for himself in various districts, he located the Little Jessie mine in 1889, and still continued to make claims at points which he deemed worthy of being developed. In 1890 he put up a five-stamp mill and proceeded to operate the Little Jessie mine. Later he increased the capacity of his mill, which is now classed with the twenty-stamp mills of the county. The ore extracted from

this mine is of an exceptionally fine quality, averaging about \$90 to the ton, gold being the chief precious mineral, and a little silver, though no copper, being found. The average value of the shipping ore ranges between \$350 and \$400 a ton, with shipments as high as \$1,000 per ton, and has produced upwards of \$750,000. The Little Jessie group of mines comprise eighteen claims, situated in the Big Bug or Chaparal district. The owner has displayed great good judgment in his management of this valuable property and is rapidly amassing a fortune.

A company is now formed on the Little Jessie mines, over two miles of mineral bearing on two mother lodes or veins, and known as the Tredegar Mining Precious Metals & Reduction Company. A 200-ton daily capacity mill is to be erected, and guarantees to pay 2 per cent monthly dividend after this mill is in operation. Hon. John S. Jones is president and managing director of the company, which has a capital stock of \$2,500,000.

From the time that he became a voter until the present, Mr. Jones has been a stalwart Republican. Fraternaly he is identified with the Masonic order, his membership being in the Prescott lodge. His wife (now deceased) was Mrs. Ella G. De Long, her former husband having been a cousin to the famous De Long of Arctic fame. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had three children, Jessie S. (for whom the mines were named), Grace and William.

REV. CHARLES H. COOK.

The Pima Indians at Sacaton, Pinal county, have no truer friend and adviser than is to be found in Rev. Charles H. Cook, who has worked in their midst since 1870 with a singleness of purpose and large-hearted humanitarianism to be found only in those gifted with "the nameless touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Perhaps few, if any, of our Indian tribes of late years have made more progress in the arts of civilization than the Pimas. There is, however, one great drawback at present. The many white settlements above Sacaton take from the Indians the water needed for irrigation. It is Mr. Cook's hope that the government will provide

them with a large reservoir, in which case he feels assured that, as heretofore, the Pimas will remain a contented and prosperous people.

Of German birth and training, Mr. Cook claims the principality of Waldeck as his native place, and he was born in 1838. The family of which he is a member has for many years been identified with the intellectual life of their place of residence, his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents having devoted their lives to educational work and to successful literary careers. He himself was preparing for a teacher's life at Nieder Wildungen, but just before graduating came to the United States, reaching New Orleans about November 16, 1855. For a time he was employed in a printing office and bookstore there. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Union army, and as a gunner in Battery L, First New York Light Artillery, took part in the battles of the army of the Potomac, serving his adopted country with courage and fidelity. In 1865 he was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Cook went to Chicago, Ill., and for a time was associated with the banking house of Lunt, Preston & Kean. Afterward he became a member of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was placed in charge of the Halsted street mission in Chicago, in which he was interested until 1870. Following a long-cherished plan, he came to Sacaton, Ariz., at his own expense, to teach the Gospel to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, supporting himself the while by teaching in the government Indian school. This independent missionary undertaking was conducted until 1881, when he became a member of the Presbyterian Church and was placed in charge of the work here under the Home Missionary Board of that denomination. One may arrive at an idea of the great work being accomplished by him when it is known that since 1881 he has built four churches on the reservation, and two more have been added by his two assistants. He is now in charge of four churches, with an aggregate membership of eight hundred Indian members. To the various duties connected with this responsible undertaking he devotes his unwearying efforts, and that his labors are not in vain is shown not

only by the intellectual and moral aspects of the case, but also by the affectionate regard in which he is held by the Indians. He is connected with the Arizona presbytery and also belongs to the synod of New Mexico. In addition to the work under his charge, the Roman Catholics also have four churches on this reservation.

In 1872 Mr. Cook married Anna Bath, an educated lady of Berlin, Germany, who for seventeen and one-half years was of great help to him. She became the mother of seven children and died at Sacaton in December, 1889. His second marriage took place in August, 1895, and united him with Miss Catherine Barley, whose death occurred April 21, 1901.

JOHN DENNETT, JR., M. D.

A busy, capable and energetic man is Dr. Dennett, general practitioner at Congress and special physician for the Congress Gold Company, the largest gold mining property in the southwest. While the fifteen hundred people at Congress require most of the Doctor's time, the camps of the surrounding companies come in for a share of his attention, and all are unanimous in according high praise for the skill in treatment and diagnosis, and the innumerable kindly attentions which are brought into their work-worn lives by their physician and friend.

In the main Dr. Dennett has found all that he sought in coming to this wonderful territory. In his estimation the climate has no superior in the land for pulmonary difficulties, and it has served him a good turn by building up a somewhat shattered constitution. He was born in York, Me., of colonial New England ancestry, and is the only son of Capt. John Dennett of the United States navy. Captain Dennett served as an officer under Farragut in the Civil war, and participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, later being stationed on the blockade off Pensacola. He married Miss Annie Fernald Thompson, the daughter of a distinguished family in maritime New England. When fourteen years of age Dr. Dennett was sent to Boston to be educated, and was graduated from the English high-school in 1887. He subsequently entered Harvard College for a special course of three years leading to medicine, and was graduated from the

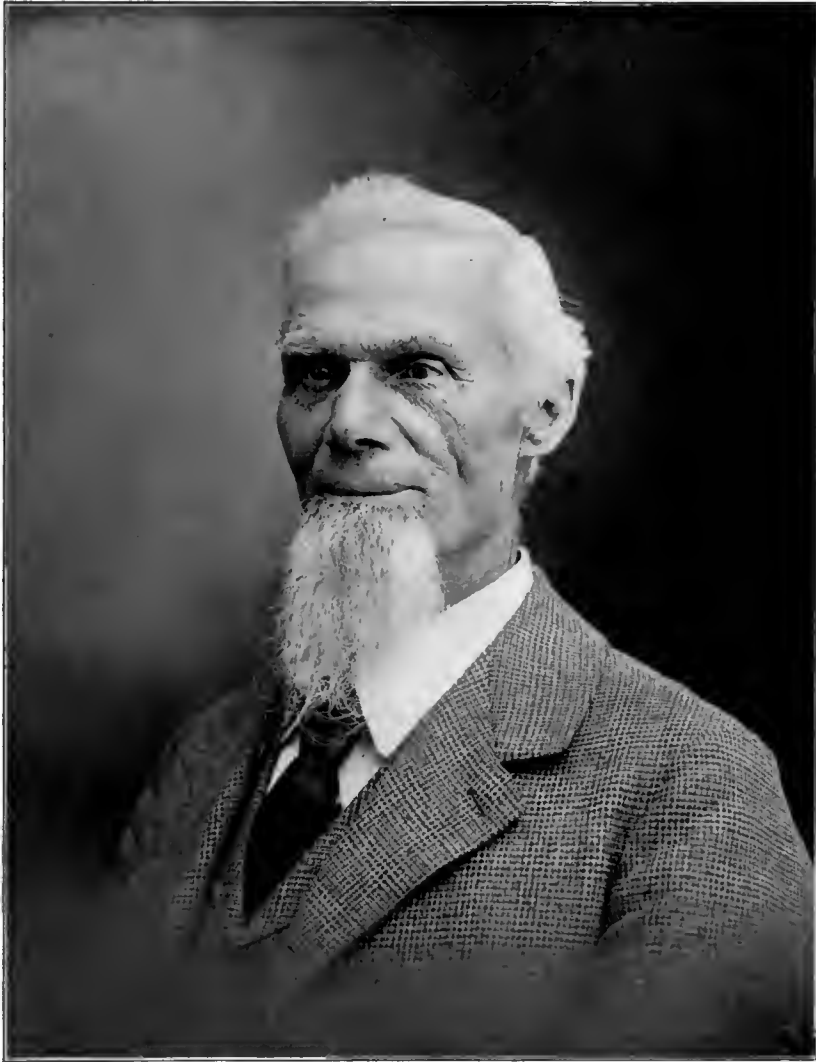
Harvard Medical College in the class of 1894. He proved a brilliant scholar, and an ambitious one, and followed his graduation by taking a course in hospital practice in Boston, and was later admitting physician at the Boston City Hospital. He here contracted a severe lung disorder, and in the hope of recuperating, came west to Arizona in October of 1895, and settled in Congress in August of 1896. From the first he became associated with the Congress Gold Company. He is the present vice-president of the Arizona Medical Association, and is a member of many eastern medical and scientific societies.

The extended practice of the Doctor has brought him in good financial returns. He takes an active interest in all of the enterprises of the town, and is a forceful medium of progress in his adopted county. Although affiliated with the Republican party, he is not an office seeker, preferring to devote all of his time to his practice, and to additional research along the lines of his great profession.

HENRY M. WELBORN.

This rancher of Maricopa county was born in Lafayette county, Mo., April 26, 1853. His parents, James H. and Eliza (Gamble) Welborn, were natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. James H. Welborn was a prominent farmer of Lafayette county, and for years served as a justice of the peace. His son, H. M., led a practically uneventful life in youth, and received his education in the district schools of his native county.

With the exception of two years spent in Gibson county, Ind., Mr. Welborn lived in Missouri until he took up his permanent residence in Arizona in 1895. While living in Missouri he was united in marriage with Laura Avitt, who was a daughter of John R. and Fannie (Van Meter) Avitt, residents of Lafayette county, Mo., but natives of Kentucky, and of this union there were two children, one of whom is living, Rena B. A second alliance was contracted with Miriam R. Green, daughter of R. O. and Susan (Gwinn) Green, who were formerly of Kentucky, though at the time of Mr. Welborn's marriage they were residents of



Mr. Priest

Lafayette county, Mo. To this second union were born four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Lelah M., Mary and Henry M. Jr.

Since coming to the territory Mr. Welborn has been able to realize many of his expectations, for his efforts in the way of improvement have met with satisfactory results, and he is to-day one of the successful cattle raisers in the valley. The ranch which has been the scene of his untiring efforts is one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and is located twelve miles northwest of Phoenix. It is devoted exclusively to the raising of cattle, and has proved an unusually successful venture.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Welborn is yet not an office seeker, preferring to leave to others the manipulation of the political machinery. He is liberal minded and enterprising, and is willing and anxious to assist in all movements for the upbuilding and improvement of the locality in which he lives. He is prominent in the Christian church, and contributes generously towards its support.

JAMES T. PRIEST.

To such men as Mr. Priest is invariably due a large share of the prosperity of the localities in which they reside. Of progressive thought, keen business sagacity and large-hearted devotion to the public good, he has made his impress upon the latter-day civilization of the Salt River valley, and entered heartily into all of the best schemes for improvement. Coming to the territory at a time when there was practically little of the promise which has so surprised the surrounding states, he took up a farm of one hundred acres, which is now one of the best in the locality. From crude and sterile acres it has been made to produce abundantly, thereby reflecting credit upon the owner and upon the adjacent well improved farms.

While the interests of Mr. Priest extend in various directions, his greatest thought and study have been in regard to the development of water, and it is perhaps in this connection that he will be most gratefully remembered in the future. Like all large land owners, the subject of artificial irrigation has been with him a question of large moment, and its solution an imperative necessity. With the construction of the

Tempe irrigating canal and its tributaries he has had much to do, and was for a number of years president of the Tempe Irrigating Company. At the present time he is president of the Kirkland & McKinney Canal Company. In political circles also he has taken an important part, and is a staunch member of the Republican party. In this connection he has served as a member of the school board, and has in many ways evinced his firm belief in the benefits of the best possible education. No one in the locality has more earnestly desired excellent educational advantages than has Mr. Priest, or more readily contributed time and money to the improvement of the system of education. For ten years he has served as a supervisor of Maricopa county, and during all of that time has been president of the board of supervisors. For several years he has held office as a justice of the peace. At this writing he is president of the board of water storage commissioners, by an act of the legislature. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The early members of the Priest family were loyal subjects of the English crown, and George and Elizabeth (Templeman) Priest, the parents of James T., were born in Nottinghamshire, England. Early in the '30s they immigrated to America, settling in Canada, and subsequently removing to the United States when their son, James, was about four years of age. They settled in Bond county, Ill., and devoted themselves to tilling the soil, and years later returned to Canadian soil, where they eventually died. James T. Priest was born in Ontario, Canada, September 19, 1835. He received the greater part of his education in Bond county, Ill., and availed himself of such instruction as was procurable in the early subscription schools. When arrived at years of discretion he left the homestead in Bond county, Ill., and spent some time in Indiana and New Orleans, finally determining to make his future home in the far west. In 1859 he made the memorable trip across the plains with ox teams and wagons, and accompanied by a herd of cattle, the journey from Vandalia, Ill., to the Indian valley, Cal., extending from May 18 to the following October. After a short sojourn in California Mr. Priest went, in 1860, to Oregon, and for three years

was more or less successfully engaged in the lumber business, continuing the same after his removal to Santa Cruz county, Cal., in 1863.

In 1871 Mr. Priest came to the territory of Arizona, and has since lived in the midst of the peace and prosperity of the Salt River valley. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Mariana Gonzales, a daughter of Mariano Gonzales, a native of Sonora, Mexico, who came to the vicinity of Tempe in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Priest have been born eight children, five of whom are living: Clara, who has been educated in music and is a fine vocalist; John G., Marina, Ann, and Lourdes. The children are all living at home.

HON. HENRY M. WOODS.

The latter part of the active life of Mr. Woods has been associated with the mining interests of one of the largest copper mining centers in the world, and since 1896 he has been pattern maker for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, to which Bisbee and the whole territory owe much of the prosperity which has visited them.

A native of Southboro, Mass., Mr. Woods was born May 12, 1855, and is a son of Morgan and Elizabeth Woods, the former of whom was, during the years of his activity, a carpenter and contractor. When only four years of age the boy lost his mother by death, and was subsequently raised to years of maturity in his native locality, and received his education in the public schools. Following an inclination to travel and become financially independent, he started west in April of 1877, stopping for two years at Fort Worth, Texas, which was then the end of the Texas Pacific Railroad. In 1879 he continued his journey westward, going in a train composed of thirteen men and thirteen mules, and finally landed at a little mining town in Cochise county, Ariz., called Dos Cabezos. Here he encountered his first experience in mining, and after trying for a time to extract gold from the earth moved into the Cherry Cow mountains, where for one year he was interested in lumbering and prospecting.

In March of 1880 Mr. Woods removed to Tombstone, Cochise county, and became the foreman for the Contention silver mine, remain-

ing with the company until 1892. In the meantime, during the strike of 1884, he availed himself of the lull in mining affairs to travel through the northwest, visiting California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and into the Cocur de Leon mining country. On the return trip he prospected through the Red mountains of Colorado, and worked in the Carlyle mine in Grant county, N. M., returning to his former position with the Contention mine in 1886. When this once famous mine practically closed down Mr. Woods came to Bisbee and engaged in carpentering for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company. He is one of the best-known men in his line in the territory, and is not only a pattern maker, but a practical miner and also an expert carpenter.

In the various enterprises which have been the means of developing the county and territory Mr. Woods has been foremost as an influence for progress, and has exerted a wide influence over mining affairs as a member of the legislature, to which he was elected in 1898. At this election he was one of four Republicans elected in a Democratic county, and in 1900, at which time he was one of three elected in the same county, he received the highest vote of any assemblyman in the county. As an assemblyman in 1898 he served on some of the important committees, among them being mines and mining, corporations, and the position of chairman of the federal relations. In the session of 1901 he was a member of the committee on appropriations, education, mines and mining, and chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills. He has also served on the school committee of Bisbee.

In 1886 Mr. Woods married Letta May Steele, who was born in Missouri, and when ten years old she went to Charlotte, Mich., where she was reared and educated. Of this union there were born the following children: Curtis; Adelaide, who died at the age of seven years; Steele and Gladys. Mr. Woods is variously interested in the fraternal associations in which the town abounds, and is a member of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M., and Landmark Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is the present scribe. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Work-



Robert Blair

men, and past master of the same. For many years he has been recognized as among the prominent Republicans of Cochise county.

ROBERT BLAIR.

Although a resident of Prescott, Mr. Blair is one of the largest cattle raisers and farmers of Yavapai county, and as one of the very early settlers of this part of the territory has an intimate acquaintance with its resources and growth. As early as 1869 he came to Prescott and located a cattle ranch four miles north of the town on Willow creek. This property has since been known as Burnt Ranch, and is three hundred and twenty acres in extent. The land is deeded, and a portion of it is devoted to general farming. Connected with the estate is an extensive range for cattle and horses. Here have been carried on large interests, and the genial owner of the fine property is one of the best authorities on cattle in the county. Of Scotch descent and parentage, Mr. Blair was born in Mercer county, Pa., November 20, 1832, and is a son of James Blair, a native of Scotland and an early settler in Pennsylvania. By the marriage of James and Mary Blair (the latter a native of Ireland), there were born three sons and one daughter, of whom Robert is the second. The youngest son, William, was a soldier in the Civil war, and was killed while defending the honor of his country.

Until twenty-one years of age Robert Blair remained at home on his father's farm, and as opportunity offered attended the public schools. With a company of emigrants who hoped much from the practically undeveloped west he crossed the plains in 1853, and upon arriving in California engaged in mining and prospecting in Sierra county. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G, First California Volunteer Cavalry, and served from May 1, 1863, to May 21, 1866. In company with his regiment he traveled through Arizona and New Mexico on an Indian campaign, and was mustered out at Santa Fe, N. M., after which he returned to Los Angeles. From there in 1869 he came to Prescott, and has since been devoted to the best interests of the town and surrounding county. He is the owner of two valuable gold mining claims in Crook

cañon district, Yavapai county, east of the Hassayanipa range.

In August, 1872, Mr. Blair married Rosario Rubia, who was born in Tucson, Ariz., in 1834, and is a daughter of Xavier and Alvina (Martinez) Rubia, both deceased. Her father and grandfather were Indian fighters, and the former was killed in the war with the Apaches. Mrs. Blair has a brother and sister in Sonora. She is a most estimable woman, and has many friends in Prescott, and many interests which fill her industrious life. A singular large-heartedness characterizes her dealings with others, which is not confined to human beings, however, but extends to the cattle on her husband's ranch, to the horses, dogs, cats and other household pets, of which she is very fond. She is an ardent Catholic, and a member of the Sacred Heart church. In politics Mr. Blair is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Yavapai County Stock Growers' Association.

JAMES DALTON.

This successful farmer and stock-raiser of the Salt River valley came to Arizona in 1890, and located upon his present ranch in 1896. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation, and is well equipped as to buildings and implements.

A native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Mr. Dalton was born December 31, 1866, and is a son of John and Margaret (Monihan) Dalton, early settlers in St. Lawrence county. They were born in Ireland, and were industrious and enterprising farmers. Their son, James, received the early training of the average farmer's son, and was initiated into every department of farm work. He studied diligently at the district schools, and laid the foundation for much later study and application. In the spring of 1890 he decided to start out in the world for himself, and as a preliminary tarried in Boston, Mass., for a short time, and came to Arizona in December of 1890. For a time his lines lay in pleasant places, and he was employed by a vineyardist in the Salt River valley. Subsequently he engaged in the milk business, and had a large milk route in the city of Phoenix. In 1896 he settled on his present ranch.

April 26, 1898, Mr. Dalton was united in marriage with Cora E. Moffett, a native of California, and a daughter of J. P. and Czarina (McMorris) Moffett. Of this union there have been born a daughter and son, Frances M. and John James. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Dalton is interested in all of the undertakings of his party, but has never been an office seeker. He prefers to devote his entire time to the care and management of his farm, and to this close application to the business at hand attributes much of the success that has attended his efforts. He keeps on the place about a hundred head of cattle. In his religious belief he is associated with the Roman Catholic Church, and contributes generously towards its support. He is public spirited and enterprising and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who are privileged to know him.

JOE W. WILSON.

There is probably no man in the territory of Arizona who possesses a more thorough and extended knowledge of the clothing business than does Mr. Wilson, one of the largest clothiers of Prescott. From practically his thirteenth year he has been grappling with the perplexing problem of properly clothing the male portion of the race who have happened his way in different parts of the country, and his success in life is proof of a correct understanding of the various individual requirements of his patrons. That Mr. Wilson is an eastern man no one would for a moment doubt, and that he comes from Boston is also a foregone conclusion. He is possessed of the tact, courtesy, finish and good taste that one associates with the men who come from the Atlantic coast and make a success of their life work in the west.

A native of Boston, Mass., he was born November 11, 1848, and studied at the public schools of the Hub city. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ of a wholesale clothing house in Boston, and in 1872 filled a like position in Louisville, Ky., in both of which places he was a traveling salesman. In 1876 he became identified with a wholesale concern in New York City, and three years later represented a New York house in Albuquerque, N. M. In the meantime he had worked up a good deal of

enthusiasm over the possibilities of the business in the west, and in 1882 located in Prescott, and started the clothing business of J. W. Wilson & Co. At first the enterprise was located on Goodwin street, then on Montezuma, and later on the corner of Montezuma and Gurley. In July of 1900 a devastating fire destroyed the stock, but not the hope of the head of the firm. On the northwest corner of the same streets he has erected a new building of fine appearance, which anticipates no formidable rivals for some time to come. The dimensions are 50x100 feet, and the handsome circular plate glass windows and general furnishings of the interior are elegant and costly in the extreme. The business is now conducted by Mr. Wilson alone.

The success of Mr. Wilson has been of a general kind, for he has availed himself of many chances here represented. A ranch in Skull valley, which has been devoted to the cattle business, is plentifully supplied with water from springs and wells, and considerable alfalfa is grown on a portion of the land. He is also the owner of some paying mining claims, and has spent a great deal of money in developing, from which he expects large future returns. In this connection he was associated as president for one term with the fitful but now terminated career of the Mining Exchange. In the city of his adoption he has erected a pleasant home on the corner of Grove and Gurley streets.

Since living in Prescott Mr. Wilson has married Margaret Archer, who was born in Ohio. They have a daughter, Margie Edna. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the United Moderns. In politics he is independent.

J. W. WEATHERFORD.

The beautiful Hotel Weatherford, of Flagstaff, certainly not only is a great credit to the "Skylight city," but would be such to any metropolis, east or west. Built in the season of 1898-9, along thoroughly modern plans, this handsome red-sand stone building, constructed of material quarried in the vicinity of the town, is four stories in height and 50x100 feet in dimensions. It was opened for the patronage of the public on New Year's day, 1900, and is





John W. Brown

meeting the approbation of the most critical tourists, as well as that of local patrons of wealth and cultured tastes. The ground floor of the building is a light, commodious store, occupied by our enterprising merchant, P. R. Weatherford, brother of the proprietor of the hotel. The forty-two large and pleasant guest rooms of the hotel are furnished excellently, are kept clean and in good order and each room is provided with hot and cold water, marble washstands being a special feature of this modern house. A fine system of heating and lighting the establishment commends it to every one, electricity being used for the latter purpose. A good sample-room and bar is kept in connection with the hotel, and everything within the bounds of reason is furnished to patrons. The personal supervision of the proprietor and his efficient wife is given to the details of the business, and this constant watchfulness insures comfort to guests. The cuisine of the house is particularly fine and varied; the rates are \$2.50 per day, and special terms are made to parties desiring to pass several weeks or more under this hospitable roof.

J. W. Weatherford is a native of Fort Worth, Tex., his birth having occurred in 1859. His parents removed to the western part of the Lone Star state at an early day and the town of Weatherford was named in honor of our subject's father. In 1879 the young man left his native state and spent about a year in New Mexico. In the spring of 1880 he came to Arizona and for a year or more dwelt in the town of Globe, then returning to New Mexico. Thence he went into old Mexico, where he engaged in mining and prospecting until 1885, when he located in Phoenix, Ariz. In the autumn of the next year Mr. Weatherford came to Flagstaff, then a small town, and though then on his way to Butte City, Mont., he was impressed with the possibilities of this well-situated railroad point and wonderful surrounding country—termed the “most available gateway to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.” This county was then included within that of Yavapai county, both very large portions of the middle-northern part of the territory.

In 1887 Mr. Weatherford won the race for the office of justice of the peace, a very busy posi-

tion in those days, and for two years he served in that capacity. In 1889 he commenced his mercantile career here, and for ten years gave his entire attention to that pursuit, meeting with success. He has been a loyal adherent to the Democratic party, but is in no wise a politician, in the usual sense. When the nomination for the position of representative to the territorial legislature was tendered him in 1898 he declined the honor, preferring to keep to the quiet pathways of private life. He is a member of the local lodge of the Odd Fellows order, being past Noble Grand of the same, and his membership also is held in Flagstaff Lodge No. 499, B. P. O. E. His marriage to Miss Margaret J. McGratten took place in 1893, and they have one son, Hugh M. by name.

JOHN N. BROWN.

The large cattle industry of Pinal county has a valued promoter in Mr. Brown, who is one of the best authorities on the subject for miles around. Since 1873 he has been variously identified with the growth of the hitherto apparently worthless section of the country, and has helped to establish a reputation for its cattle raising as well as mining properties. A native of Deer Creek, Pickaway county, Ohio, he was born March 9, 1844, his birthplace being ten miles from Circleville. His father, John V. Brown, was born in Delaware, and removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, when twenty-one years of age. In 1858 he moved to Piatt county, Ill., six miles west of Monticello, and died at Bement, in the same county. His wife, Annie (Cochrane) Brown, was born in Ireland and died in Illinois. She was the mother of four sons and one daughter, of whom two of the sons are deceased. During the Civil war Marion and Charles enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Infantry and died in the service of their country. James R. Brown lives at Bement, Ill. The daughter, Mrs. Catherine Baker, also lives in Bement.

John N. Brown had an interesting youth and early manhood, replete with changeful adventures and glimpses of different parts of the country. He was educated in the public schools and in 1858, when fourteen years of age, accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to

Piatt county, Ill., going thence by way of teams through Ohio and Indiana. Until 1865 he assisted his father in the management of the farm upon which they settled, and returned to Circleville, from which point himself and a friend came by team and wagon to Nebraska City, where they joined a mule train which was headed for Denver. A further sojourn into the unsettled regions was a trip to St. Joe, Mo., from which they returned to Denver in the spring of 1866. While here he became interested in one of the early and hazardous institutions of that time, and drove the stage between Denver and Pueblo. He later achieved considerable success as the owner and manager of a grocery enterprise in Pueblo, which terminated in 1873, when he undertook the journey to Prescott, Ariz., by way of wagon and team.

Mr. Brown's association with Tucson began in 1874, at which time the sleepy old town which had its origin in 1555 or 1560 was beginning to realize its possibilities and its duties in the march of American development. As yet known only to outsiders as the center of a great mining district, the cattle raising industry was but then in its infancy, and Mr. Brown was one of the first to establish the real excellence of the locality for grazing purposes. He purchased a ranch on the lower San Pedro river, and a later acquisition was the ground upon which Mammoth was later built, and for which he laid out the site, and of which he was one of the chief instigators of growth. Mr. Brown still owns interests and land in the town of Mammoth, and his splendidly situated and cultivated land of two thousand two hundred acres, which stretched for six miles along the San Pedro river, is a source of pride, remuneration and satisfaction to its successful owner. About one hundred and sixty acres of the land are devoted to the raising of alfalfa, grain and vegetables, and the irrigation is derived from ditches from the San Pedro river. The brand which distinguishes the cattle raised on this model range from their neighbors is "7B."

The union of Mr. Brown and Dolores Mera, of Sonora, Mexico, occurred in Florence, Pinal county, and of this marriage there is one child, Amelia, who was educated at the academy at Waukesha, Wis., and is now the wife of Fred

Steward, of Tucson. Their residence adjoins the homestead of her father. Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, and served as councilman for one term. He was made a Mason in Pueblo, and is now associated with the Tucson Lodge No. 4.

P. B. WARNEKROS.

No one now living within the limits of the town of Tombstone contributed in a greater degree than Mr. Warnekros to the vigorous prosperity that once visited this settlement which sprang into being on the mesa sloping from the foothills of the Mule mountains. Nor is any one more familiar with the ups and downs which preceded the present tranquillity, the coming and going of the expectant throngs who saw great opportunities for the acquisition of wealth, and the passing away of these same throngs to their farms, and surer, but less exciting means of livelihood. In the more staid and dignified city of the present Mr. Warnekros is now conducting the largest general merchandise business in the town, an enterprise which is in every way worthy the ambitious public spirit of the owner, and the demands of the citizens whose wants he is able to supply.

A native of Germany, Mr. Warnekros came to the United States in 1864, and upon settling in San Francisco lived there for ten years. He then came to Arizona and became immediately interested in the Silver King mine in Pinal county, and located in Tombstone in 1878. After the starting of the industries of the town, he acted as manager for the P. W. Smith general store until 1884, and in 1887 went into business for himself. From a comparatively small beginning and in somewhat circumscribed quarters he laid in his little stock of necessities for the dwellers of the town, amounting in all to about ten thousand dollars' worth, and with the increase of population and consequent demand was enabled at the end of a year to move into a larger store. He carries a stock worth about thirty-five thousand dollars, and includes dry-goods, groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, mining supplies, hay and grain, and lumber for mining purposes. In this connection he enjoys the patronage which is due his honest and reliable business methods, and his earnest

desire to please in the matter of selection and quality of goods.

The general merchandise business is but one of the many interests to which Mr. Warnekros turns his attention. He is by far the largest land owner in the town of Tombstone, and has built, besides numerous houses, the Arlington Hotel, a well-conducted hostelry, with forty rooms and comfortable furnishings. This hotel is under the management of Mrs. Warnekros, who has proved her ability to render comfortable the guests who chance to come her way. Mr. Warnekros is perhaps the largest mine owner in the city, and is interested as a stockholder in several of the largest mines in the surrounding country. He is one of the partners of the Great Western Copper Mining Company in the Dragoon mountains, eighteen miles from Tombstone, which has unusually bright prospects. He also owns one-half interest in the Six-Mile Hill property in Pearce City, and is a large stockholder in the Turquoise mining district. In all he may be said to be substantially interested in thirty different mines.

Of interest is the fact that Mr. Warnekros has come into all of his possessions in the mining districts and in the town by reason of the successful manipulation of his affairs since 1887, at which time he started business in this part of the country. He owns a large part of Schiefflin Hall, the largest building in Tombstone, and considerable valuable property in Pearce. It is to men of like enterprise and sound business principles that a large portion of the success of the rapidly-growing mining towns in the west is due. Many come and go, and some take away with them all that they sought in coming, but it remains for the men with financial ability to get down to bed rock, and build thereon a permanent and lasting interest. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married in Tombstone to Mrs. N. E. Hunt.

ALFRED PERRY WALBRIDGE.

In the rush and hurry of commercial life men often neglect the holier duties that devolve upon each individual, their duties to their fellow-men. Humanity has a claim upon each one; there is something we owe to those around us and in accordance with the law of compensation which

prevailed the universe over this debt must be discharged or we reap the result that must follow a failure to fill our obligations. With such an omission Mr. Walbridge can never be charged. While attending to his business affairs he has always taken an active and prominent part in church and temperance work.

He was born in Fannin county, Tex., December 27, 1857, a son of Solomon and Amy (Crocker) Walbridge, natives of New York and Indiana respectively. He traces his ancestry back to Henry Walbridge, who came to this country from England in 1640, and settled in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Solomon Walbridge, was born in Vermont, and was one of the Green Mountain boys of Revolutionary fame, taking part in the battle of Bennington. The grandfather, William Walbridge, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was also a native of Vermont, from which state he removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and later became a resident of Wisconsin, where his death occurred. He married Zilpha Perry, a native of New England and a niece of Commodore Oliver Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Orion Crocker, was also a soldier in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the service. He was a native of the Empire state and a farmer by occupation. He was a first cousin of Charles Crocker, who built the Central & Southern Pacific Railroad. His wife was Olive Berry, of Kentucky, and two of their sons were members of an Indiana regiment in the Mexican war. This family finally removed to Texas. Theophilus Crocker, the father of Orion, was born in England, and on his immigration to America settled in New York. He married a sister of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga.

Solomon Walbridge, father of our subject, was reared in Chautauqua county, N. Y. In 1849 he went to California by way of the Panama route, and on his return located in Texas, where he owned a large amount of land and engaged in stock raising. He went to California again in 1859, this time crossing the plains with ox teams, by the Pecos route through Arizona. He was first engaged in mining in the Silver mountain of Nevada county, and later followed farming in Napa county. In 1869 he removed to Los Angeles, where he continued to engage

in agricultural pursuits for some time, and later became a pioneer apiarist of Ventura county, Cal., doing a large business there until October, 1880, when he sold out and came to Pinal county, Ariz. During his residence in this territory he engaged in freighting. In 1887 he removed to Phoenix, where he died in 1891, at the age of seventy years. The mother passed away at this place in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years, being buried on the anniversary of her birth. This worthy couple had only two children, of whom our subject is the older. His sister, Olive B., resides with him.

The early life of A. P. Walbridge was passed in California, and he was educated in its public schools and the Southern Pacific College at Downey. For two years he engaged in teaching in Los Angeles county, Cal., and in 1880 came to Pinal county, Ariz., being employed in the Silver King mill for eighteen months. He was next manager of the lumber yards of J. Champion of Casa Grande for five years. On resigning that position in 1887, he came to Phoenix as local agent for the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, and started their yard at this place. On the 1st of December, 1890, he resigned to accept the position of bookkeeper of the Arizona Improvement and Arizona Canal Companies, occupying the same position with the Arizona Water Company, which is the successor of the old companies. He also has charge of the purchasing of supplies for the different canals. He is interested in gold mining in the Humbug mining district of the Bradshaw mountains, and is secretary of the Mountain Chief Mining Company and the Little Joe Mining Company.

In 1886 Mr. Walbridge was married in Phoenix to Miss Narcissa Wright, of California, and a daughter of Joseph Wright, who is a veteran of the Mexican war, ex-justice of the peace, and a prominent citizen of Pomona, Cal. By this union were born four children, namely: Amy, who was born in 1887 and died in 1893; Charles, aged ten years; Zilpha Perry, aged four years; and Zella, aged eighteen months. The family residence is in the University addition of Phoenix.

In politics Mr. Walbridge is a Republican, and while a resident of Pinal county was a candidate for the territorial legislature, but his party

being in the minority he was defeated. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Woodmen of the World, and was one of the organizers of the Arizona Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is a very prominent and enthusiastic Good Templar, holding membership in Garden Valley Lodge No. 1, of which he is past chief templar. In 1892 he assisted in organizing the grand lodge of Arizona, and was elected first grand secretary, which office he has now filled five terms. He also served as grand chief templar of Arizona two years, and was editor of the official organ of the grand lodge from 1892 until 1900, but was compelled to resign in the latter year for lack of sufficient time to attend to the work. He has traveled all over the territory organizing lodges and instructing them in the work of the order. Among its members he raised the money to purchase a flag for the First Arizona Regiment and made the presentation speech. The regiment was disbanded at the close of the Spanish-American war, and Colonel McCord sent the flag to our subject by the color sergeant. It now adorns the hall of the Good Templars in Phoenix, and will in time be placed in the historical rooms of the territorial capitol. At Prescott Mr. Walbridge organized a Military Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., in the First Regiment, which was kept up until the regiment disbanded. He is one of the most prominent and influential members of the Christian Church of Phoenix, in which he has served as trustee and deacon for the past ten years, and also as clerk of the board. He drew up the plans for the erection of a new house of worship, and was secretary of the building committee. He has also been treasurer of the Territorial Sunday-school Association, since its organization, and a member of its executive committee.

HENRY KATZ.

Success comes only to the industrious and persevering, in the majority of instances, and Henry Katz, of Clifton, is thoroughly deserving of the prosperity which he now is enjoying. In his experience in the world of business he has met many reverses, yet has bravely stood the test, and with undaunted energy has adhered to the course which he marked out originally.

As his surname indicates, Henry Katz is of German extraction, and his birth took place in the province of Alsace, twenty-eight years ago. In his native land he received an excellent academic education, and, having learned much of the possibilities of the New World to a young man of energy, he decided to try his fortune here. Arriving in the United States in 1891, he went to El Paso, Tex., where he was connected with a dry-goods business for two years. Thence he proceeded to old Mexico, and for a year clerked in a dry-goods store in the city of Mexico.

Having mastered the details of the business, Mr. Katz formed the resolution that he would have an establishment of his own, and as various things pointed out that the town of Morenci would be a favorable location, he opened a store there and conducted it successfully until 1896, when it was destroyed by fire, his loss being almost total. He then engaged in business at Nogales, Ariz., and within a short time came to Graham county. Here he first carried on a small store on Chase creek, but later moved his stock of goods into the substantial new brick building in Clifton, opposite the smelting plant. Today he has the reputation of having the largest and finest line of dry goods to be found in the town, and much of the local trade is supplied by him.

Courteous and ever desirous to meet the wishes of the public, Mr. Katz is deservedly popular with all who know him. In 1898 he was married to Miss Bertha Weiller, likewise a native of Germany, and in the near future intends to build a comfortable home in Clifton. While a resident of Nogales, he joined the Knights of Pythias.

HON. M. G. SAMANIEGO.

This pioneer of Tucson was born in the state of Sonora, Mexico, July 26, 1844, a son of Bartolo and Ysabel (Luna) Samaniego, natives respectively of Babispe and Fronteras, Sonora. His grandfather, Tiburcio Samaniego, who was born in Babispe, engaged in raising stock and selling merchandise in that place, where he owned large tracts of land and served as magistrate. As counselor for the Yaqui and Opatá

Indians, he was their trusted friend and helpful adviser. The family to which he belonged was one of the oldest in Sonora. In the management of his large business interests, the active life of Bartolo Samaniego was busily passed, and he remained in Mexico until his death, in 1850. Afterward his widow continued the mercantile business which he had established at Corralitos, Chihuahua, but later moved the enterprise to what is Missilla, N. M., a part of the Gadsden purchase, and it was there that our subject was naturalized by the Gadsden treaty. After some years in that place she removed to Albuquerque, N. M., where she owned large property interests. At this writing she makes her home with her only surviving son in Tucson. In spite of her eighty-six years, she is hale and hearty. The family of which she is a member is among the oldest in Sonora. Her father, Pedro Luna, was a soldier in the Spanish army; he was born in Sonora and died in New Mexico. Of her children, Frances is the wife of James A. Lucas, in Silver City, N. M.; Mrs. Arnijo died in Albuquerque in 1893, and Bartolo was killed by the Apache Indians at Cedar Springs, Ariz., October 2, 1881, while in charge of a train belonging to our subject.

The best education which the schools of America afforded were given to M. G. Samaniego when he was a boy. It was the desire of his parents that he might be fitted to fill any position of responsibility ably and well. In 1862 he graduated from the St. Louis University. When the war broke out he was employed as interpreter for the Confederates of the Texas Rangers. After several months he joined his mother in Missilla, N. M., and clerked in her store. In 1864 he began freighting between different posts and to points as far east as the Missouri river.

As early as 1869 Mr. Samaniego came to Tucson, Ariz., making the trip by wagon. Here he has since made his home. While a resident of New Mexico, the year before coming to Arizona, he lost a fine train of five wagons and forty-eight mules, all of which were taken by the Indians. For two days he and his men fought the Indians, but finally their ammunition was exhausted and they were forced to give up. By night they made their way to the nearest

town, thirty miles distant, and thus escaped their enemies. During the same year Mr. Samaniego lost another train and stock near Las Cruces, N. M., all of which were stolen by the Indians, this proving a severe financial blow to him. However, in spite of these and other discouragements, he continued freighting, and at the same time conducted a store in Chihuahua. During the year 1881 he lost over one hundred mules and about twelve wagons, which were stolen by Indians. The train was in charge of his brother, Bartolo, who, with all his men except one was killed at Cedar Springs, Ariz.

After a freighting trip to La Junta, Colo., in 1876, Mr. Samaniego went east to visit the Centennial Exposition and other points of interest. Returning, he brought with him a freighting outfit from La Junta. This outfit was a very complete one, the schooners having a capacity each of eight thousand pounds, and requiring sixteen mules to a team. In 1881 he sold his contract to carry supplies to forts, after which he turned his attention to cattle-raising, and has since successfully followed the occupation. His property interests are large. Among his ranches is the Canada Ora ranch, thirty miles north of Tucson, near Oracle, Pinal county. He also owns Rillito ranch, six miles northeast of Tucson, at the foot of the Santa Catalina mountains. In addition, he owns fifty acres in and adjoining Tucson, which forms a very valuable tract, and he has other property in this city. Among his cattle are high grade Herefords and Shorthorns, also a good grade of horses and mules. For years he ran the stage line from Tucson to Oro Blanco, with a connection to Nogales, and he also had the mail contract to Oro Blanco and Monmouth, and from Arivaca to Laosa.

Every enterprise for the advancement of Tucson has received the co-operation and support of Mr. Samaniego, and certainly it is true that no native-born citizen of the United States is more loyal to the government than is he. Especially is he interested in the development of Arizona. Realizing the great value of securing an adequate water supply for Tucson, he was foremost in the plans for supplying the city with water, and owns the land that first furnished the supply to the town. On the whole, his life

has been a successful one; for, although his losses were heavy from Indian depredations, yet he succeeded in securing \$11,000 damages from the United States government, so was at least partially reimbursed financially.

While the business interests of Mr. Samaniego have required almost constant attention, he has neglected no duty as a citizen. Politically he is one of the most prominent Democrats in Arizona. He was the first assessor elected in the county and for ten years has been a member of the board of supervisors, of which he is now chairman. As a representative of Pima county in the eleventh, thirteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth assemblies, he took an active part in legislation for territorial interests. He was one of the first members of the board of regents of the University of Arizona and was treasurer of the same for a time, subsequently serving another term as regent. For two terms he officiated as president of the Arizona Pioneers' Society. In the organization of the Spanish-American alliance, he was warmly interested and at this writing he is its supreme president. In the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks he holds membership. For several terms he has served in the city council.

At Las Cruces, N. M., Mr. Samaniego married Miss Dolores Aguirre, who was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, and whose brother, E. Aguirre, was at one time the largest freighter between Colorado and the Missouri river, but he finally fell at the hands of Indians.

During the early days of his residence in Arizona Mr. Samaniego was in constant peril of his life, the Indians being particularly hostile. In 1885 they made a raid within fifteen miles of Tucson and captured a boy from a ranch. As soon as the news of this attack was received he gathered together thirteen men (all Mexicans but one) and started in pursuit. After a ride of four and one-half hours, with a running fight, they recovered the boy. Proceeding to the Martiez ranch they reorganized and with a force of nineteen men again started in pursuit of the red men, whom they overtook just as they were making a raid on an Italian's ranch. Fortunately, they were in time to save the family, and they also captured twenty head of stock from the Indians. This was the last raid the Indians

made. Twice he was wounded by Indians, but always had the satisfaction of feeling that the shots were returned "with interest." He is a man of great courage, perfectly fearless, and therefore admirably adapted to life on the western plains and among frontier surroundings.

GEORGE P. SCHOLEFIELD.

Now extensively engaged in the cattle industry in the vicinity of Tucson, Mr. Scholefield was born in Utica, N. Y., May 23, 1860. Of interesting ancestry, the best remembered of the family is the paternal great-grandfather, Sir William Scholefield, who was born in England, as was his son Arnold, the paternal grandfather. Arnold Scholefield was a dissenter from the Church of England, and in consequence was disinherited by his father, who cherished the old-time intolerance of all save his own method of worship. In search of broader and more liberal fields in which to preach the gospel as propounded by the Methodist Church, Rev. Arnold Scholefield came to America, and ministered to the spiritual necessities of his locality in New York state until his death.

The father of George P. Scholefield, Charles M., was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., graduated from Union College, and in after years became one of the prominent attorneys of the state. He spent the greater part of his active life in Utica, N. Y., and was a law partner of Roscoe Conkling. During the Civil war he enlisted as second lieutenant of a company of New York regulars, and was finally raised to the rank of major. He was affiliated with the Republican party, and served for three terms as assemblyman, and for one term as state senator. He arose to a high place in his profession, and was, with Chauncey M. Depew, attorney for the Vanderbilt railroads. He was also a prominent Mason, and identified with the most advanced undertakings of the city in which he lived. Mr. Scholefield lived to be fifty-two years of age. His wife was, before her marriage, Helen M. De Graff, who was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., and a daughter of Emanuel De Graff, a native of Holland, and a farmer in the Mohawk valley. Mrs. Scholefield, who now lives in New York,

is the mother of four children, of which George P. is the oldest and the only son.

In Utica, N. Y., George P. Scholefield received his early home training, and when eleven years of age became a page in the New York state senate, and after a service of two years, became a messenger in the New York assembly. He was later a clerk in the assembly for three years, and in the meantime had been diligently attending the public schools and later was graduated from high-school at Utica. In 1879 he became associated with the territory of Arizona, as auditor for the Centennial Mining Company, and after the expiration of a year was connected with the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company for a period covering four years. Incidentally he had become interested in the cattle business, first on the Coon creek, until the Tonto basin feud, and in 1885 he established a ranch in Pima county where, until the present time he has engaged in raising cattle and horses. The ranch is forty miles southeast from Tucson, in the Santa Rita mountains, and is one of the most successfully conducted affairs of the kind in the county.

It is doubtful if any in the territory are better informed on all phases of the cattle business than is Mr. Scholefield. In this connection he had received extended appreciation from his fellow cattlemen even before locating in Tucson. From the passing of the law requiring an inspector, he filled this important position from 1894 until 1898, at which time he located in Tucson. He was then reappointed inspector of district No. 3, and in 1899 started a live-stock commission business, real estate, mines, etc. He has built a residence in the city. At different times he has been associated with various organizations in the city and county, and was deputy collector of customs for two years. He was also secretary of the South Arizona Stockmen's Association, which is now discontinued. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics a Republican, he is an ex-member of the county and territorial central committees, and has held several local offices within the gift of the people.

In Globe, Ariz., Mr. Scholefield married Clara A. Moore, a native of San Bernardino, Cal., and a daughter of Capt. James Moore. Captain

Moore was born in England, where he became in time a sea captain. Upon immigrating to America he still followed the fortunes of the deep until 1849, when he left behind him the roving life upon the main, and settled down to the mining of gold in California. When the fever had worn away he became interested in the stage business and ran a daily overland stage coach with six horses, between Yuma and Tucson. When the advent of the railroad diminished the receipts of the time-honored and now almost obsolete stage coach, he turned his attention to mining in the Globe district, where he eventually died. His wife is still living at Globe. To Mr. and Mrs. Scholefield have been born three children: Armour, who is superintendent of the home ranch; Helen, and Carl.

JOSEPH R. WATTS.

With the concentrated effort of recent years to infuse a degree of modernity into the oldest city of European settlement in the western hemisphere, Mr. Watts has been the moving spirit in the perfecting of one of the necessary and admirable institutions without which no city can hope to rank as the abode of truly enterprising sons of the nation. The Tucson water works, than which there is no more complete system in the territory, and as manager of which Mr. Watts came here in 1884, were erected by the Tucson Water Company in 1882. With the gradual increase in population and the consequent demand along all lines of progress, the water company's affairs under the new management were not allowed to fall in arrears of the improvements as developed in the east, and in 1889 there were added to the gravity plant the pumping plant, stand pipe, and tank, at an expenditure of \$50,000. At the time the concern was operated under the firm name of Watts & Lawson, and supplied water to all parts of the city, becoming not only a convenience and luxury to the citizens in general, but, when operated in connection with the hitherto inadequate fire department, supplied a source of long-needed security. Having brought the water works on a level with institutions of the kind in other and larger cities, the plant was disposed of to the city in 1900, and will from now on be under

municipal control. Since then Mr. Watts has been enjoying a well earned rest from active participation in business affairs.

The Watts family is of English descent, and has been represented in America for a great many years. Grandfather Watts was born in Massachusetts, and here also his son John, the father of J. R., was born. John Watts was an unusually well-informed and interesting man, and led a life somewhat remote from stereotyped lines. In 1818 he took up his residence in St. Louis, and for many years was a pioneer pilot on the Missouri river. He was also an Indian trader, and was employed by the Ames Fur Company, up above Fort Benton. As may well be imagined he suffered many of the vicissitudes from association with the Indians, and was in many bitter fights with the intrepid red men. His wife, Ulalie Dufrane, was born in St. Louis, and was a daughter of Roman Dufrane, a native of Quebec, Canada, and a builder and contractor during the years of his usefulness. He was of French descent and spent his most active years in St. Louis, where he eventually died. Mrs. Watts, who died in 1888, was the mother of six children, four of whom attained maturity. John, who was a tack manufacturer, died in St. Louis in 1900 at the age of seventy-four; Joseph R. is living in Tucson; Julia is now Mrs. Nicholas Brazeau, of St. Louis; Sylvester, who is a contractor for water and gas plants, and who in 1882 built the water works of Tucson, and later those at El Paso, Tex., Atchison, Kans., and the gas works at Austin and San Antonio, Tex., now owns the water works at El Paso, and the gas works at Columbia, Mo.

Joseph R. Watts was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 29, 1830. During his younger years he availed himself of the opportunities for education at the public schools, and eventually fitted himself for future independence by learning the trade of ship carpenter, and during the Civil war was engaged in building boats in the navy yard. He also assisted his brother Sylvester with his contracting work, and in 1884 located in Tucson as manager of the water works.

In St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Watts married Julia Barber, of St. Louis, and of this union there are four children, viz.: William H., who has been in the water and gas business all of his life,



Charles Pendergast

and who is now the manager of the El Paso water works; Edward, who is the chief engineer of the El Paso water works; James, who is a collector of the same works; and Mamie, who is now the wife of A. E. Crepin, of Patagonia, Ariz. Mr. Watts and family are members of the Catholic Church of Tucson. He was appointed by Archbishop Bouregard president of the building committee of the fine new brick cathedral of Tucson. In national politics he is associated with the Democratic party, but entertains liberal views regarding the politics of the administration.

CHARLES PENDERGAST.

This representative live-stock raiser and grain-grower of the Salt River valley was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., March 22, 1854. His parents, John and Mary (Barry) Pendergast, were prominent farmers of Saratoga county, where they lived for many years. The early years of their son were not unlike those of many farm-reared boys, and his training, education and general influences were calculated to foster a natural aptitude for developing the soil, and for engaging in peaceful country occupations.

When about nineteen years of age Charles Pendergast started out to face the world, and to depend upon his own independent exertions. In New York City he was for a time employed in a Turkish bath house, and while here qualified as an expert Turkish bath and general scientific manipulator. In this capacity he built up a large private practice, and successfully treated many prominent people, his electrical treatments being especially efficacious. He thus built up an enviable reputation, which was not by any means local. In the hope of still greater success, Mr. Pendergast changed his location to the far west, and in San Francisco, Cal., was superintendent and part owner in a large Turkish bath establishment, being the first to introduce that kind of bath in San Francisco. In 1878 he removed to Tombstone, Ariz., and for a time engaged in mining, and in 1879 settled in the Salt River valley, Maricopa county, which has since been his home.

In Arizona Mr. Pendergast took up three-quarter sections of land twelve miles from Phoenix, under the homestead, timber-culture and

pre-emption acts, each of which has been redeemed from its sterility and inactivity and made to produce abundantly. Here are raised in great quantities grain, alfalfa and such other general crops as are the necessary accompaniments of farming on a large scale. Cattle and hogs are also raised in large numbers. Mr. Pendergast is greatly interested in the matter of artificial irrigation, a question which must of necessity engage the attention of all large land owners in Arizona. He was one of the constructors of what is known as the Grand canal in the Salt River valley.

Since coming to Arizona Mr. Pendergast has married Isabella Ivy, daughter of Silas Ivy, a well-known resident of the valley. Of this union there were born eight children, namely: Charles H., Sarah J., John, James, Lulu, Ralph, Grover C. (deceased) and an infant son unnamed.

In national politics Mr. Pendergast is a Democrat. At present he is road overseer of District No. 2, and is also serving as a member of the school board of his district, a position which he has filled for many years. He commands the confidence and esteem of all who are privileged to know him, and is considered one of the reliable and substantial dwellers of the valley.

MERRITT L. DUFFEY.

This successful agriculturist of the Salt River valley was born in De Kalb county, Ill., June 13, 1858. From his earliest youth he was reared to the pursuit of farming and stock-raising, for his parents, James and Martha (Walling) Duffey, were successful and industrious tillers of the soil. James Duffey was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother was born in New England. The family on the paternal side are Irish, and the first members to come to America settled in Pennsylvania.

On his father's farm in De Kalb county Merritt Duffey developed habits of industry and thrift, and acquired a fair education in the public schools. At odd times he acquired considerable business experience and was thus well fitted to battle with the trials of life. While living in Nemaha county, Kans., he was united in marriage with Minnie E. Campbell, a daughter of James Campbell, of Maricopa county, Ariz. Of

this union there have been three children, Elzie H., Roy M., and Naomi M.

In time Mr. Duffey drifted to the far west, and in 1891 located in Arizona upon a claim five miles south of Tempe. His land consists of forty acres, and under his able management has been made to produce in a satisfactory manner, thereby proving a remunerative and successful investment. Mr. Duffey has great faith in the possibilities of Arizona, and is interested in all that pertains to its improvement and upbuilding. He has never entertained political aspirations, but is nevertheless interested in the undertakings of the Republican party. In national politics he entertains liberal views, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the position. For a time he served as road commissioner of his district, which is No. 3. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Duffey is identified with the Congregational Church.

JAMES H. KNOWLES.

Pluck and persistence in a course of action once decided upon ultimately bring success, and this is but the barest justice, in the order of things. How many men have stopped, disheartened, just short of the goal towards which they have been pressing eagerly for years, and if they but knew it, then almost within their grasp. This point was strikingly illustrated a few years ago by a clever model of a now famous producing mine. For years and years a party had been working it and over \$100,000 had been invested in it, but at last it was abandoned. Others took up the work and after tunneling a few feet or yards the precious metal was disclosed in great quantities. By many this would be termed "luck," when it really merits the title of pluck and perseverance. The subject of this article possesses the spirit which cannot be daunted; he has not dissipated his forces, but from early manhood has steadily pursued one line of occupation, mining, which he thoroughly and practically understands.

James H. Knowles was born in the upper peninsula of Michigan and during the first twenty-five years of his life lived in the mining district adjacent to Lake Superior. Quite naturally, he became thoroughly interested in mines and min-

ing, and since boyhood has devoted his time and attention to the work. Leaving his native locality, he went to Colorado, where he prospected and mined for several years, with fair success, and still retains a share in mines in Gilpin county, that state.

Two years ago Mr. Knowles, in company with a friend,—a capitalist,—came to Arizona, with a view to investing in copper mining property. The friend, whose interests financially are extensive elsewhere, finally concluded to return to the north, and endeavored to persuade his comrade to accompany him. However, he had already formed a high opinion of Arizona's mineral wealth, and loath as he was to part with his old friend, he cast in his lot with our citizens permanently, then and there. After visiting nearly all of the mining districts of this territory, he invested some means in Dragoon Mountain mine property, and for a few months was engaged in the task of developing it, with flattering results. Unfortunately, however, he was unable to secure a proper title to his claims, and therefore found it advisable to change the base of his operations.

The Maraville Copper Company, recently organized through the efforts of S. S. Campbell, of Boston, now employs Mr. Knowles in the capacity of superintendent, and under his wise and far-sighted management its affairs are rapidly progressing. The property controlled by the company consists of ten hundred and twenty acres, or fifty-one claims, in the Lone Star district of the Gila mountains, seven miles north of Solomonville and about the same distance northeast of Safford. Several shafts, varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet, have been sunk; engine-rooms, well equipped with engines and machinery; a number of cottages, tents, necessary horses, mules and burros, and, in short, everything which goes to make up the essential features of a completely-fitted mining camp, have been in use for some time, and bespeak the enterprise and determination of the proprietors and superintendent. The body of ore is believed by able authorities to be practically inexhaustible, and the company expects to reap splendid rewards for the faith, labor and capital invested.

To Mr. Knowles is freely accorded much of

the credit of the success of this enterprise, for he is a man of practical experience and judgment in matters of this kind, and spares no effort in making a success of this, as of whatever he undertakes. An ardent Republican, he loyally unholds the policy of the present administration. In Hurley, Wis., he was initiated into Masonry, and still retains his membership in the lodge there.

JOSEPH DOUGHERTY.

This successful merchant of Prescott, whose only brother, J. W. Dougherty, is the present popular mayor of this city, has been established in business here for the past twenty-three years. He has been closely connected with the upbuilding of this place and always has been an earnest advocate of public improvements and of everything making for progress.

Joseph Dougherty was born in Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa, April 23, 1854. His father, Edward Dougherty, was one of the early settlers of that place and was interested in agriculture in that vicinity for many years. In 1849 he made the overland trip to California, remaining there until 1851, returning by the water route via Panama, New Orleans and the Mississippi river to Bellevue. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, Colo., and afterwards to Clear Creek, in Gilpin county, and in that locality lived until his death in 1882. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Crosby) Dougherty, now making her home in Prescott, is a native of Massachusetts. Orphaned at the early age of five years, she was taken then to Bellevue, Iowa, where she grew to maidenhood. Of the six children born to herself and husband two sons and three daughters lived to maturity.

The boyhood and youth of Joseph Dougherty were passed in his native town, and when seventeen years of age he became an employe on the Diamond Joe steamship line, running between Fulton, Ill., and St. Paul until 1874. Then going to Central City, Colo., he spent some time there and later carried on a thriving barber's shop in Nevadaville, same state. In 1878 he became financially interested in a mercantile business in Prescott, as his brother, the present mayor, had that year established a store here and the firm was known as the Dougherty

Brothers. Coming to this city in 1879, Joseph Dougherty remained in the partnership until 1881, then selling out to his brother. From 1881 to 1884 he dwelt again in Bellevue, his birthplace, but returned to Prescott in the last-mentioned year. Buying out J. W. Dougherty's interest in the O. K. store, he has conducted it ever since, meeting with marked success. In 1900 he built a substantial brick block, three stories in height, having a street frontage of 75 feet, and a depth of 50 feet, divided into three large storerooms, all of which he occupies. His business departments occupy the first floor and basement, and a fine hall, next to the largest one in the city, is above. He owns and has built several residences in Prescott and has made some investments in mining property. In addition to his other enterprises, he conducts a livery, popularly known as the "O. K. Barn," and is the proprietor of the "Cross S" ranch, situated about forty miles west of this city, on the upper Santa Maria river, and there he has a large herd of cattle.

As may be seen from his numerous undertakings and varied investments, Mr. Dougherty is a typical energetic Arizonian. In his political faith he is a Republican, and at one time was an active member of the county central committee. Throughout the city he is popular with the best and representative classes, and for one term served their interests as an alderman. His marriage to Mrs. Laura (Johnson) Ritter, whose birthplace is in Oregon, took place in this city in 1897.

F. T. LAPRADE.

The most prominent enterprises of Winslow have received the hearty support and coöperation of Mr. LaPrade, who has been a resident of the town since January 9, 1886. He was born in Clarksville, Ga., December 30, 1852, and received his home training, and such limited education as was afforded by the public schools in Habersham county. His father was a successful farmer and closely identified with the affairs of his county, and served with courage and distinction all through the Civil war. His son early displayed habits of thrift and industry, and in 1877 undertook to earn his own livelihood in Weatherford, Tex., where he farmed for two

years. In 1879 he began the wild and adventurous life of a western cowboy, roaming on the trails of New Mexico and Texas, and laying up a little money with which he later purchased cattle of his own. In 1886 he made his entry into Winslow, astride a horse which had been ridden from Fort Worth, Tex., the journey consuming thirty days. On the intervening prairies there were no settlements, and the lonely jaunt was undertaken for the greater distance alone. As a means of livelihood he took to blacksmithing, having had some early training in that line in Georgia. He subsequently built the first blacksmith's shop in Winslow, which is still the only one there, and carries on general blacksmithing and repairing.

Soon after his arrival in Winslow Mr. LaPrade purchased the first team of horses in the town, and for many years did a general dray and delivery business in connection with his blacksmithing. In the latter '80s he invested \$8,000 in cattle, which were kept on the open range, and has since dealt heavily in cattle. His brand is 41 on the right side and a slanting bar on the left shank, and there is usually a herd of from four to five hundred. In 1890 Mr. LaPrade bought a ranch one mile from Winslow, of which eighty acres are planted with alfalfa, and the remaining four hundred and eighty acres are devoted to the raising of the cattle. He also owns three hundred and twenty acres three miles from town and north of the river, and a cattle ranch on the Little Colorado open range. In 1891 he established a dairy on the old Brigham City ranch, where are raised milk cows, of the Durham and Holstein breeds, which bear the brand A. T. L. on the right side. These cows furnish milk for the town of Winslow.

In all Mr. LaPrade is one of the largest land owners in this part of Arizona. Aside from his ranches he is the possessor of a great deal of city property, owning forty-nine town lots, and many houses, also the LaPrade blacksmith shop, which he built and still owns. For a number of years he carried on a livery business in the town, and dealt in wood, coal, hay and grain. In politics he is affiliated with the Democratic party, and was chairman of the board of supervisors of Apache county, for four years, before the formation of Navajo county. He has been

largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the town of Winslow, and was elected to the city council in 1900.

Mr. LaPrade is a splendid example of what a man may accomplish without assistance or influence, solely by the exercise of shrewd common sense and patient application to the work at hand. He came here in January of 1886 with practically nothing for a starter, and has grasped the opportunities by which he was surrounded, and in many directions turned them to good account. He is a typical successful western man, with the courage and breezy good-fellowship which inspires confidence, and a large-heartedness which generously takes an interest in everything which tends to the public good.

DAVID GRUBB.

David Grubb, one of the pioneers of Arizona, and one of the miners and prospectors of the vicinity of Prescott for the past thirty-four years, having come to the territory in 1867, first locating at the Vulture mines, is a native of Ross county, Ohio, his birth having occurred on a farm eight miles from Chillicothe, November 14, 1842. He is the son of Jacob and Susan (Wentworth) Grubb. Jacob was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and lived there until his death. The wife was born in the state of Maine, and with her parents came to Ohio when she was three or four years of age. They raised a family of ten children, of whom seven are still living, our subject being the sixth child. His early years were passed in the quiet pursuits of the country and his education was such as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded, and for a short time he attended E. K. Bryan's commercial school at Chillicothe.

When in his twenty-fourth year David Grubb located in Macon City, Mo., and eighteen months later came to Arizona, making the trip overland from Salina, Kans., with mule teams. At that time Indians, buffalo and game were plentiful on the plains. He first proceeded to Tucson. Then going to Wickenburg and in 1868 coming to Prescott he commenced to prospect and sought for good mining property at intervals for several years, in the meantime working in the mines of this district. In April,



Simon Rosenberg

1875, he located the Cash mine, which is now being developed, Mr. Grubb having bonded it to George Sturdevant, Jr., and he also discovered the Glenn mine, adjoining the Cash mine. Having secured patents to both of these mines and being fully satisfied as to their worth, he refused hundreds of propositions in regard to their sale or management, and it was not until 1899 that he bonded the two claims. In addition to this, he still owns three claims known as the Snow Clad mine, a valuable property from every indication. The ore is suitable for pyrites smelter, and gold, silver and lead in paying quantities are yielded. The vein containing these desired minerals runs to the southeast, and in places gold and copper are found.

Ever since 1882 Mr. Grubb has made his home and headquarters in Maple Gulch, mail reaching him here regularly from Prescott. He is persevering and industrious in all of his undertakings, and is thoroughly deserving of success. Among the miners and mine-owners of this district he is well liked, and every one has a good word for him. He is a typical westerner, well used to the multitudinous privations and hardships which fall to their lot. Politically he is a Democrat.

SIMON NOVINGER.

An honored pioneer and highly esteemed citizen of Phoenix, the useful and well-spent life of Mr. Novinger has not only gained the confidence of his fellow-men, but has also secured for him a comfortable competence which enables him to lay aside all business cares and spend his declining days in ease and retirement.

Mr. Novinger was born in Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa., January 14, 1832, a son of Isaac and Hannah (Hawk) Novinger, both natives of Lykens Valley, that county. His paternal grandfather, De Walter Novinger, was born in France and became one of the first settlers of Dauphin county, Pa. Being a large land owner and very wealthy he led a life of leisure. He aided the colonies in their struggle for independence during the Revolutionary war, and the father of our subject was a soldier of the war of 1812. The latter was a wheelwright by trade, and was also a mill and railroad bridge contractor. In religious belief he was a mem-

ber of the German Reformed Church. He died upon his farm in Halifax township, Dauphin county, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife passed away in 1874. She was a daughter of Matthias Hawk, who was born in Pennsylvania of German and English ancestry, and became an extensive farmer. Our subject is one of a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. His two sisters are still residents of Pennsylvania. His brothers were Hiram, who was a lieutenant in Cameron Guards during the Mexican war and died in Mexico; Charles, a farmer of Coffey county, Kans.; Thomas, who was captain of Company D, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and is now a machinist and foundryman at Lillyville, Pa.; James, who was also a member of a Pennsylvania regiment in that war, and is now train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg; and Isaac, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment and died at Leechburg, Pa.

Simon Novinger was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day, attending school about four months and devoting the remainder of the year to the labors of the field. After attaining his majority he worked two years at the stone mason trade, and then again engaged in farming. He spent considerable time in traveling over the east, and in 1863 started for Nevada. From St. Joseph, Mo., he started across the plains with ox teams, but learning of the gold excitement at Virginia City, Mont., he decided to go to that place. He went up the North Platte to Red Butte, and then took the trail north, afterward known as the Bozeman route. There were 417 men in the company with which he traveled, and they had with them 127 wagons. They were twice attacked by Indians, but finally reached their destination in safety. On his arrival in Virginia City, Mr. Novinger engaged in building for a time, and then turned his attention to placer mining, in which he was quite successful. He spent five years in Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia, and in 1868 went to Stockton, Cal., where he engaged in farming for a time, later following the same pursuit at Vizalia, that state.

In 1871 Mr. Novinger came to the Salt River

valley, at which time Phoenix contained but two buildings. He engaged in prospecting at Four Peaks. On one of his expeditions he was accompanied by two other men. Leaving him at camp the two others started out to look for water, and while they were gone he was attacked by six Indians, whom he put to flight, although they succeeded in wounding him in the right leg. He was taken to Fort McDowell, where on account of his injuries he remained for one hundred and forty days. He then returned to Phoenix, and in 1873 bought a claim and filed it, consisting of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 2, Maricopa county, a mile and a half from the city. As the years have passed Phoenix has steadily grown until now her improvements touch the boundaries of Mr. Novinger's ranch. In 1877 he bought another tract of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining it on the north, and has since laid out what is known as the capitol addition to Phoenix, which has been built up rapidly with lovely residences. Mr. Novinger has operated his ranch, raising grain and hay. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and has served as a member of the county committee. During his residence in Arizona he has frequently visited the east, and has traveled extensively over both the north and the west. He can relate many interesting incidents of his life on the plains, and is a most entertaining conversationalist.

The portrait of Mr. Novinger, which appears in connection with his biographical sketch, is accompanied by that of his grandniece, Mabel Clara Novinger, daughter of Mason D. and Eva (Hampton) Novinger. The latter is of the same family which numbered Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina among its members.

JACK GIBSON.

A well-known pioneer of Phoenix is Jack Gibson, who has been engaged in numerous business enterprises in this immediate locality for more than a score of years. He was born near Fredericksburg, Tex., September 18, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Margaret (Powers) Gibson, natives of Missouri. The father, whose birthplace was in the vicinity of St. Joseph, was a son of James Gibson, a farmer, and an early

settler of Missouri and later of western Texas. During the Civil war he served in a Texas regiment. For many years he was extensively engaged in the cattle business, and it was not until 1880 that he departed this life. Joseph Gibson also was a private in a Texas regiment while the Civil war was in progress, and in the year 1869 he determined to try his fortunes in California. With his family and some neighbors he started across the plains, the caravan comprising, all told, about twenty-five men, besides women and children, and with their thirteen hundred head of cattle, ox-teams and equipments, proved a great temptation to the redskins.

At a point near the Pecos river about seventy-five Apaches attacked the travelers, and a hot fight ensued. The Indians were well mounted and it was not until three hours or more of pursuit and skirmishing that they were routed. In the meantime, Silas, brother of Joseph Gibson, was killed, and at least one Indian is known to have been instantly sent to "the happy hunting-ground." For ten years Joseph Gibson and family lived in Anaheim, Cal., engaged in farming and dairying, and also conducting a livery and sale stable for some time. In 1881, after the death of the mother (who was a daughter of John Powers, a lifelong resident of Missouri), the father came to Phoenix, and, starting a livery, continued to manage it until his death, in 1890, in his fifty-seventh year. In addition to the enterprise mentioned, he dealt extensively in cattle here for some time. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, and was justly popular with all classes.

Jack Gibson and his two brothers, James T. and John P. Gibson, have been citizens of Phoenix or this locality during the greater share of its existence. Their only sister, Mrs. Lizzie Beauchamp, resides in Santa Ana, Cal. Our subject obtained a liberal education in the public schools of Anaheim, Cal., and in 1880 came to Phoenix with his father, with whom he was in partnership in the livery business for ten years, also being associated with him in the cattle business from 1886 to 1890. Subsequently, with his brother, James T. Gibson, he continued in the same enterprises until 1894, when their partnership was dissolved. Jack Gibson became the





Mo F Swanger

sole owner of the livery by buying his brother's interest in the same, and, as always, keeps a fine line of vehicles and reliable roadsters. The barns are located on Third street, between Washington and Jefferson, and are thoroughly equipped, in every respect. The proprietor is a member of the Phoenix Driving Association, and among the fine thoroughbred horses now in his possession three may be mentioned: Frank F., whose record is 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; Princie G., a pacer, with a record of 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Windy Jim, a sorrel, with a half-mile record of :48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Though he is interested in several good ranches, Mr. Gibson's best one, perhaps, is the old Alkire ranch, forty miles north of Phoenix, on the Black Cañon road. His partner in this enterprise is L. K. Smith, and their brands, are to be found on hundreds of excellent cattle. They also feed extensively, often having fully seven hundred head of cattle fattening for the market.

In appearance Mr. Gibson is a striking figure, six feet three and a half inches in height, weighing about two hundred pounds; he is well proportioned, and straight as an arrow. In the councils of the Board of Trade, in the Democratic party of this locality, and in the Phoenix lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, he is a man of no slight importance and influence. He has one son, Floyd Monroe, a bright and promising youth.

M. F. SWANGER.

One of the prosperous farmers on the main road between Solomonville and Safford is Mr. Swanger, who was born in Dodge City, Steele county, Minn., in 1856. His parents, J. Q. and Elsie Swanger, were natives respectively of Ohio and Michigan, and were farmers during the greater part of their lives. In the very early days of the settlement of Minnesota they located in the northern state and materially assisted in the all-around development of their locality. When their son, M. F., was but a youth, they changed their home to the southwestern part of Michigan, where they lived for about nine years. A later location was Macon county, Mo., and here M. F. Swanger lived on a

farm for three years, going then to South Bend, St. Joseph county, Ind., where he remained for five years.

The farming pursuits of Mr. Swanger were temporarily interrupted in 1878, when he enlisted in the regular army, in Chicago, Ill., and for five years served in New Mexico and Arizona, as a member of Troop A, Sixth Cavalry. During this time he saw a great deal of wild frontier life, and became familiar with the treacherous and strange ways of the Indians, whom he was constantly employed to subdue. Upon being discharged at Fort Apache in 1883, he took up his location at Fort Grant, and for two years was engaged in the cattle business. He later came to the Gila valley and bought a ranch near Safford, which was later traded for the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is now in his possession, and which is just a mile from Safford. Later purchases in land have been forty acres nearer town, and another forty acres directly across the road from the original purchase, also one hundred and twenty acres near Solomonville, on the upper road. Of all the land which Mr. Swanger has owned at different times during his farming life he claims that his present property has been the most satisfactory, and has yielded the best results for the time and labor employed. He is enthusiastic and hopeful for the future of the valley, and his home is proof of the wisdom of his belief. The improvements on his land are the best possible obtainable in this part of the country, the house and outbuildings are comfortable and convenient, and a splendid orchard is the reward of unceasing toil and successful propagation. The fruit crop is one of the best raised, the alfalfa averages five tons to the acre, and last year the hay crop was abundant, and sold for \$12 a ton. Wheat and barley are staple crops, and the combined output has brought a competence to the faithful sower of seed and tiller of the soil.

In 1883 Mr. Swanger married Clara R. Harris, a daughter of Oliver and Lodema Harris, of Thatcher, Ariz. Of this union there have been four children born: Elsie, who is eleven years of age and attending the Safford school; Lodema, nine years of age, and Knoland, who are also acquiring an education; and Flora, two years old. Though a staunch Republican, Mr.

Swanger holds liberal views as to office-holders, but he has never entertained aspirations for office himself.

COL. GILBERT D. GRAY.

The United States, steadily rising in importance among the great nations of the world, and the citizens of this republic who are enjoying rights and privileges purchased at an appalling price—the lives and untold sufferings of an innumerable host of patriots—are deeply indebted to the gallant Tenth Missouri regiment of infantry, among others, of which heroic band Colonel Gray was an officer until its ranks were terribly depleted. Ex-quartermaster-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Arizona, his worth has been fittingly recognized here.

His great-grandfather Gray was born in Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he was a soldier in the colonial army. His last years were passed upon his plantation in Fauquier county, Va. His son Henry, grandfather of the Colonel, was born there and as early as 1813 he became a settler of Perry county, Ohio. Following in the footsteps of his patriotic father, he defended the United States in the second war with the mother country, enlisting at the second call for men. His brother, Malachi, was the first lieutenant of his company, and subsequent to the conflict he located in Muskingum county, Ohio. Together the brothers went to Drakesville, Iowa, where they engaged in farming, and passed their declining years. Lieut. Malachi Gray, when seventy-two years of age, was a private in the Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, known as the "Graybeard Regiment."

Jonas H., father of Col. G. D. Gray, was born near Somerset, Ohio, and followed the business of a merchant tailor. He departed this life in 1850, leaving a widow and three children. The mother was Achsah Priscilla, daughter of Roswell Mills, a member of the Ohio senate at the time of his demise. He was a pioneer of that state and was a member of the bar of Somerset, Perry county, for many years. His birthplace was in Maine, and his father was a hero of the Revolution. Mrs. Achsah Gray, who was born in Connecticut, is still living, her home being in Glenwood, Mo.

On October 13, 1840, occurred the birth of Col. Gilbert D. Gray, at Somerset, Ohio, in which town he continued to dwell until he was seventeen years of age. Then, going to Iowa, he obtained employment as a clerk at Bloomfield, and was there when Fort Sumter was fired upon. At the first call for defenders of the Union he volunteered, but was rejected. In July, 1861, he went to St. Louis with forty-nine companions and was enlisted in Company D, Tenth Missouri Infantry, as second lieutenant. Then followed a campaign against the bushwhackers in Missouri, and here it may be said that during his army life he and many of his comrades had narrow escapes from being murdered in cold blood or, more exactly, assassinated. After participating in the two engagements at Corinth and Farmington, he was promoted to the post of first lieutenant, December 31, 1861. He participated in the battle of Farmington, Miss., the siege and capture of Corinth, on account of disability was sent north, stationed at Lancaster, Mo., where he took part in the battle of Lancaster September 7, 1862, and the battle of Pell's Farm, October 3, 1862. The following April he took part in the siege of Cape Girardeau; in May with a detachment of nineteen men he crossed the Mississippi and reached his regiment May 9, 1863; May 12, was in the fight at Raymond; May 14, captured Jackson, Miss.; May 16, fought the battle of Champion Hill; 19th, crossed Black river; and 20th, participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and was at the surrender and with his command marched into the city July 4, 1863. In November, same year, he participated in the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. While making a gallant assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, Colonel Gray was shot in the left thigh, and August 22 following was commissioned captain of his company, B. Though he had made a truly heroic effort to remain with his regiment, Captain Gray was forced to resign, February 24, 1864, owing to the painful and weakening abscesses which had formed near his wound received at Vicksburg. Only a little more than two hundred of his original regiment were left in the ranks, as its losses had been terribly heavy, and when mustered out at the close of the war, there were only one hundred and eight of the number first enrolled.



Hosea Greenham

As soon as able to do something more for his country, Captain Gray set about the task of raising a company, at first called the "Davis County Militia," and later Company A (First Border Iowa Regiment). On August 10, 1864, our subject was commissioned captain of the company and later was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, ranking as such from November 10, 1864. His service during the last months of the war was on the borders of Iowa and Missouri, for Dunn's Battalion and Shacklet's Battalion, Confederate troops, were raiding Davis and Van Buren counties, Iowa, and were making great trouble in the locality. With his regiment, 1,250 strong, Colonel Gray was mustered out of the army in November, 1865.

Establishing himself in business at Bloomfield, Iowa, Colonel Gray dealt in stoves, hardware and agricultural implements and in June, 1867, returned to Schuyler county, Mo., the scene of many of his fights and victories in the war. For something over a year he carried on a drug business at Lancaster, after which he was occupied in the same line at Glenwood, Mo., for about twenty-two years, and still owns the drug store there. In the meantime, he was honored by election to the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for sixteen years, and as judge of the county court he officiated one term. Since 1892 he has been a resident of Arizona, and after living near Payson for a short time came to Phoenix. Here he has transacted a large real-estate and loan business and has devoted much attention to his fine peach and apple orchard. He is a member of the board of trade, and in Missouri was active in the Masonic lodge, the Odd Fellows and Encampment, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is past representative to the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows of Missouri, and is past grand patriarch of the grand encampment of that state. Recently the quartermaster-general of the Grand Army of the Republic of Arizona, and past commander of D. A. Roberts Post No. 25, of Glenwood, Mo., the Colonel occupies an honored place in the hearts of his army comrades, it is plainly seen. In the Republican party he has been an acknowledged leader. November, 1898, elected justice of the peace; re-elected November, 1900.

The marriage of Colonel Gray and Miss Theresa E. Spencer took place in Bloomfield, Iowa, January 19, 1863. She is a native of Brown county, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa. The only son of this estimable couple is James M., who is a real-estate and loan agent of Glenwood, Mo. Their elder daughter, Emma, is the wife of L. F. Leyhe, of Marshall, Mo., and the younger daughter, Maude, wife of Sylvanus Palmer, resides in Phoenix. Colonel Gray and wife are members of the Christian Church of this city, and are liberal towards numerous religious and benevolent enterprises calculated to uplift and benefit humanity.

HOSEA G. GREENHAW.

There is no memory in Maricopa county that travels as far back through the history of Arizona as does that of Mr. Greenhaw. Long before the possibilities of the seemingly desert waste were even dimly outlined in the minds of men, and when the red men still held undisputed possession of the latent greatness of the soil, and wandered with unfettered freedom through the valleys and plains, this far-sighted prophet of good settled in Salt River valley in 1868, and for a number of years lived near the present site of Phoenix. One can scarcely imagine the changes which his industry has assisted in developing, nor the satisfaction experienced while watching the awakening of the soil, after centuries of dormant rest.

In the early days Mr. Greenhaw took up one hundred and sixty acres of land under the homestead act, and the three hundred and twenty additional acres are the result of more recent purchase. At the present time he is engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle and mules, on his land twelve miles west of Phoenix. He is the oldest settler in this part of the territory, from the standpoint of residence and age, and no one has shown greater interest in the enterprises which have contributed towards the general upbuilding.

Of English ancestry, Mr. Greenhaw was born in Union county, Ark., July 10, 1848, and is a son of Joseph D. and Mary A. (Doty) Greenhaw, born in Alabama. On his father's plantation in Arkansas the son was trained to habits of industry and thrift, and educated in the early

subscription schools. The educational advantages were necessarily limited, and were confined to a few winter months each year. He assisted his father in the duties around the cotton plantation, and lived amid the surroundings of his youth until 1868. After settling in Arizona he married, in 1877, in California, Elizabeth A. Barton, daughter of John Barton, and a native of Texas, but reared near Fresno, Cal. Of this union there have since been born five children, viz.: Hosea, Jr., Miriam, Paul, Mary and Leslie, all single and at home with their parents.

Aside from the responsibilities connected with his cattle raising, and the management of four hundred and eighty acres of land, Mr. Greenhaw has devoted much thought and money to the question of water development, and has served as a director in the Maricopa Canal Company, and has also been a director in the Salt River Valley Canal Company. He is a member of the Democratic party and has great faith in the principles and issues of that organization. With the educational work of his locality he has kept in touch, and is interested in all schemes for progress along that line. At the present time he is a member of the board of trustees of the west end school district. He is endowed with the excellent traits of mind and character so necessary in the maintaining of order in the affairs of all new and promising localities, and is recognized as a helpful and reliable pioneer, to whom the present residents of the valley are indebted for much of the prosperity which they now enjoy.

O. F. KUENCER.

For thirty years deputy United States mineral surveyor, and since boyhood associated with mining in all its varied details, O. F. Kuencer has literally grown up in the business, as he was but twelve years of age when he accompanied an uncle to the Pacific coast and became connected with the mining interests of the west. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1848, and in 1857 accompanied his uncle to California, via Cape Horn. In 1860 he again made the long and eventful journey via the Horn to San Francisco, this time for the purpose of locating in the west. During the next eight years he at-

tended school in Stockton and San Jose. Being an ambitious youth, he decided to thoroughly prepare himself as a mining and civil engineer, and went to Germany, where there was at that time the only mining school on the European continent. Having been graduated from the School of Mines, at Freiberg, Germany, in 1868, with the degrees for which he has labored, he returned, crossing the ocean and continent. For a few months after his arrival in the city of the Golden Gate he was employed by the Comstock Mining Company, and then embarked in independent business. Opening an office at White Pine, Nev., he transacted a large amount of laboratory work, and having purchased the Dell silver mine, operated the same until the summer of 1869. Then, for a couple of years, he was occupied in mining and civil engineering at Pioche, Nev.

Three decades ago Mr. Kuencer came to Arizona, becoming a resident of Mineral Park, where he conducted a general assaying office and at the same time had charge of quartz mills in that place, and vicinity. In connection with his office as deputy United States mineral surveyor he visited all parts of the mining localities of Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico, inspecting and making reports on the same, in accordance with his instructions. Thus it may be seen that he has long been looked upon as an authority upon the subject, his opinion carrying great weight. At times he superintended mines, and since 1886 he has lived in Kingman and has made his headquarters at his mining engineer's office, surveying and examining mines throughout this county, in particular. In company with some St. Louis capitalists he is financially interested in the development of the Ark, San Antonio and Esmeralda mines, located near Mineral Park, where they have a concentrating plant, of which he is now serving as superintendent. He has a finely equipped laboratory at the Ark mine, and makes all needful tests of ores and minerals submitted to his attention.

The growth and progress of Mohave county is of vital interest to Mr. Kuencer, and he neglects no opportunity of promoting its welfare. In this community, and wherever he has dwelt for any length of time, he has made hosts

of sincere friends. In the fraternities of Kingman he belongs to several of the leading lodges, being a member of the Odd Fellows, the order of Elks and other organizations. He was married in 1885 to Sarah J. Gross, a native of Yuma, Ariz. They have been the parents of five children, of whom three survive, namely: Walter E., C. W., and Kenneth C.

NOAH GREEN.

At this stage of a career which has wellnigh spanned four score years, and into which has been crowded a world of usefulness and continued advancement towards better and more progressive things, Noah Green represents that fine type of pioneership whom all delight to know and honor. When he first came to Arizona in 1886 he possessed the inspiring sum of \$7 upon which to found his prosperity, and the present is a just reward for untiring attention to all the tasks set before him, and the commercial integrity and high moral courage which characterized his every action. As a miner, farmer, stock-raiser, stage-line manager, mill owner, and all around promoter of the best interests of the community he is one of the prized and appreciated citizens of Solomonville.

As long ago as 1823 Mr. Green was born in Licking county, Ohio, and is a son of Hazel and Susanna M. Green, who were born respectively in Virginia and Pennsylvania. His youth was passed amid the familiar surroundings to which he was accustomed, and his education was derived at the public schools. When nineteen years old he sought an independent existence upon a farm, upon which he lived until 1850. In the meantime he married, at Columbus, Ohio, November 9, 1846, Evelyn Coulter, a daughter of John Coulter, of Marion county, Ohio, and four years later, on May 19, 1850, they left his native state, and after a short sojourn in Indiana settled in Carroll county, Ill. Here Mr. Green engaged in farming for thirty years, with the exception of twelve years spent in buying and shipping stock and grain and lumber. He purchased lumber in the upper lake regions by the boatload and shipped to Thompson, where he lived, and in this town the greatest grief in his whole life visited him in the loss of his wife,

who was also his comrade and helpmate, and an unceasing joy and consolation during all the years of their union. She is buried in the York cemetery at Thompson, as is also her mother. So dear is the memory of this cherished wife that her husband has never thought of supplanting her in his heart or home.

In 1880 Mr. Green came to Colorado, and for six years mined and prospected, and in 1886 removed to Arizona, which has since been his home. For a time he here mined and prospected, and later bought out the stage line between Carlisle and Duncan, operating the same in partnership with two other men. For three and a half years they carried the mails and passengers between the two places, and during all that time Mr. Green drove the stage himself. He then came to Solomonville and ran the stage line between here and Sheldon, then to Duncan, and finally to Sheldon again, carrying the mail to those two places about six and a half years, and though still owning this line, his occupation, as far as the mails were concerned, terminated with the advent of the railroad through this section. Since June 1, 1899, he has been running the stage from Coronado to Solomonville. At present one of his principal interests is what is known as Green's Corral, which is owned in part by a son, Luther, in partnership with whom the most of Mr. Green's undertakings are carried on. Jointly they also own one hundred acres adjoining the town, ninety-seven of which are in the town. About ninety acres of this land is irrigated, and is sufficient to raise feed for the stock owned by them.

An enterprise of recent date is a mill in which father and son are greatly interested, and which is proving a great industry for the community. It represents a total investment of over \$30,000. Mr. Green had charge of a company of men who constructed a ditch seven miles long for operations, and it is believed that so complete are the details of construction and working capacity that it will draw a large amount of trade to Solomonville, and materially aid in the commercial advancement of the city. Equipped with the finest machinery, three or four grades of flour, it has no superior in the territory; grinds corn and rolls barley and employs three men in the mill. In many other ways also Mr. Green

and his capable son have aided in the general development of the city, and their amicable and harmonious business association is a matter of comment among all who appreciate harmony in whatever light it is viewed.

In national politics Mr. Green is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. He has been a Mason since 1855, having joined Lodge No. 355 at Mount Carroll, Ill., and became a member of the Royal Arch Chapter also. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Green are: Susan, who is now Mrs. Charles Cochran, of Carroll county, Ill.; Moses, who is a master painter by trade, and located at Safford, Ariz.; Margaret, who is the wife of George N. Melendy, of Carroll county, Ill.; and Luther, who is his father's partner in business, and has a family of six sons.

SAMUEL J. GEDDES.

The flourishing town of Willcox numbers among its citizens many who have an abiding faith in its uninterrupted prosperity, and of these one of the most enthusiastic is Mr. Geddes, the popular and successful general merchant, and member of the firm of McCourt & Geddes. Possessed of a sound commercial integrity and a perseverance which knows no obstacles, he has fallen into fortunate lines, and is one of the respected and capable citizens of the place.

Of Irish parentage, he was born in Montreal, Canada, and is a son of Samuel and Jane Geddes, natives of county Tyrone, Ireland, and who emigrated to Canada in 1859. They are farmers by occupation, and are still residents of this northern clime under the jurisdiction of the English. Their son received a good common-school education, and an excellent home training, and was well qualified to buffet with the various winds of fortune when he started away from home in 1882, at the age of eighteen. For three years he settled in the Red River valley in northern Minnesota and then accepted a position as clerk with the firm of Pratt & Elliott, of Grandin, N. D. After four years he occupied a similar position with John A. Getty & Co. at White Bear Lake, Minn., with whom he stayed until 1891.

After a year's sojourn at his home in Canada,

Mr. Geddes came to Arizona in June, 1892, and was with the Arizona Copper Company as salesman at Clifton for two years. In the spring of 1894 he came to Willcox as salesman for Norton & Co., wholesale and retail purveyors of general merchandise, remaining with this concern for three years. He then started in business for himself in partnership with L. V. McCourt, and for the carrying on of the general merchandise business there was erected a fine large building, 30x100 feet in ground dimensions, and which is stocked with one of the largest and most complete assortments of general merchandise in the town. A wholesale as well as retail business is successfully conducted, and the firm have met with a deserved patronage and appreciation. In addition to the two partners the services are required of two clerks and a bookkeeper.

To add to his responsibilities, Mr. Geddes was appointed postmaster of Willcox by President McKinley in February of 1899, his assistant in the discharge of the duties of the position being J. M. Pickarts, formerly of Leavenworth, Kans. During the year ending with June, 1900, a business amounting to \$2,228 was carried on, and in the short time of a year and a half the office was raised from fourth to third-class. To aid him in postoffice and store, Mr. Geddes possesses a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language. He is a believer in the principles and issues of the Republican party, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a chapter Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

COL. JOHN GRAY.

The thoroughly efficient and popular clerk of the board of commissioners of Maricopa county, Col. John Gray, of Phoenix, served as quartermaster-general of the department of Arizona, G. A. R., for two terms, with the rank of colonel, and was assistant inspector-general of the national encampment of Arizona in 1899-1900. His popularity in Grand Army circles is thus indubitably shown, and his executive talents as an officer are highly praised by all concerned. Moreover, he is past commander of J. W. Owens Post No. 5, G. A. R., of this city.

The first-born and the only son of F. S. and



W. H. Brown

Susan (Sutton) Gray, the Colonel was born February 25, 1846, in Philadelphia, Pa. He had three sisters, one of whom is deceased. Their father was born in New Jersey, in 1812, and lived to a good age, his death taking place in 1890. For several decades he was a business man of the "Quaker" city, engaged in the manufacture of combs. During the Civil war he served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, in the quartermaster's department. He was identified with the Odd Fellows and with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of German descent, his father, John Gray, also was born in New Jersey, and passed his entire life in that state. In the Revolution he served in the colonial army as a commissioned officer. The Sutton family originated in England, and Mrs. Gray's parents were from Maine. Her father was one of the pioneer merchants of Cincinnati, in which city her birth took place.

Col. John Gray was reared in Philadelphia, where he attended the grammar and high schools. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the trade of a stove-molder, but the great war then being waged between the North and South so aroused his patriotism that, as soon as possible, he enlisted in the defense of the Stars and Stripes. In the spring of 1864 the youth of eighteen years volunteered in Company M, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Infantry. After serving for four months in Ohio and West Virginia, he, with the regiment, was honorably discharged, and then joined the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, then campaigning in Virginia. From that time until the close of the war he was a private in Company I of the regiment named, being mustered out at Philadelphia, in July, 1865, with the rank of corporal.

His life in the south awakened in our subject the desire to see something of his country, and for some time he traveled, going to Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and other sections. For a period he then was employed as a clerk in Detroit, Mich., and while there met the lady who became his wife. In 1879 he volunteered as a regular in the Sixth United States Cavalry, and was assigned to Company I. Proceeding to Fort McDowell, Ariz., he was detailed and employed as a clerk in the quartermaster's depart-

ment. At the end of five years of service he was honorably discharged and came to Phoenix. Obtaining a position with the firm of J. Y. T. Smith, proprietor of a flouring mill, he continued as clerk and bookkeeper there for seven years, Mr. Smith then selling his business. During the next year Mr. Gray was in the employ of T. J. Trask, after which he was bookkeeper for McNulty & Chapman Bros. for seven years. In January, 1899, he became clerk of the county board of supervisors of Maricopa county, and held that office until January 31, 1901. In the world of politics he is recognized as a representative Republican, and frequently has acted on county committees and local organizations. In the Odd Fellows' lodge and in the Encampment and Canton he is a past officer and is a member of the grand lodge. In 1891 he attended the Grand Army's convention at Detroit, as a delegate from Arizona. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Detroit, Mich., Colonel Gray married Margaret Maxwell, one of the native daughters of the city. Their sons, George and Frank, are in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, the former as a messenger, and the latter is in Phoenix. David, the other son, is in Kansas, and Mary and Alice, the daughters, are at home. The attractive residence of the family, on North Seventh street, was built by the Colonel. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Of the many successful cattle-raisers of the Salt River valley none is entitled to more credit than Mr. Brown, who, when he first came here in 1893, had seventy-five cents with which to face the conditions existing in a strange part of the country. From this small beginning he has now to his credit two hundred and twenty acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and is extensively engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs. His cattle enterprises are conducted in connection with the interests of J. J. Meyer, under the firm name of Meyer & Brown.

The life of Mr. Brown previous to coming to Arizona was of an interesting and eventful order, and had largely to do with the conditions existing in frontier states and territories.

A native of San Antonio, Tex., he was born September 20, 1863, and is a son of William H. and Lucy (Humphrey) Brown, natives respectively of Virginia and Mississippi. William Brown removed to San Antonio in the early '40s, and became identified with the pioneer days of that locality. His son, William, was here reared to manhood, and educated in the public schools. He retains vivid remembrances of his historic native town, and of his visits to the celebrated Alamo, the scene of the heroic resistance of a handful of men and women during the war in Texas, who eventually left their retreat rather than starve to death, and as a consequence were mowed down by the Mexicans.

In his nineteenth year Mr. Brown left Texas and went to the far west, and for seven years worked in the copper mines at Butte, Mont. Upon removing to Deadwood, S. D., he was still interested in mining, but in gold mines, and continued the occupation until his removal to Arizona in 1893. Though practically speaking a new comer, Mr. Brown is regarded as a substantial acquisition to the community in which he lives. He is public-spirited and keenly alive to the interest of his fellow townsmen. A Republican in national politics, he is not an office seeker, preferring to devote all of his time to the management of his many interests. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN LA TOURRETTE.

More than a half century has passed since this gentleman arrived on the Pacific slope, and as he has been a resident of Arizona since 1876 he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens. He has been prominently identified with her mining and cattle interests, and now has cattle scattered all over the territory.

Mr. La Tourrette was born on the banks of Lake Cayuga in Cayuga county, N. Y., December 7, 1822, a son of Peter and Ann (Quigley) La Tourrette, both natives of New Jersey, where our subject's paternal grandfather settled on coming to this country from France. The father, who was a weaver and reed-maker, died in Vestal, Broome county, N. Y., and the moth-

er's death occurred in Cayuga county, that state. Of their seven children only two are now living. Their son Henry was drowned while serving as a ship carpenter on the Mississippi squadron during the Civil war. Aaron came west with our subject and is still engaged in mining at Diamond Spring, Cal.

During his boyhood John La Tourrette pursued his studies in the pioneer district schools then so common, with its punchoon floor, slab benches, and desks ranged around the wall. Here he studied Daboll's arithmetic and wrote with a quill pen. At the age of eighteen he commenced clerking in the store of George S. Murphy at Auburn, N. Y., where he remained three years. In 1844 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he bought goods, and then started for La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., with the intention of locating there, but six months later sold out and returned to New York. In 1845 he went to Jackson, Wis., and for a time engaged in clerking in a hotel at Watertown, that state, but in 1846 we again find him in New York.

By way of the Panama route Mr. La Tourrette went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1850, and engaged in placer mining on a branch of the American river, but not meeting with success he later went to Nevada. He was not successful at that place, and returned to Weavertown, Cal. Later he struck a rich claim near Maryville, which he had to abandon on account of high water three months later. He then went with his brother to Diamond Spring, where he was engaged in mining eighteen months, and later spent a short time at Downieville, on the North Yuba, after which he returned to Diamond Spring. Subsequently he devoted two years to mining on the McAusby river, but not meeting with success he returned to Diamond Spring. There he purchased two yoke of oxen and a fifty dollar wagon, which he filled with provisions, and in company with his wife and two children started for Oregon. There he bought a farm in Rogue River valley, which he operated for fourteen years, and later was engaged in the cattle business at Klamath, Ore., until coming to Arizona in 1876. He brought with him a herd of 175 head of cattle a distance of 1,600 miles, and wintered the same in Wil-

liamson's valley. He then went to Cave creek and later to Camp creek, but the supply of water being short in that locality he located a ranch on the Verde in 1877, thirty-five miles above Fort McDowell. Since then he has devoted his time almost exclusively to the cattle business, and is today one of the most successful and largest cattle-owners in the territory. He brought twenty-one head of full-blooded Durhams with him from Oregon. After living on his ranch for seven years he removed to Phoenix in 1884, and there owns a nice home.

At Diamond Spring, Cal., Mr. La Tourrette married Rosanna Mathers, a native of Quincy, Ill., and a daughter of William Mathers, who crossed the plains in 1853 and settled at Diamond Spring. Five children bless this union: Peter, who lives on his father's ranch; James, who makes his home in the suburbs of Phoenix; Mrs. Cornelia Munds, a resident of Jerome, Ariz.; Mrs. Rose Sheridan of Phoenix; and Mrs. Viola Wells, at home. Fraternally Mr. La Tourrette is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is identified with the Democratic party. A man of keen perception, of unbounded enterprise, his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and he deserves prominent mention among the leading and representative business men of Phoenix. He is also a public-spirited, enterprising man, who is recognized as a valued citizen of the community.

HOMER GOSS.

The secretary and treasurer of the Gardner, Worthen & Goss Company, of Tucson, is a practical and experienced machinist and is the present superintendent of the machine shops. His father before him was in this line of occupation and the genius for handling machinery seems to have been inherited by the son. His general financial and executive ability are among his more marked characteristics, and he is making a gratifying success out of everything which he undertakes.

Leonard and Anna A. (Lane) Goss, parents of the above-named gentleman, were natives of Maine, the former's birthplace being in Augusta and the latter's birthplace being at Danville Junction. Prior to the Civil war Leonard

Goss removed with his family to California and for years was connected with the Sacramento Iron Works and with the Dow Steam Pump Works at San Francisco. His death occurred at his residence in Berkeley and his widow is still living at that place.

The only one of the seven children of this worthy couple now surviving is Homer Goss, who was born August 2, 1862. His youth was spent in Sacramento, Sonoma and Berkeley, Cal., and in the common and high schools he received a liberal education. At an early age it became apparent that machinery possessed great attractiveness to him, and at seventeen he commenced serving an apprenticeship in the Dow Steam Pump Works. Thus he continued for four years, and then continued in the employ of the concern three years longer. In 1889 he came to Arizona and for four and a half years was a machinist in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Tucson. Subsequently he was in the employ of the government at Mare Island, but in 1894 came to Tucson and bought an interest in the firm now known as Gardner, Worthen & Goss Company. His practical knowledge of the business was called into requisition during the erection of the machine shop and the placing of the machinery therein, for he was constituted superintendent of the work and carried it forward successfully. The majority of the leading mines of southern Arizona have been equipped with mining machinery by this establishment during the past few years, and it has the reputation of being the largest foundry and shop in the territory. Certainly, the volume of business transacted here annually is enormous and contracts are taken for the manufacture of about everything in the line of machinery. In 1899 the company was incorporated under its present style, with Mr. Gardner as president, our subject as treasurer and secretary and Mr. Worthen as manager.

In Berkeley, Cal., a marriage ceremony united the destinies of Mr. Goss and Miss Ella T. Worthen, sister of B. L. Worthen, a member of the firm. (See sketch of B. L. Worthen, printed elsewhere in this volume.) Four children bless the hearts and home of our subject and wife, namely: Howard Lane, Eleanor C., Douglas W., and Donald H.

A member of the Knights of Pythias and of the lodge and Hall Association of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Mr. Goss is a director of the last-named society. His right of franchise is exercised in behalf of the platform and nominees of the Republican party and all worthy public enterprises receive his influence and support.

FRANK GRIEBEL.

An old and distinguished Rhenish family has a genial and successful representative in Mr. Griebel, who was born near historic Bingen, on the Rhine, June 11, 1845. The maternal grandfather, Franz Fuelber, conducted a farm in the Rhine country, and from the grapes in his vineyard produced large quantities of wine. Heinrich Louis Griebel, the father of Frank, followed the occupation of a vineyardist during his long and industrious life. He conducted a bakery and had large vineyards and died amid his vineyards on the banks of the great river. The mother, Rosina (Fuelber) Griebel, was born in the same locality, and was a daughter of Henry Fuelber, also an old family name, and by occupation a miller. He belonged to the strict old-fashioned Lutheran Church. Of the three daughters and three sons composing this family, two daughters and one son are now living. One daughter emigrated to America, and is living in Wisconsin.

The youth of Mr. Griebel was uneventful, and surrounded by the wholesome influences of the average German home. At the public schools of his native land he received a good education, and was well equipped for the future responsibilities of life. With high hopes for the future in a new country, yet with sincere regret for the vineclad Rhenish hills, and the home circles from which he departed, Mr. Griebel sailed from Bremen on the steamer *America*, in 1865, and located at Beaver Dam, Wis. Here for two years he was employed as a clerk in a general merchandise store, and continued the same occupation after removing to Milwaukee in 1867, where he also pursued a course in the Spencerian Business College. In 1883 he sought the larger possibilities of the far western country, and upon locating in Los Angeles, Cal.,

was again engaged in clerking, for a large concern.

In 1885 Mr. Griebel became associated with the prosperity and promise of Arizona, and in Phoenix, engaged in clerking for Dillon & Kanealy, on Washington street. When this firm sold out to the Alkire Company, he still retained his position, and in 1897 started in business for himself. He carries a stock of general merchandise, and caters to a continually increasing trade, the result no doubt of his conscientious and upright business methods, and of his sincere desire to please. The store is located at 218 and 220 West Washington street, and is 30x80 feet in dimensions. As proof of his prosperous condition, Mr. Griebel has accumulated a fair property in the city of his adoption. He is a member of the Board of Trade. In national politics he is a believer in the principles and issues of the Democratic party. He is a member of, and generous contributor to, the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES GOLDMAN.

Within the period of Charles Goldman's residence in Phoenix nearly its entire development has occurred, for at the time of his arrival here not a frame or brick store had been erected, and only men of exceptional sagacity predicted for the place a title of its present prosperity. As is generally known, he has been an influential factor in its upbuilding, and possesses the esteem of the whole community in a marked degree.

Born October 17, 1845, in Bavaria, Germany, Charles Goldman is a son of Solomon and Rebecca (Kauffmann) Goldman, who were identified with the agricultural class of that province. In his youth our subject received a practical industrial education in the school of his native land, afterwards serving a three years' apprenticeship to a dry-goods merchant. In the spring of 1866 he came to the United States, whither his brother, A. Goldman, had preceded him, and for about a year was employed as a clerk in Philadelphia. Then going to Woodland, Cal., by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, he continued as a clerk and also was thus



V. Gant

employed later at San Luis Obispo, Cal., and Prescott, Ariz.

Since March, 1871, Mr. Goldman has been a resident of Arizona, and thus is a pioneer of long standing. For five years or more he made his home in Prescott, and then embarked in general merchandising upon his own account in Williamson Valley. The brother above mentioned had located in Phoenix in 1874, and in 1878, just before he returned to his old Bavarian home, he sold his business to our subject, who carried on the enterprise at the same location (across the street from his present store) for several years. In 1879 the firm of Goldman Brothers was formed, Leo Goldman being admitted as a partner of our subject. Buying the lot at the northwest corner of Washington and Center, they retained it for about twenty years, selling it in 1900, and receiving therefor the highest price ever paid for a lot in this city. For a number of years the brothers were engaged in general merchandising, later adding a large stock of hardware, agricultural implements and carriages and wagons. In 1900 the establishment was removed to Center, between Washington and Jefferson streets, where two floors, 45x150 feet in dimensions, are occupied by the different departments of the business. The Canton clipper, Buckeye mowers and reapers, the Studebaker wagons and carriages and Owendorf's agricultural implements are carried in stock.

Owning a granary situated near the railroad station, Mr. Goldman also deals in grain and hay, in wholesale and retail quantities, and furnishes these staples, as well as flour, to several forts, under contracts with the government. Individually, he has extensive investments in ranches and cattle, owning forty acres at a point about a mile and a half from Phoenix, one of eighty acres three miles from the city, and one of a hundred acres in Yavapai county, Ariz. Altogether, he has about three thousand cattle at the present time, and continues to deal in live stock with marked financial success. For many years he has been a director in the National Bank of Arizona, and now is the administrator of the Wormser estate, which comprises seven thousand acres of fine land, with a canal for irrigating purposes. The import-

ance of this great trust may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Goldman gave a bond of \$400,000, the largest bond ever given in this territory, in a like case. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and in political affairs is affiliated with the Democratic party.

In San Francisco the marriage of Mr. Goldman and Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Fleischman, was solemnized in 1881. She was born in Diamond Springs, Cal., and her father was one of the pioneers of that state, his residence there dating from 1850. Three children bless the union of our subject and wife, namely: Rose Belle, a graduate of the San Francisco Female College; Sidney, who is attending the Belmont (Cal.) Military College; and Eugene, who is a student in the Phoenix high school.

VALENTINE GANT.

One of the large land owners and successful cattle raisers of the Salt River valley, is Mr. Gant, who upon coming to the territory in 1890 sojourned for a time on the Gila river. However, the prospects there were not sufficiently alluring, and in 1892 he purchased the farm upon which he has since lived. He is the possessor of nine hundred and sixty acres of land, which is devoted in the main to the raising of cattle.

Until his twentieth year Mr. Gant lived in Randolph county, Ill., where he was born June 7, 1834. His parents, Robert and Maria (Shafer) Gant, were natives of Kentucky, the former of English, and the latter of Swiss descent. Robert Gant was an agriculturist during the years of his activity, and was a courageous soldier in the Black Hawk war. His son, Valentine, had the benefit of his father's thorough knowledge of farming, and received a fair education in the district schools. Possessing an ambitious temperament, when twenty years old he started out in search of a desirable permanent location. He drifted to the west, making the journey in 1854 with mule teams in a company of emigrants. For a time he lived in Oregon and was engaged in mining in that state, California and Idaho for about ten years. A later venture was the cattle business which he followed in Oregon for several years, and at the same time successfully raised sheep. Subsequently, for a number of years,

he engaged in agriculture in what is now Kings county, Cal., and from there in 1890, permanently removed to Arizona.

Mr. Gant is a self-made man in the highest sense of the word, and during his life on the frontiers of the west has accumulated a large fund of general information, and a practical knowledge of the affairs of the world. He is a typical frontiersman, and one of the best judges of cattle in the Salt River valley. In national politics he is a Republican, and is a warm admirer of McKinley and his policy of administration. In the development of the various enterprises of his locality, he is interested and was at one time a director in the southern extension of the Tempe canal. He enjoys the good will and confidence of all who know him, and is accounted one of the enterprising residents of the valley.

WILLIAM FOURR.

During the years which Mr. Fourr has spent in the west he has experienced many of the vicissitudes which befell the determined and courageous early settlers, and has had to cope with many hair-breadth and dangerous situations. His experiences have, however, brought about the prosperous and happy ending that would be expected of so enthusiastic and enterprising a man, and he is today one of the successful farmers and miners of Cochise county. A native of St. Louis, Mo., he was born July 11, 1854, and is a son of William Fourr, of whom he has not the slightest remembrance, as he was deprived in early life of the care and affectionate solicitude of both parents. Left thus alone in the world he was taken to Kansas City, Mo., when a small child, and there, and at St. Joe, Mo., was reared to manhood and educated in the public schools.

The opportunity for independence came when most desired in the friendly interest of Mr. Hliff, the great cattle king of Colorado, whom William Fourr accompanied to New Mexico, and for whom he herded cattle for a year and a half. He then had a government position as foreman of the corrals at Fort Gregg, after which, in company with George Cooley, he started for the mines at Prescott, and engaged in placer mining for several years. During this time

there was difficulty with the Apaches, and on several occasions they were drawn into close combat with these treacherous and murderous red men. For one year Mr. Fourr again held a government position as mail carrier and express man, and then began keeping a station or store on the road between Yuma and Tucson. He was also interested in the cattle business, and at times suffered great loss from the depredations of the Indians. At one time himself and Col. K. S. Woolsey, with thirty-five soldiers, followed the Indians under command of Colonel McClave, into the Hockahale mountains, but failed to recover the two hundred head of cattle that had been stolen, as they had already been killed by the red men. They succeeded, however, with the loss of but one soldier from their ranks, in converting, with the aid of reliable shot, twenty-seven bad Indians into an equal number of good Indians. This was but one of the outrages that happened in the neighborhood. While still living at Burk station, an Italian lost one hundred mules to the Indians, and George Frame, of Gila Bend, had a herder killed while endeavoring to save his flock.

After several years adventurous residence at Burk station Mr. Fourr came to Cochise county and located on the Fourr ranch, five miles south of Dragoon station. This is one of the finest ranches in the county, and the soil is adapted to the raising of almost everything in the way of general farm produce, and all manner of fruits, and is abundantly supplied with water. Nor are Mr. Fourr's interests confined to farming, for he has a mine in the Dragoon mountains which is turning out large quantities of copper, silver and lead. In fact, he has unlimited faith in the future of these mountains as wealth producers, and believes that the next five years will bring to the surface much that has never been supposed to exist.

At Gila Bend Mr. Fourr married L. Nunn, and of this union there are eight children living: James, Robert, Mary, Clara, Zona, Daisy, Roy and Ida. The children have had the benefit of good educations, and have studied at the Tombstone public schools. Mrs. Fourr is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Although a staunch and uncompromising member of the

Democratic party, Mr. Fourr is not an office seeker, but is interested in all local affairs, assisting to the best of his ability in all of the enterprises which have to do with the upbuilding of the locality, and in the maintaining of order and prosperity in the midst of the great possibilities.

M. J. GALPIN.

The junior member of the firm of Goff & Galpin, builders and contractors, was born in Auburn, N. Y., April 23, 1843. The ancestry of the family is English on the paternal, and Scotch on the maternal side. The paternal grandfather, Asa, was born in New York state during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and served with distinction in the war of 1812. During the course of his long and useful life he devoted his energies to farming, and subsequently died in his native state. The maternal grandfather, Joseph, came from an old New England family, and was also a farmer. The father of M. J. Galpin, William Galpin, was born in Auburn, N. Y., and in 1846 removed to Battle Creek, Mich., where he engaged as a contractor and builder. In 1861 he removed to Rochester, Minn., and located on new land which he improved and developed into a paying farm, and there he died at an advanced age. His wife, formerly Louise Hakes, was born in the state of New York, and was a daughter of Giles Hakes, also born in New York. Giles Hakes was of English descent, and was by occupation a shoemaker. Mrs. Galpin died in Minnesota. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are living, M. J. being the second youngest. One of the sons, Charles R., served during the Civil war in the Second Michigan Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Knoxville; Herbert is a builder and contractor in Winnebago, Minn.

When three years of age M. J. Galpin was taken by his parents to Battle Creek, Mich., where he was educated in the public schools, and where he also learned much from his father of building and contracting. His early life was uneventful, and not unlike that spent by other boys in like circumstances. The first important event that interrupted a tranquil existence was the breaking out of the war, at which time

he enlisted, in August of 1861, in Company I, Merrill's Horse, Second Missouri Cavalry, at Detroit, intended for General Tremont's body guard. As a private he served with his company in Missouri and Arkansas, and for the greater part of the time was after General Price. They then went into Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Nashville, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Georgia Camp, and several unimportant skirmishes. At Alpine, Ga., he was wounded and laid up in the hospital for some time, and was subsequently mustered out of the service in August of 1865. He veteranized at Little Rock, Ark., and when mustered out had the rank of sergeant.

After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Galpin returned to Battle Creek, Mich., and worked at the carpenter's trade for about a year. In 1866 he removed to Rochester, Minn., and in 1870 to Minneapolis, where he became one of the foremost contractors and builders in the city. The demand for his services was so great that at times he was obliged to employ as high as two hundred and fifty assistants, and the business amounted to nearly \$350,000 a year. For twenty-one years he received the patronage of a large part of the city, and constructed many of the public buildings and large business blocks. In addition he also improved and built up considerable residence property and business property of which he later disposed. In 1891 he sought the larger possibilities of the far west, and located in Phoenix in the same year. His first undertaking was the starting of a cannery business, which was the first of its kind in the city. From a comparatively small beginning the enterprise grew apace, and had a capacity of six thousand cans a day. The occupation, though successful, resulted in the undermining of the health of Mr. Galpin, owing to the excessive heat and the arduous work. For nearly five years he was partially incapacitated for any hard work, but at the end of that time again entered upon his old occupation of contracting and building. In 1897 the affairs were conducted under the firm name of Goff & Galpin, and this firm is responsible for many of the most substantial public buildings and fine residences in the city, including most of the residences in Capitol addition.

In Winnebago, Minn., in 1870, Mr. Galpin married Sarah A. Whitney, who was born in Manchester, N. H. Her father, Alpheus Whitney, was a farmer during the years of his activity, and in early manhood settled in Wells, Minn., where he had a large farm. He died in Minneapolis. The ancestry of the family is Welsh, and the paternal grandfather, Henry, was born in Boston. He later lived in New Hampshire, and served his country in the war of 1812. The mother of Mrs. Galpin was formerly Sarah C. Fletcher, born in Prospect, Me., and a daughter of John Fletcher, a farmer. Mrs. Whitney died in Minneapolis. To Mr. and Mrs. Galpin have been born three children: Alpheus W., who is living in Yuma, is in government employ; Clara L., who is now Mrs. Max Viault, is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent, and is living in Phoenix; William A. is studying at the high school. Mr. Galpin is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has been actively interested in its undertakings. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Chase Post, G. A. R., in Minneapolis, and of the Veteran's Association of Merrill's Horse.

WILLIAM KIRTLAND.

This practical blacksmith and manufacturer of carriages and wagons, is one of the substantial business men of Safford. He is a native of Logansport, Ind., his birth having taken place thirty-eight years ago. His father, William Kirtland, was born in England and his mother, Fannie (Jennings) Kirtland, was a Virginian. They settled in the Hoosier state in 1853 and reared three daughters and a son.

William Kirtland of this sketch grew to manhood in his native city and received a liberal public school education. Having decided to become a blacksmith he devoted six years to learning every detail of the business, and thus was thoroughly fitted for his life work. When he embarked in business on his own account he went to Lucerne, Ind., and later he conducted a shop in Lucerne for a short time. During the latter part of the period of his apprenticeship

to the trade he owned an interest in the business, and from an early age he has been a property holder.

In 1888 Mr. Kirtland came to the west and for three years was post blacksmith in the employ of the government at Fort Apache and Fort Thomas, being at the last-named place only from November, 1890, to March, 1891. Then, in company with C. K. Jennings, he bought a general merchandise store at Safford, and carried on the business until 1895, when he sold out to his partner. He then opened a blacksmith shop and in January, 1897, again became connected with his former mercantile establishment, by buying out Mr. Jennings. To these two enterprises he devoted his attention with success attending his efforts. In February, 1898, he disposed of the general store and went to the Klondike, where he remained for a year and eight months. His experiences were extremely interesting, and though he prospected and mined industriously he did not make a success of the expedition, on the whole. Returning to Safford in August, 1899, he resumed his former occupation as a blacksmith, and just a year later built a substantial brick shop, with a department used in the manufacture of wagons and buggies. The location is central and he owns one-fourth of the block on which the shop stands. In addition to this, he owns two and a half acres of property in the residence portion of the town, and has built two good five-room frame dwellings. In the artesian-well district he owns a quarter section of farm land and water is furnished to his place by two wells which he has had sunk. He has an interest in an artesian-well boring machine—a profitable and highly useful thing in this locality. From time to time he has invested money in mining property and within the past few years has expended about a thousand dollars in developing some mines in the Lone Star district.

Ten years ago Mr. Kirtland married Miss Emma Talley, daughter of Thomas Talley, and their four children, Harry, Agnes, Charles, and Frank, are aged respectively, eight, six, four and three years. In fraternal circles Mr. Kirtland is identified with the Woodmen of the World, being a charter member of the Safford lodge. In political affairs he is a Democrat. His suc-



James B. Gant

cess in business is due to his thorough knowledge of his trade and the genuine desire to please his customers, added to financial talent and absolute integrity.

JAMES L. GANT.

While "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Mr. Gant, who since 1883 has been identified with the business interests of Phoenix, and the Salt River valley and is today one of its most prosperous citizens.

He was born in Sterling, Jackson county, Iowa, November 10, 1854, a son of John and Elizabeth (Grant) Gant, natives of Lincolnshire, England. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Grant, died in that country, as did also the paternal grandfather, William Gant. On crossing the Atlantic the father located at Dundas, Ontario, Canada, where he cleared and improved one hundred acres of heavily timbered land. Subsequently he became one of the early settlers of Sterling, Iowa, locating there in March, 1854. He bought a farm at that place, and speculated in lands in central, northern and western Iowa and southern Minnesota. In 1866 he removed to Fort Scott, Kans., where he engaged in farming until 1874, when he crossed the plains to Pueblo, Colo., and was engaged in the stock and cattle business at that place for a time. He now makes his home near Belvidere, Kiowa county, Kans., where he served as first deputy sheriff for a time and also carried on the stock business. His wife is still living. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living.

Of this family, James L. Gant is the sixth in order of birth. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Fort Scott, Kans., where he attended the public schools and also engaged in herding cattle. In 1874 when the family went to Colorado he crossed the plains with a drove of cattle, going up the Arkansas river to within eight miles of Pueblo. The following year was spent on the cattle trail in Wyoming. Going

to Omaha he took the train for San Francisco, and from there went to Portland, Ore., but not being pleased with that locality he proceeded to Boise City, Idaho, where he was engaged in the wood business one winter. In 1876 he went to Kiowa county, Kans., and during the following three years was engaged in trailing cattle from Texas and Indian Territory to Kansas. In 1879 he embarked in the cattle business on his own account, and conducted a ranch on Medicine river until 1883, when he sold out and came to Phoenix, Ariz.

The first ranch Mr. Gant bought near this place he sold a year later, and on the 10th of April, 1884, opened the Golden Eagle livery stable adjoining his present meat market, in Phoenix and conducted the same until 1892, when he sold out and embarked in the harness business, but soon traded that for a herd of cattle and a ranch at Seven Springs, which is one of the finest and best watered ranches in Maricopa county. He has corrals at two or three different places, feeding about six hundred head of high grade cattle in the Salt River valley, mostly on the Buckeye. He has two hundred and forty acres of land on St. John ditch, fifteen miles from Phoenix, and his slaughter house is located one mile south of Phoenix. In February, 1899, he opened a meat market at No. 234 East Washington street as a member of the firm of Gant & Balsz, who also conducted the Denver market at No. 219 West Washington street. They carried on both a wholesale and retail business; manufactured sausage and lard by steam power; and had a fine large refrigerator. In November, 1900, he sold his interest in the meat market. Besides the property already mentioned Mr. Gant owns an improved place of eighty acres northwest of the city; and several pieces of residence and business property in Phoenix, including his pleasant home at No. 120 East Adams street. In 1892 he started a lemon grove at Point Loma, San Diego, Cal., which site Charles Dudley Warner describes as one of the three best points of observation in the world. He has since disposed of that property.

In Pratt county, Kans., Mr. Gant married Miss Hattie Hulett, a native of Massachusetts, who died in Phoenix, leaving one child, William, who is now engaged in the stock business with his

father. Mr. Gant was again married at Gypsum, Colo., his second union being with Miss Mertie Hockett, daughter of Barclay Hockett. She was born in Kansas, and removed with her family to Colorado at an early day, where she resided for two years before she saw another white woman. For seven years she successfully engaged in teaching school in that state.

Mr. Gant has seen almost the entire development of Phoenix, for when he located here the place contained but four brick buildings, and he shipped the first train load of cattle from the city. About twelve years ago, in connection with D. R. Smith, he conducted the city meat market, which they sold to D. L. Murray. Throughout his entire residence here Mr. Gant has been prominently identified with the business and political affairs of the city, and is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. When he first located in Arizona there were only forty Republicans in Maricopa county. He has been an influential member of both the county and territorial committees. Mr. Gant is one of the most prominent stock men in this section, and has served as general manager of the Territorial Live Stock Association, which he assisted in organizing, and of which he is still an active member. He is now secretary of the Butchers' Live Stock Association of Arizona, and is a member of the Board of Trade. He was a charter member of the hook and ladder company and served as second chief of the fire department of Phoenix. He is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife holds membership with the Society of Friends.

Throughout his career Mr. Gant has had many exciting experiences. In 1881 his horse fell with him and broke and badly splintered his left arm. Afterward, for three years, he was a patient in a hospital in Kansas City, but saved his arm. He met with several other accidents, his horse falling with him and fracturing his leg and hip. In the summer of 1900 he had a narrow escape from death by a similar accident. This time he was injured in the head and lay unconscious for twenty-nine days, but his strong constitution and the good care he received saved his life. He is one of the most popular and honored citizens of Phoenix, his pleasant manner

winning him hosts of friends, while his strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all.

JOSIAH H. GRAY.

Among the many pioneers who came from the east, and lent their abilities and large-hearted efforts towards the upbuilding of Arizona, none is remembered with greater regard than Mr. Gray. In all of the places in which he elected to reside he was a factor for progress and strict integrity, and unselfishly made his own interests subordinate to those in whom he was most interested.

Mr. Gray was born in Burke county, Ga., in which state his father, Thomas, was also born. He was of English descent, and was for many years a farmer and merchant in Georgia, and was later similarly employed in Alabama and Arkansas. In his early manhood he was united in marriage with Temperance Kersy. Josiah H. Gray was reared in Georgia and Alabama, and when about twenty-one years of age removed to Arkansas, and engaged in farming in Union county. In 1850, in company with his brother, Columbus, he went to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and became interested in mining in different places along the Pacific coast. In 1854 he returned to Arkansas, his brother following him in 1859. In June of 1865 Mr. Gray was married in Eldorado, Union county, Ark., to Annie Cartledge, a native of Decatur, Ga., and a daughter of Thomas Eason Cartledge, a farmer, who was born in Georgia. The family is of English descent, and the grandfather, James, was born in Alabama, and during the years of his activity engaged in farming in Georgia. The mother of Mrs. Gray was formerly Sarah Kersy, a native of Burke county, Ga., and a daughter of Bud Kersy, of Georgia. Mrs. Gray died in California. She was the mother of seven children, of whom five are living. Thomas is a farmer at Tempe; Lynn is in Morgan, Ga.; Gilford is in Jackson, Fla.; and Mrs. Fryer lives in California, near Pomona.

In 1868 Mr. Gray again started for California, accompanied, as before, by his brother, Columbus. They had a long and perilous journey, and crossed the plains in a train of twenty wagons



Niels Peterson

and mule teams. They came through Texas and the Salt River valley. Mr. Gray located twelve miles east of Los Angeles, and purchased a farm whereon was conducted a large stock business, and where an orange grove was also planted. In time, all manner of fruit rewarded the industrious application of Mr. Gray, and the farm proved a successful and remunerative venture. Nevertheless, in the fall of 1888, Mr. Gray abandoned the sunny skies and balmy air of California, and located on government land twelve miles southwest of Phoenix, on the grand canal. Here the sterility of the desert was redeemed by the unfailing patience of this tiller of the soil, and made to produce the abundant harvests which are known only in this garden spot of the territory. The declining years of Mr. Gray were spent in improving his land to the utmost, and here, surrounded by the many evidences of his handiwork, he died in 1892, at the age of sixty-eight years.

With the idea of lessening the responsibility inseparable from the management of a farm, Mrs. Gray disposed of the property in the Salt River valley, and purchased the home in Phoenix, on South Seventh street. It is a comfortable and homelike place, and many improvements have been made by the present occupants. There are two children in the family. Lee, who resides with his mother, is a graduate of the Normal school at Tempe, and also a graduate of Yale College, class of 1893, having been honored with the degree of LL. B. Allie is also a graduate of the territorial normal school at Tempe, and is now engaged in educational work. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gray was a Democrat in national politics, but never an office seeker. He also belonged to the Baptist Church, and was fraternally associated with the Masons.

HON. NIELS PETERSEN.

Mr. Petersen, sailor, farmer, stock-raiser, ex-president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Tempe, ex-treasurer of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, and ex-member of the legislature, is one of the largest land owners, and most successful and enterprising citizens of the Salt River valley. He is endowed with the reliable

and substantial traits of character which are the rightful heritage of his fellow countrymen in Denmark. He was born in the Danish country October 21, 1845, of parents who were natives of Denmark, and who were farmers during the greater part of their lives. They appreciated the benefits of a liberal education, and the youth Niels reaped the benefit of their broad-minded views, and was well fitted for the future by the best educational training in the locality. At the early age of sixteen he determined to make his own way in the world, and entered the German merchant-marine, sailing from Hamburg for China, the Philippines and the East Indies. Subsequently he entered the English merchant-marine, and for three years sailed the high seas, visiting the East and West Indies, and familiarizing himself with the conditions as they exist in remote and different countries. In 1865 he decided to try his fortunes in the new world, and after landing in New York made that his headquarters for future journeys upon the deep, until 1869. He then made a visit to the land of his birth, remaining there until the summer of 1870, when he returned and remained in California for a year. There he led a seafaring life and was also interested in mining, and was fairly successful in the land of flowers and sunshine.

In the summer of 1871 Mr. Petersen associated himself with Arizona, and the following year settled on the ranch upon which, during all the years up to the present time, he has expended the best efforts of his life. To the one hundred and sixty acres which have been developed from their former crude and unprofitable condition, other land has been added by more recent purchase, until at the present time Mr. Petersen is the possessor of a farm of twelve hundred and fifty acres of land, and one of the finest and largest brick residences and rural homes in the whole Salt River valley. Pleasant to contemplate are the changes which have come over this famously fertile valley since he first took up his abode in the midst of its desert-like waste, and to no one of the many successful agriculturists is the present prosperity more directly due than to this enterprising citizen who has so courageously overcome the obstacles in his way, and forged a path to the prominent position which he now occupies.

There are few public enterprises in the valley which have not received the support and backing of Mr. Petersen, and his interest is as wide as are the demands for the exercise of his public-spiritedness. As a stanch Democrat, he has held many local and other offices to the credit of himself and the community in whose interests he has served. During the '80s he was a member of the Maricopa county board of supervisors, and he has served as a member of the board of trustees of the school district of his neighborhood. For a number of years he served as treasurer of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, and no one in the locality worked more earnestly in the early days to solve successfully the problem of artificial irrigation. For a time also he served as a director and president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Tempe. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Tempe.

Mr. Petersen has been twice married. His first wife was formerly Isabel Dumphy, who was born in Duluth, Minn., and who became the mother of one son, John N., now deceased. Mr. Petersen married for his second wife Susanna Decker, of South Montrose, Pa. With all of the other responsibilities which have fallen to the lot of Mr. Petersen in his adopted territory, he served one term in the territorial assembly, as a member of the eighteenth legislature. He is esteemed by all who know him in the valley and elsewhere, and his life is a successful one from the various standpoints from which men of public trust are viewed.

J. I. GARDNER.

As he has dwelt in Prescott for twenty-two years, this sterling citizen is a veritable pioneer of the place, and within his recollection about all of the undertakings worthy of being called public improvements have been instituted here. His own influence, which is not slight, has always been exercised in behalf of progress, and for two terms he was numbered among the "city fathers," advocating measures which he deemed

would prove of permanent benefit to this, the city of his choice.

The ancestors of J. I. Gardner were southern people, and his grandfather, Nelson Gardner, who was of remote Scotch extraction, lived and died upon his plantation in Virginia. James A., father of J. I. Gardner, was born in the Old Dominion, and in early manhood settled in Cooper county, Mo., where he improved and cultivated a farm. His career well rounded, he was summoned to his eternal reward, dying at his old homestead in 1870. His wife, Martha, a daughter of William Smith, was born in Kentucky, and accompanied the family in its early immigration to Cooper county, Mo. Thenceforth she dwelt in that state, and of her three sons and two daughters only a son and a daughter survive.

The birth of J. I. Gardner occurred in 1857, near Boonville, Mo., upon the parental homestead, and there fourteen years of his life passed. Then he went to Saline county and made his home with a brother-in-law upon a farm until 1873, when he started forth to make his own way in the world, independently. For some time he was employed on a farm in Cass county, Mo., and in the Centennial year went to Wichita, Kans., where he attended the public school, as he felt the need of further education, and had the good sense not only to improve his opportunities, but to make opportunity.

In the autumn of 1878 Mr. Gardner went to Trinidad, Colo., then the terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad, and in the following spring started for Silver City, N. M., with a mule train. At Santa Fe, however, he learned enough about Arizona to alter his decision, and proceeding on burros, he came to Prescott, reaching here only after a journey of twenty-three days, in April. During the next three years he was occupied in running a saw-mill, mining and freighting. Then, after clerking a short time, he embarked in business for himself in a small way, renting a store and laying in a limited stock of general merchandise. Little by little his trade increased and his enterprise and courteous treatment of the public led to his ultimate success. Continuing in business until 1891, he then found it necessary to build larger quarters, and since that time has occupied the substantial store,



J. Esturgeon

50x150 feet in dimensions, which he erected that year. He carries a large stock of dry goods and general supplies, including hardware and queensware. For three years he also was the proprietor of a general merchandise store at Jerome, having first built the room occupied, but at length he sold out to Miller & Co. Owning some valuable land in Skull valley, not far from this city, he planted an orchard there and is deriving a good income from that source. Besides, he has invested capital in mines and in other enterprises. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and in politics is a Democrat.

The marriage of Mr. Gardner and Miss Rebecca Bell, a native of Clay county, Mo., was solemnized in Warrensburg, Mo., in 1890. They have two children, named respectively, Mary and Gail. Mrs. Gardner is identified with the Christian Church.

JAMES E. STURGEON.

The successful manager and proprietor of the pioneer meat market of Tempe is well posted regarding the early conditions of the territory, having arrived here in 1879. Like so many who have been attracted to the far west by the glowing tales concerning the resources of the mines, he engaged in prospecting and mining, many years of his life being devoted to developing the ore in the great Silver King mine. Subsequently he became interested in the cattle industry in Gila and the surrounding counties, breeding and shipping cattle in large quantities. In 1894 he located in the Salt River valley near Tempe, and has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Although raising several kinds of cattle, he is particularly interested in the breeding of Durham and Hereford stock.

The early life of Mr. Sturgeon was filled with many obstacles, for the overcoming of which he is indebted for his present success. It may truthfully be said that he has had no assistance aside from his own determination to succeed, and the ability to grasp present opportunities. A native of Vermont, he was born in the vicinity of St. Johnsbury, Caledonia county, August 18, 1861, and is a son of James and Nancy (Patterson) Sturgeon, born respectively in the north of Ireland and in Glasgow, Scotland. The

serious and responsible side of life was presented to the boy when only thirteen years of age, at which time he was forced to face the problem of self-support, owing to the death of his parents. In the pursuit of a more congenial and remunerative occupation than was afforded from a residence among the somewhat sterile hills of his native state, he departed for the west, and in the vicinity of San Francisco, Cal., and other parts of the state engaged with fair success in agriculture and the dairy business. For a time also he was collector for Walter Blair, who, in his day, was one of the most noted dairy-men and street railroad men of Oakland, Cal.

Subsequently, as heretofore stated, Mr. Sturgeon located in the Salt River valley, and, in connection with his stock-raising business, opened and successfully managed a meat market in Tempe. He is a firm believer in the advantages to be derived from association with the recent development of Arizona, and is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited of the farmer citizens. In national politics a Republican, he is liberal-minded regarding the politics of office-holders, and believes that principle rather than politics should prevail. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World. He is well and favorably known through the entire valley, and is considered an authority on all matters pertaining to the cattle industry.

Mr. Sturgeon was married June 10, 1891, to Belle Elgie, a native of Springfield, Ill., and a daughter of William Elgie. They are the parents of two children, Charles E. and Beulah.

ANDREW J. KNOBLOCK.

The junior member of the firm of Lyons & Knoblock, purveyors of general merchandise at Jerome, came to Arizona in 1881, from South Bend, Ind., where he was born in 1863. In the Hoosier state he received an excellent home training, and the substantial education to be found in the public schools. When comparatively young he faced the problem of self-support. He readily grasped an opportunity when the Santa Fe road was built west of Albuquerque, and kept a restaurant at Williams, and when the road reached The Needles he shifted his location to California, and was for

five years employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

With a lingering faith in the future of Arizona he again settled within her borders in 1886, locating in Pinal county, where he engaged in the hotel business about three years. In 1890 he located in Prescott, where he conducted both the Belleview and Williams hotels until 1897. In 1897 he transferred his hotel interests to Jerome, and successfully conducted the Grand View House until a disastrous fire destroyed the structure in 1898. After this a business for which there was an unceasing demand appealed to Mr. Knoblock, and he formed a partnership with A. H. Lyons, and established a general merchandise concern under the firm name of Lyons & Knoblock. The store is well stocked with the articles in general demand in towns of this kind, and the patronage extends to the surrounding towns and camps. The firm make every effort to meet the demands of the citizens, and keep in touch with their requirements and different tastes.

Mr. Knoblock is reliable and broad-minded, and invariably works for the best interests of his friends and fellow-townsmen. He is associated with the Knights of Pythias, and is past grand chancellor of the Territorial Grand Lodge and also a member of the Prescott division No. 4, U. R. K. P. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and in the fall of 1900 was the candidate of that party for supervisor, but suffered defeat at the polls with the balance of the ticket.

HARRY GRAY.

One of the finest stock breeders in the Salt River valley is Harry Gray, who is conducting a finely managed farm of forty acres in the vicinity of Tempe. His first experience in the territory was in 1888, when he located in Phoenix, and for several years was engaged in various enterprises. In 1895 he purchased the claim upon which he now lives, and where he is raising a high grade of short horns. So extensive are his dealings in the cattle line that it has become necessary to rent considerable adjoining land.

Mr. Gray is a native of Campbell county, Ky., and was born May 11, 1855. His parents, James

J. and Margaret (Finn) Gray, were respectively of English-Welsh and Scotch extraction, and the former was born in Michigan. Until his seventeenth year their son Harry was reared in Kentucky, and received a fair education in the public schools. He then started out in the world for himself, and worked at the trade of carpenter in Texas, which occupation he had perfected himself in through the able instruction of his father. While living in Texas he married a Mrs. Mattie L. Speer, who at the time was the mother of three children, Whit C., who is now living in San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. D. W. Steele, of Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Mrs. F. W. Warnke, of Flagstaff, Ariz. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray has been born one son, Frank, who is living at home

Mr. Gray has witnessed many changes since coming to Arizona, and has himself contributed not a little towards the general improvement. In national politics he is a Democrat, but has never desired or worked for public office. He has made his own way in the world regardless of many obstacles, and is accounted one of the successful and substantial dwellers of the Salt River valley.

FRANK M. KING.

Self-made in a business sense and self-educated, as his school advantages were decidedly limited, Frank M. King, of Tucson, is quite a remarkable man, in many respects, and his achievements, particularly as a journalist, are worthy of notice. He may be called a typical westerner of this period, for he has experienced the vicissitudes of frontier life in nearly every phase, and has been resourceful, fearless and resolute in every emergency. As a public official, and he has served in several different capacities as such, he has been found reliable, prompt and upright, and in private life he manifests commendable qualities.

The King family contributed soldiers to the colonial war for independence, and at an early period was established in Virginia. Samuel King, grandfather of our subject, was born in eastern Tennessee, thence went to Georgia, and for twelve years served as sheriff of his county, also was interested in mining affairs in that state. In 1849 he crossed the plains to Santa

Fe, where he engaged in contracting for the government until 1852, and then went to Los Angeles, where he gave his attention to his ranch and cattle, as long as he lived.

Samuel H., father of Frank M. King, was born in Georgia and became a resident of the west when young. In Los Angeles county, Cal., he owned a large ranch and dealt extensively in cattle prior to 1872, when he went to the vicinity of Henrietta, Tex., and for seven years was numbered among the cattle men of that section. Next, he proceeded to San Pedro, N. M., where he spent several years, in the meantime owning herds of cattle, and in company with his sons discovering the Lincoln Lucky mine, which became famous. He now lives upon a fine ranch in Yuma county, Ariz. Many years ago it was believed that he had been fatally wounded. His brother, Judge A. J. King, then serving on the Los Angeles (Cal.) bench, had been appointed receiver of some property owned by the Carlises; several of his predecessors, receivers, having been driven from the field by one "Bob" Carlisle, a man who had the reputation of having killed several men in Missouri and New Mexico. One evening he stabbed Judge King in a ball-room in Los Angeles and threatened to kill all of the King family. The next day he met S. H. King and his brother, Frank King, on Spring street, Los Angeles, and shot the former through the lungs and killed Frank King. S. H. King, almost mortally wounded, steadied himself against a door and shot his assailant, who fell dead at his feet, and thus was ended the unreasonable feud.

For a wife S. H. King chose Jaquilina Biggs, a native of Ellis county, Tex., and daughter of David Biggs, whose birthplace was in Tennessee. In 1849 David Biggs drove a large herd of cattle to Los Angeles county, Cal., and for years owned the Santa Anita ranch, now belonging to "Lucky" Baldwin. He died in Nevada and his daughter, Mrs. King, passed away in Phoenix, Ariz., in 1886. She was the mother of two sons and three daughters. The other son, Samuel King, is engaged in mining near Tombstone, Ariz.

The eldest of the family, Frank M. King, was born at El Monte, Cal., February 26, 1863, and when nine years of age went to Texas, where

he had no opportunity to attend school. However, at the age of nineteen he returned to his birthplace and for eighteen months pursued his studies in the town school. Then on horseback, with his books attached to his saddle, he made the long journey back to New Mexico, where his father was in the cattle business and with him was associated until 1886. One day, while hunting for his saddle-horse, he discovered the Lincoln Lucky mine, which was developed to some extent by himself, his father and brother, and which has become celebrated. In 1886 the young man went to Yuma, Ariz., where he assisted in the building of the Antelope canal, from the Gila river, but a flood unfortunately destroyed the work ere it had been completed. The following year he conducted a livery on Jefferson street, Phoenix, and then for about six months was employed as a guard at the territorial penitentiary at Yuma.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. King became city editor of the Phoenix "Gazette," and for five years was actively associated with that enterprise. In the meantime he won a name as an ardent worker in the interests of the Democratic party and was made secretary of the city central committee and a member of the territorial central committee. In 1893 he was appointed undersheriff of Maricopa county under J. K. Murphy, but soon resigned in order to accept the post of special deputy collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz. At the end of two years and ten months he resigned that position and returned to Phoenix, where he was clerk for United States Attorney E. E. Ellinwood, until the spring of 1897. That place he resigned then, as he desired to return to Nogales, and, having bought the "Border Vidette," he continued to publish the paper, also conducting a job printing office and keeping a book, stationery and musical merchandise store. A favorable opportunity presenting itself, he sold out, and on December 4, 1898, took up his abode in Tucson. Here he is engaged in a commission business, handling cattle and mining property, dealing in real estate and making loans, and in addition to this, represents the New York Life Insurance and several old-line fire insurance companies. Besides, he is the agent here of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles, and is the

agent and treasurer of the Columbia Building and Loan Association, of Denver, Colo. Formerly he was active in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Tucson Board of Trade and is one of the city Democratic central committee.

In Fresno, Cal., Mr. King married Miss Ila Hayes, daughter of J. C. Hayes, a former pioneer of Arizona, now a resident of Portersville, Cal. Mrs. King was born in Oakland, Cal., received a liberal education and is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES N. TAYLOR.

To enumerate the various responsibilities in the town of Tempe which the unusual ability of Mr. Taylor has enabled him to assume, is to trace the career of a man who still belongs to the younger business men of the community, and who in a few short years has attained to a position in the popular esteem and appreciation, usually considered the rightful heritage of mature years and extended services.

Much is invariably ascribed to early training and to the influences surrounding youth. In this respect Mr. Taylor was singularly fortunate, for he had before him the example of a noble and unselfish life. A native of Columbus, Neb., Mr. Taylor was born July 11, 1869, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah E. (Lawton) Taylor, born respectively in Ohio and Indiana. Isaac Taylor was a clergyman in the Congregational Church, and for nearly thirty years taught the gospel of humanity and kindness to thousands of willing listeners. He was a scholar and practical philanthropist, and out of his own purse built several churches and seminaries in Indiana and Nebraska. He was one of the earliest settlers in Columbus, Neb., having settled there in the beginning of the '60s. While his early ministrations were conducted in Ohio, the great work of his life was carried on in Nebraska, where he was called upon to fill many positions of trust. In the early days he had charge of the lands of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at the time the road was in process of construction, and with headquarters at Omaha. He was for a time regent of the University of Nebraska,

and served as a district and probate judge in Platte county, Neb. For several years he served as secretary of the Nebraska state board of emigration. A man of splendid and inspiring character, there followed in the wake of his unselfish ministrations and loyalty to public trust a profound gratitude on the part of all who were ever associated with him, and his death, which occurred June 3, 1898, was widely regretted. His demise terminated a life covering eighty-three years. The wife of Isaac Taylor was a first cousin of General Lawton, whose patriotic services and untimely death in the Philippines caused widespread sorrow among all classes of American citizens.

The education of Charles N. Taylor was acquired for the greater part in Antelope county, Neb., and, after graduating from the high school at Oakdale, he completed the course at the Presbyterian Seminary, and subsequently graduated from the normal Campbell University at Holton, Kans. While at the latter institution he varied his study with the duties incident to his position as instructor in penmanship and book-keeping. In 1887 Mr. Taylor sought the larger possibilities of the far west, and, upon locating in Phoenix, studied law with Gen. C. F. Ainsworth, and was later employed in the Valley abstract office at Phoenix. In 1889 he removed to Tempe, where his grasp of public affairs, and continual rise in the public esteem has been truly gratifying. For some three years he was manager for the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, and for five years was secretary of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. As local agent for various insurance companies he handles both fire and life insurance, and in this, as in other enterprises, has been very successful. As a staunch Republican, Mr. Taylor is interested in all of the undertakings of his party, and for two years was a member of the city council. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the United Moderns, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Tempe, and was one of the chief promoters in the construction of the Odd Fellows building in the town. He is a member of the board of directors of the Tempe Hotel Company, proprietors of the fine and commodious Hotel Atwood at Tempe.

In 1893 Mr. Taylor was elected cashier of the



M. E. Curry

Farmers and Mechanics Bank, at Tempe, which position he is filling at the present time. He married Daisy M. Lewis, a daughter of Boon Lewis, of Tempe, Ariz. Of this union there are two children, Helen and Charles L. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Phoenix Presbyterian Church, and contributes generously towards the maintenance of the same. One of the distinguished connections of Mr. Taylor is a half brother, Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who is not only one of the leading lawyers and politicians of Indiana, but has practically a national reputation.

MICHAEL E. CURRY.

Few of the residents of Tempe have a longer standing familiarity with the early days of the west than has Mr. Curry. A native of New Brunswick, he was born in Gloucester county March 25, 1854. The ancestry of the family is Irish, and the parents, Daniel and Mary (Moloughney) Curry, were both born in Ireland. The father settled in New Brunswick when fourteen years of age, and became in time a successful farmer and prominent citizen.

Michael Curry was reared in his native country, and early developed a spirit which rebelled at dependence. When but seventeen years of age he started out in the world to carve his own fortune, and in pursuit of a suitable field of activity went to the northern peninsula of Michigan. Following a later inclination, he traveled farther west, and eventually found himself in Sonoma county, Cal., where an annoying accident befell him, serious indeed to one in search of a living, and among strangers in a strange part of the country. He broke his leg at the ankle, and was of necessity laid up for about a year, remaining four months of that time in St. Mary's Hospital, in San Francisco. After leaving the hospital, and during the convalescence, he improved the remaining eight months of his stay in the city by attending night school, and continuing the study begun in the public schools of New Brunswick.

To satisfy an ambition to be a miner, Mr. Curry for a time remained at Sutter Creek, Amador county, Cal., and led the life experienced by the miners of those early days. He came to Arizona in 1878, and found the pros-

pects so very promising, that he decided to avail himself of the fertility of the soil which developed under his care and patience. Like so many of the pioneers, he has seen important changes, and met with the success due his earnest efforts for improvement. Upon first coming to the territory he located in Pinal county, and engaged in mining with the Silver King Mining Company until 1884, and then went to the Tonto Basin and interested himself in cattle raising until 1898. In Tempe, of the same state, he also for a time speculated in cattle, and in that and in other lines of enterprise, has been unusually successful. In January, 1901, he became one of the organizers of the Tempe National Bank, and in March, 1901, helped to organize the Tempe Hardware & Supply Company, in both of which concerns he is a director.

May 5, 1900, Mr. Curry was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Tracy, widow of John Tracy, of Blackstone, Mass. By her marriage with Mr. Tracy she became the mother of one child, Susie M. Mr. Curry is a member of the Democratic party, but has decided independent inclinations. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Tempe. A self-made man in the best sense of the word, he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a devoted member of the Catholic Church, as is also Mrs. Curry.

C. B. TARBELL.

With the exception of four years spent in the near-by town of Charleston, Mr. Tarbell has for twenty-one years shared the fluctuating fortunes of Tombstone, and that the city is now on the way to a semblance of its former prestige among the ideal mining centers of the west is due to the untiring faith and perseverance of men of like sterling characteristics, who have builded upon a supposed hopeless commercial foundation.

In Jefferson county, N. Y., Mr. Tarbell was born June 15, 1851, a son of Thomas and Harriet (Bunce) Tarbell, pioneers and farmers of Jefferson county, and natives of Windsor county, Vt. Both were descended from old families of New England. The ancestors of Mr. Tarbell came from England to the colony of Massa-

chusetts about 1630, while the Bunce family crossed the ocean about the same time. Isaac, father of Thomas Tarbell served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting when seventeen years of age, and participating with his Massachusetts regiment in several of the important engagements of that historic struggle.

His first aspirations of C. B. Tarbell toward an independent livelihood were in the line of educational work. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and for twelve years he was so employed in his home district. In search of a desirable permanent location, he visited the west in 1878, and for a year was foreman of a ranch at Santa Clara county, Cal. His association with Tombstone began January 5, 1879, but almost immediately afterward he departed for Charleston, a mining camp twelve miles distant on the San Pedro river. For two years he studied the milling of silver ore, and in 1881 built the Eagle hotel, which enjoyed a brief season of prosperity, but subsequently relapsed into the lonely inactivity which followed in the wake of the departing miners. With the going down of Charleston he returned to Tombstone, and for a time was interested in mining. In 1885 he established a general mercantile business which he continued for two years, and in 1887 he formed a partnership with George R. Watt in the undertaking business. After a time he bought out his partner's interest, and became the sole manager and proprietor of the business.

In 1890 Mr. Tarbell became a stockholder in the Southwestern Ice Company, which, through its well-managed manufactory, was enabled to supply ice to many of the towns of Arizona and northern Mexico. In 1897 he became a stockholder in the Arizona Mail and Stage Coach Company, which carries the United States mails between Fairbank and Tombstone, since which time he has devoted his energies almost entirely to the company's interests, and to his position with the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Mr. Tarbell is the owner of considerable real estate in Tombstone, including residence and business property, and he also owns mining properties in the Tombstone mountains, and is one of the stockholders in the Telephone Mining Company.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Tarbell has served for one term in the city council, for the

same length of time was city clerk, and for three years held office as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is associated with King Solomon Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and is an officer in Cochise Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. His marriage took place in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1873, and united him with Miss Florence Waffle, daughter of Charles and Mary (Osborne) Waffle, old residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Tarbell have four children, namely: Thomas Edson, who is married and lives in Tombstone; Charles Brent, a practicing physician at Naco, Ariz.; Ola, who died in infancy; and Grace, who is a student in the Tombstone public school.

HINSON THOMAS.

A typical westerner, a man of varied intellectual and commercial attainments, and one of the prized and progressive citizens of Globe, Mr. Thomas was born in Mobile, Ala., January 8, 1854. Until after the Civil war his lot was cast amid the home surroundings, where he received the training and education requisite for the working out of a successful career. After a nine years' residence in New York City he went to Los Angeles in 1874, and in less than a year located in Prescott, Ariz. Here he was chief clerk in the territorial council, and engaged in journalistic work as local editor of the "Prescott Courier." In February of 1879 he obtained in Tucson the position of chief clerk under S. W. Carpenter, county recorder of Pima county, which county at that time embraced Tombstone. The large area furnished a great volume of work for the recorder's office, and necessitated the employment of six assistants.

Mr. Thomas became associated with Globe in 1880, and for a few months acted as editor of the "Globe Chronicle," which was founded by him in July of that year. The following year he went to Pinal county and for two years was under-sheriff for J. P. Gabriel, this position being followed by his election as county recorder of Pinal county, the term of service extending over two terms, or four years. During the administration of Sheriff Jerry Fryer he served for four years as under-sheriff of Pinal county, and continued in the same capacity under Mr. Drais for two years longer. After prospecting and mining



John Blaker

(In the foreground.)

for two or three years he again located in Globe, and for a year was bookkeeper for the United Globe Mines, since which time, with the exception of a period of less than a year as bookkeeper for the Old Dominion Commercial Company, he has devoted his time to mining and prospecting. In the Pinto region Mr. Thomas has an interest in the Republic group, which contains seven well developed claims, his partners being John Clark, Herman Sidow and George Bowen. Though remarkably successful, these claims are now for sale, and negotiations are pending towards their disposition. As evidence of prosperity, Mr. Thomas is the owner of considerable property, and has two lots and a good dwelling in Globe, as well as a residence in Florence.

In 1886 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Ynaz Sanchez, of Florence. Of this union there are six children: Frank E., Marguerite, Ida, Charles L., Emeline and Hinson. The children are all at home and three are attending school. In politics Mr. Thomas is a staunch Democrat. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Florence, of which he is a charter member and past master. He is also connected with Globe Lodge No. 152, United Moderns, and the Alianza Hispano-Americana.

JUDGE JOHN BLAKE.

The typical western business man, with his worldly possessions extending to mines, farms, stock and general merchandise, and endowed with an honesty of purpose and large-hearted, whole-souled interest in all who struggle in the busy marts of this territory of practically exhaustless resources, has an ideal representative in Judge John Blake, one of the leading men of the town of Safford.

Many of the firm and substantial traits of character so noticeable in Judge Blake's dealings with his fellow men are directly traceable to his Scotch ancestry. He was born in 1848 in that country of bluff and hardy men, and received the training and education of the Scotch schools. Following an early acquired ambition he came to the United States in 1869, and for several years was interested in farming in north-western Missouri. In 1874 he progressed farther west, and in California engaged in the

raising of sheep with fair success, after which he drove his flock to Arizona, and continued in the same business until 1881. From raising sheep to the cattle business in the Sulphur Spring valley was a change which took place in 1882, and in the latter Judge Blake still retains an interest. At Willeox he became a member of the Chiricahua Cattle Company, which is generally conceded to be one of the largest in the territory, and at the present time he is secretary of the organization. On account of scarcity of feed in 1887 the company moved a portion of their stock to Graham county, and the judge then took up his residence in Safford, where he has since lived. The stock company has a ranch in Graham county in extent thirty-five by seventy-five miles, and they also have large farm lands upon which is raised alfalfa.

In 1891 Judge Blake purchased an interest in a flour mill which he operated until 1900, and in 1895 he opened a general merchandise store, which carried a full line of general necessities, as well as an assortment of hardware, mining and stock requirements. His interests extend to many of the industries here represented. He owns large tracts of land in the artesian well district, and has several wells under construction. His mining properties are extensive, and include valuable and paying finds in the Lone Star district and in the Stanley Butte district. With all of these responsibilities he still finds time to promote whatever of good and utility is advanced for the general welfare and improvement, and is known as the friend of the poor and deserving, and to whoever shows an inclination to help themselves. As a staunch Republican, Judge Blake has been active in local and territorial political matters, and in 1890 was elected to the office of probate judge, which position he creditably filled for four years.

WILLIAM E. THOMAS.

At this time prominently identified with the pioneer industries of Arizona, and prosecuting large agricultural interests in the vicinity of Phoenix, Mr. Thomas is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and was born November 8, 1852. His parents, John M. and Sarah A. (Jones) Thomas, were born in Virginia, and the former was an

architect and builder, who for many years carried on his occupation in the town of Salem, Roanoke county, Va.

When but a child, William E. Thomas removed with his parents to Salem, Va., where he grew to man's estate, and received excellent educational advantages. After attending the public schools he entered Roanoke College, at Salem, and subsequently was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Baltimore. As a means of livelihood, he was engaged for a number of years as a bookkeeper at Baltimore, but in the spring of 1880 sought the larger possibilities of the west, and located at Leadville, Colo. His ability received almost instant recognition, for he was appointed deputy county recorder of Lake county, Colo., and later became identified with the postoffice department at Leadville. Owing to the failing health of his wife he was forced to relinquish association with Leadville, and to seek a change of climate and surroundings. With abundant faith in the curative elements of the California climate, he lived for a short time in Los Angeles county, and in October of 1883 removed to Phoenix, Ariz.

As in Leadville, Mr. Thomas became associated with town affairs in Phoenix, and for a time served as a deputy sheriff, and subsequently became identified with the assessor's office of Maricopa county. For three years he was deputy county recorder of Maricopa county, and was appointed postmaster of Phoenix, under Cleveland's administration, February 14, 1894. After taking the oath of office on April 1, he served four years, to the satisfaction of the community in which he lived. As a loyal member of the Democratic party, he has been prominently connected with the undertakings of that organization, and has as well shown great interest in the development of the various enterprises which have been instrumental in securing for Phoenix and vicinity a place among the promising centers of the country.

The ranch which has developed under the untiring efforts of Mr. Thomas is eighty-five acres in extent, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The improvements are of the best, and the most advanced and modern methods of farming are here carried on. It is needless to say that the genial owner has won the

confidence and esteem of all who come within the radius of his good-will and devotion to the general well-being, and that while he has witnessed many changes in the general aspect of an originally wild and uncultivated region, the public estimation of his honesty of purpose and character has never undergone a change. He is connected with the Mutual Protective League, and is a member and worker in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Hallie P. Orme, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Charles H. C. and Deborah Brook (Pleasants) Orme (a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work). Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one living son, Ralph O.

JOHN VAN TUYL.

Today many citizens of states where the climatic conditions are not salubrious for a large portion of the year are seeking homes in the far-famed Salt River valley. Of the number the subject of this article was some ten years ago, but for that period has been quietly and happily passing the evening-time of his life here, since 1895 making his home in the town of Tempe. Honored and held in high esteem, he maintains his deep interest in the affairs of the world in general and in his own community, for he has always been patriotic and public-spirited.

Nearly seventy-three years ago, July 13, 1829, the birth of John Van Tuyl occurred in Schoharie county, N. Y. His parents, Isaac and Polly (Livingston) Van Tuyl, natives of the same state, were of Holland-Dutch extraction. When the son was three years old he was taken to Tioga county, N. Y., and was there reared to maturity. At the age of twenty-one he went to Steuben county, N. Y., where he followed the trade of wagon-making until 1858.

That year witnessed his removal to the west, and, having homesteaded a quarter-section of land in Nemaha county, Kans., near the Nebraska state line, proceeded to improve the property. For twenty-eight years he continued to live on that farm, and finally, in 1886, he removed to Sabetha, Kans., where he was retired from active toil for some five years. His health had become impaired by his long struggle with nature, in the effort of cultivating and develop-



J. C. Presley

ing his farm, and in 1891 he wisely decided to locate in the Salt River valley. Coming here in the fall he resided upon a ranch near Tempe for nearly four years, and in 1895 became a citizen of Tempe. Here he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational Church, the office of deacon having been delegated to him. In his political principles he is a Republican of no uncertain stripe.

Fifty-one years ago, in Steuben county, N. Y., Mr. Van Tuyl married Miss Mary J. Lawrence, one of the native daughters of that county. Of the three daughters born to them Dora is deceased; Anna is the wife of Noel Phelps, of Broome county, N. Y.; and Maud is the wife of Merritt McNary, of Sabetha, Kans. In 1886 Mr. Van Tuyl married Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, widow of J. M. Taylor, of Henry county, Ill. Her daughter by her first marriage, Ella F., is the wife of J. H. Root, of Tempe.

JAMES C. PURSLEY.

Both in his present office of vice-president of the Bank of Safford and his former employment as extensive cattleman and miller, Mr. Pursley has formed a wide acquaintance throughout his part of Arizona. Born in Tennessee in 1852, he is a son of William and Mary Pursley, early settlers of Tennessee. Until his twenty-first year he lived in the same house which witnessed his birth, in the mean time attending the public schools, and receiving the business and other advantages which placed him in a position to help himself. When of age he left the home surroundings, and in Colfax county, N. M., farmed for about a year, and then went into the cattle business, in which he was engaged until 1891.

In 1880 Mr. Pursley drove a herd of cattle across the plains and settled near Willcox in the Sulphur Spring valley, and during his residence here was a member of the Chiricahua Cattle Company for six years. This cattle company is one of the largest in the territory, and owns large ranches and alfalfa farms. In 1891 Mr. Pursley disposed of his cattle and came to Safford, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of the town, upon which he made extensive improvements and raised

large crops. Mean time he also became interested in a mill in the locality. He disposed of his farm in June of 1898, and of the mill in 1900.

At the present time Mr. Pursley owns a half interest in the Safford Bank, which has a capital stock of \$10,000, and of which he is vice-president, J. N. Porter, of Globe, president, and P. P. Greer, cashier. His prosperity in general business is attested by numerous possessions, among these being a comfortable and fine appearing brick residence, which is the scene of kindly hospitality, and is graciously presided over by Mrs. Pursley, formerly Eunice Dial, of Safford, whose marriage to Mr. Pursley occurred in 1889. Mr. Pursley is actively interested in the best material and intellectual development of Safford, and is one of the sound and reliable citizens of the place. Of Democratic inclinations, he is a strict party man, but believes, nevertheless, in voting for the best man.

RAMON VASQUEZ.

The proprietor of a general merchandise establishment in the interesting city of Nogales, Mr. Vasquez was born while his parents were journeying in Mexico in 1858. The father, Juan Vasquez, was born in that oldest of cities of European settlement on the western hemisphere, Tucson, and here spent the greater part of his life as an integral part of its latter-day rise and prosperity. He was a man prominent in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his town, and from a commercial standpoint, was counted among those who achieved success.

In Tucson, Ramon Vasquez passed his boyhood and early manhood days, and attended the first public school started in the city, in 1871. His first business life was associated with this unique town, and was conducted between 1882 and 1887. He then shifted the field of future effort to Nogales, of which he has since become a substantial and reliable citizen. For two years he conducted his affairs in partnership with F. G. Hermosillo, and has since been alone in the management of the general merchandise business. His business house is a two-story brick business block, which affords ample accommodation as a store, and also as storage room, and is fitted with an increased stock of general mer-

chandise, of about \$25,000. This enlargement has been brought about through the increase of population and consequent demand, and the appreciation which the city is willing to express by a large patronage, of the excellent, up-to-date and honest business methods which are known to prevail in the establishment conducted by this popular merchant.

Mrs. Vasquez, formerly Carmen Soto, was born and reared to womanhood in Tucson. She was a daughter of J. M. Soto, an old and well-known citizen of Tucson. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Vasquez is an adopted son, Juan Romero, who is now attending school in Los Angeles, Cal. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Vasquez is interested in all of the undertakings and issues of his party, and is now serving his second term as councilman, having been elected by a large majority on the Tax Payers ticket. He is fraternally associated with the Masons at Sonora, and in Nogales is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Nogales. Mr. Vasquez is a successful financier, and one of the town's most enterprising citizens. He is the possessor of property both in Nogales and in Tucson.

- HARRY S. VAN GORDER.

To the indefatigable energy of Mr. Van Gorder is due the erection and management of a department store in Morenci, which, comparatively speaking, has few equals, and no superiors in the west. As the whole-souled manager of the store department of the Detroit Copper Company, this genial promoter of his firm and town visited the large commercial centers of the country, observing every detail of successfully conducted department stores, and omitting nothing from his intended designs which should detract from the completeness of a model store. The result of these applied suggestions has more than satisfied the most fastidious critics of the enterprise, and the satisfaction and pride of the citizens is equaled only by the added status of the town, as the home of a truly modern and commercially strong mercantile establishment.

The store of the Detroit Copper Company was erected in 1900, and is 75x150 feet in ground dimensions. There are four stories, the

skeleton is of steel, and the stone used is a copper-colored or brown material quarried in the neighborhood of Morenci. The interior finishings are of birch; large plate glass windows furnish light, and mirrors reflect the artistically arranged stock. As in like stores in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the counters have glass fronts; the Lamson electric endless cable system of cash carriers has been adopted throughout, and the offices are beautifully furnished and fitted with burglar-proof vault accommodations. An attractive reception room invitingly awaits the tired shopper, who here finds the latest periodicals of the day, and is furnished with materials for correspondence. The heating apparatus is steam, and the artificial light is gained from three hundred incandescent lamps. The large house-furnishing department covers the entire third floor, and the fourth floor is used for reserve stock, each line of goods having a separate stall, where the goods are sorted and marked. The basement is the receiving room and delivery room, and the railroad tracks run to the door, from which goods are received and shipped. In the rear of the store is an ice plant, which opens into the basement, and a glass refrigerator 7x14 feet, and five feet high, preserves in good order the perishable goods. Great attention has been paid to ventilation, and the most approved sanitary arrangements have been perfected, the water and sewerage systems being beyond criticism. Every detail of this store was planned by Mr. Van Gorder, who was assisted by P. W. Delancey, of Minneapolis, architect and builder, and it is a monument to his skill, ingenuity, common sense, and shrewd business tact. Previous to moving into the new structure the carrying on of the store required the assistance of thirty-five men, and at the present time the services of thirty-seven men are required.

This enterprising representative of one of the largest mining companies in Arizona was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1858. When a mere child he was brought to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he outlived his boyhood, and entered upon the responsibilities of life. His educational advantages were the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., and the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pa., from both of which he was graduated, from the latter in 1879.

Subsequently for four years he was with the Bell-Miller Company, of Cincinnati, and then traveled in Colorado as supervisor of the Tuttle Hardware Company, who had six stores in the latter state. In 1886 Mr. Van Gorder purchased one of the stores of the company at Golden, Colo., which he successfully operated for three years, and advantageously disposed of at that time. He then opened a store at Orient, Colo., for the Colorado Coal & Iron (now the Colorado Coal & Fuel) Company, and remained there until 1891, when he came to Morenci, as general manager of the Detroit Copper Company's store. Mr. Van Gorder has materially aided in the progress of the town, and he is regarded by all who know him as a man of sound and unimpeachable commercial integrity, and commendable devotion to the general good of Morenci.

MRS. LOUISE G. TUTTLE.

The Gilbert family to which Mrs. Tuttle belongs is of English descent, and its members have at different times distinguished themselves in their respective walks of life, and two at least have faithfully followed their best inspirations as soldier and educator. Her paternal grandfather, James Gilbert, was born in Connecticut, and during the years of his activity conducted a mercantile establishment in Schenectady, N. Y. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and lived to be ninety-one years of age. His son, George Gilbert, the father of Mrs. Tuttle, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and devoted the greater part of his life to educational work. A graduate of Union College, soon after his graduation he became registrar of that institution. His general knowledge was broadened by qualifying as a lawyer, and his subsequent admission to practice at the New York bar. At the time of his death he had passed fifty-seven years. The mother of Mrs. Tuttle was formerly Emeline R. Rickard, daughter of Frederick Rickard, both natives of Montgomery county, N. Y. The latter, a farmer, and of German descent, served our country during the war of 1812. Mrs. Gilbert died in Chicago, July 23, 1898. Of her five children, two attained mature years, Mrs. Tuttle being the eldest, while the other survivor is Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kendall, of Phoenix.

Mrs. Tuttle was educated in Schenectady and graduated from the Union School. In 1883 she accompanied her mother to Aurora, Ill., and in 1887 came with her to Phoenix. In the meantime, however, she had become the wife of Judge Henry Budd Lighthizer, who was born in Oregon, Ill., in 1839. This eminent and erudite jurist received his early educational training in Illinois public schools, and in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar, and at twenty-one was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Wisconsin. During the Civil war he helped to organize and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Jefferson county guard, Company E, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and later was raised to the rank of captain. The company saw service in Virginia, Maryland, and the department of the Gulf, and was present at the occupation of New Orleans, May 1, 1862, afterward was on board the Arkansas at Vicksburg, and served at Baton Rouge, Camp Bislard and the siege of Port Hudson.

Forced to resign from the service on account of disability in 1863, Captain Lighthizer returned to his old home, but in 1866 settled in Cape Girardeau, Mo., and in the fall of the same year removed to St. Louis. There he met with deserved recognition. Aside from gaining a large legal practice, he became prominent in Masonic circles, was at the head of the blue lodge, and assisted in organizing two commanderies in St. Louis, of both of which he was chosen eminent commander. In 1879 he located in Tucson, Ariz., and in 1885 came to Phoenix. Here he was one of the organizers of Arizona Commandery No. 3, K. T. Among the Masonic offices he filled were those of senior warden of Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., high priest of Arizona Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., eminent commander of Phoenix Commandery No. 3, K. T., also eminent commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8 and St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18, K. T., of St. Louis. At the time of his death he was grand royal arch-captain of the Grand Chapter of Arizona, vice-president of the Order of High Priesthood of Arizona, and grand generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Arizona.

Judge Lighthizer is remembered as a strong

and vigorous personality, tempered with kindness and good-will. He had the tact and discretion which makes friends, and the steadfastness which retains them. A truly upright judge, his integrity was never questioned, nor was his honor ever assailed. His decisions were founded on the best principles of humanity, and his innate goodness tempered much of the severity of the law. A member of the Grand Army, at one time he served on the council of administration of the National Grand Army of the Republic. He died of pneumonia January 2, 1894.

October 19, 1897, Mrs. Lighthizer became the wife of Adclmar Marcius Tuttle, M. D., who was born in Homer, N. Y. When twelve years of age he accompanied his parents, E. A. and Orissa C. Tuttle, to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he received the greater part of his education. At an early age he decided to devote his life to the science of medicine. After graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, he practiced successively in Texas, Warren county, Ill., Chamberlain, S. D., and lastly in Phoenix, Ariz., where he died April 20, 1899. Dr. Tuttle was a successful physician and received a large patronage in Phoenix, his patients appreciating his skill and broad professional knowledge. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and contributed generously toward its charities and support. Fraternally he was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Tuttle continues to reside in her comfortable and commodious residence on North Fourth avenue. At one time she was a member of the Eastern Star in Schenectady, N. Y., and is connected with the Woman's Relief Corps of Phoenix, of which she formerly served as president; also a member of the W. C. T. U. and a staunch believer in the White Ribbon principles, and is a helping hand in the Florence Crittenden Home Circle. In religious circles she is prominent, as a member of and active worker in the Baptist Church.

HARVEY HUBBS.

Almost continuously for the past twelve years Harvey Hubbs, a well-known citizen of Kingman, has occupied public positions of honor and

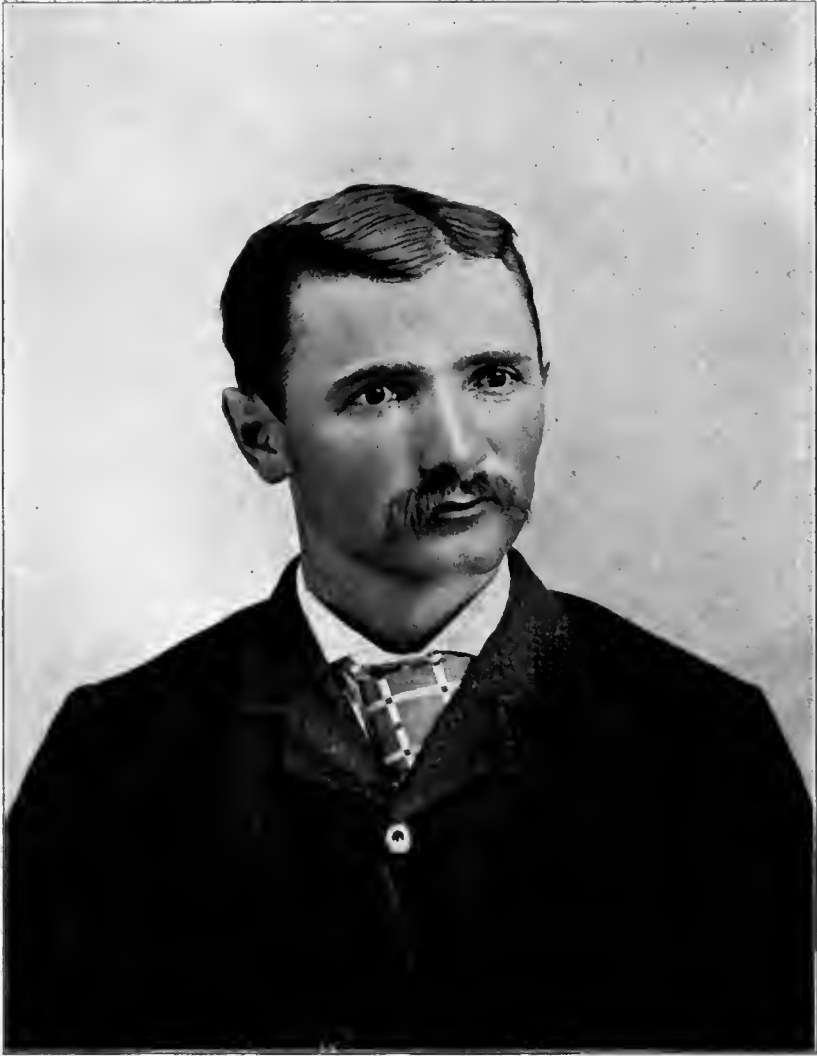
responsibility, and never has been found remiss in meeting his obligations as an official. His financial and executive ability have been thoroughly tested and his fidelity to duty is beyond question.

Born in California forty-six years ago, Harvey Hubbs spent his boyhood and youth in that state, but since 1878 has dwelt within the borders of Mohave county. For about six years subsequent to his arrival here he was exclusively devoted to mining and prospecting, and to this day retains a strong interest in that line of business. He is the owner of a valuable group of gold and silver mines in the Hualapai district at the present time and at intervals continues to make investments in mining property.

About seventeen years ago the well-known Hubbs House, of Kingman, was built by the subject of this sketch, and after being successfully managed for a decade and a half it was destroyed in the great fire of 1898, in which the entire block fell a prey to the flames. In addition to his other losses, Mr. Hubbs suffered one which he feels deeply. His cabinet of fine specimens of ores and minerals, valued at \$6,000, at the lowest estimate, and to him almost beyond price, was burned. Experts often had pronounced the collection as wonderful, with few, if any, equals in the territory.

With characteristic energy and undaunted purpose Mr. Hubbs, associated with Samuel Crozier, set about the erection of a substantial brick hotel in 1899, and in the due course of time it was completed and ready for business. The two-story building, 75x100 feet in dimensions, is utilized as storerooms on the ground floor. Above is the Hotel Beale, as it is called, comprising forty rooms, and now a thriving and popular hostelry. Besides this, Mr. Hubbs is interested in other real estate and property in Kingman, and also owns a fine herd of cattle, upwards of two hundred head of stock.

Throughout his mature life, Mr. Hubbs has been active as a Democrat. He was elected for a two years' term as one of the supervisors of this county in 1888, and at the close of his service in that capacity was further honored, being elected county treasurer. Again, in 1894, and a third time, in 1896, he was elected to the same responsible office, for which his qualifications



J. C. Quinn

seem to have specially fitted him. At the expiration of his last term as such, his name was once more brought forward to public notice, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected as sheriff of Mohave county. In this important position, as in each of the others which he has occupied, he fulfilled every requirement and earned fresh commendations from the public. The only fraternal organization with which he is now identified is that of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, as he is a charter member of the Kingman Lodge of the same.

In 1887 the marriage of Mr. Hubbs and Miss Johanna Wilkinson, of Iowa, took place in this city. They have a pleasant home and are the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Alta, Wayne, Vernon and Nadine.

Z. C. PRINA.

From out a gloomy and cheerless childhood, and early and discouraging circumstances, Mr. Prina has emerged to a prominent position among the citizens of Safford, and is a promoter of some of the town's most commendable enterprises. A son of sunny Italy, where he was born in 1862, his remembrances of his southern land are extremely vague, for, when but nine years of age, he was brought to America by his father, and landed in Galveston. There he was immediately placed up against the unhappy side of life by being bound out to an Italian, with whom he lived nine months, which seemed, however, like nine years. His best intentions in this household were misconstrued and treated with incredible severity, the lady of the mansion especially taking particular delight in the exercise of whipping him long and hard. Needless to say he availed himself of the first opportunity to escape and rejoin his father, with whom he traveled to Houston and Austin, Tex., in which latter place he remained until 1876.

A position on a cattle ranch near Austin was hailed with delight, and here the younger Prina faithfully attended to the duties assigned him, and was interested in the raising and selling of stock until 1897. In the mean time the father had vanished into the uncertainties of the Texas frontier, and the son subsequently indirectly heard of his death. In 1884 he came to Ari-

zona, and lived in Tombstone and Cochise county until 1888. At this time he was sent by the Chiricahua Cattle Company to take charge of their ranch at Safford, which position he held for two years, when he purchased an interest in the ranch of W. T. Hughes, selling the same in 1897.

Upon coming to Safford in 1897 Mr. Prina bought a third interest in the flour mill of J. T. Owens, and also a third interest in John Blake's business, but in June of 1900 sold his interests to J. T. Owens. Since then he has branched out independently and in partnership with George A. Olney has established an ice plant, which manufactures a sufficient quantity to supply the entire Gila valley. The firm have recently moved into a new brick plant, with a capacity of ten tons daily. Ice is a commodity which is vastly appreciated during the summer by the inhabitants of the valley, and the large undertaking of Mr. Prina displays a thoughtfulness as well as business shrewdness entirely commendable. The firm are contemplating doing still more toward the improvement of their adopted city, and will at an early date put in an electric plant of sufficient power to light the entire city.

November 16, 1897, Mr. Prina married Martha Wanslee, a daughter of Nathan and Ruth Wanslee, of Safford. Of this union there are two children, Eva, who is now (May, 1901) twenty-six months old, and Ruth, who is ten months of age. Mr. Prina has erected a commodious and comfortable home in Safford, built of brick, which is the scene of much hospitality and good fellowship. At Globe he was made a Mason, and is a charter member of the blue lodge at Safford. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Benson, and was then transferred to the lodge at Solomonville.

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

As one of the capable and enterprising citizens of Tombstone, Mr. Montgomery has won the confidence of all who have been associated with him in a business or social way. In the management of the livery business in which he has for some time been engaged, he has so conducted his affairs as to inspire a large patronage, and

bring a ready means of livelihood. It is doubtful if any now living in the town have more readily shown their unbounded faith in the ultimate sound and substantial basis of Tombstone, and its sure awakening from the comparative inactivity which followed in the wake of one of the greatest mining booms of the great west.

The youth and early manhood of Mr. Montgomery were spent in Ohio, where he was born in Seneca county, in 1831. In the public schools of his county he received a liberal education, and was well prepared to face the world when he left his home in 1852. Like so many of the eastern youth, he was impressed with the ready possibility of making a fortune in the far west, and in quest of the same started for California via the Isthmus of Panama. In search for the hidden treasure of the earth he spent the years between 1852 and 1874 in California, British Columbia, Washington and Montana, subsequently settling in New Mexico, where he engaged in prospecting and stock-raising.

Upon arriving in Tombstone in 1879, the town was extremely small, and barely suggested the liveliness and mining activity which soon visited it. After a short time Mr. Montgomery went into the livery and sale business in partnership with Edward Benson, and after four years bought him out, and has since conducted his affairs independently. In the mean time he has been continuously interested in mining projects, having prospected and invested in mining property.

As a staunch member of the Republican party Mr. Montgomery has faithfully adhered to its best principles, and has filled the official positions entrusted him by his fellow townsmen with credit to himself and to the city whose interests he represents. In 1882 he was elected supervisor of the county and served for four years, and has since then served for four terms.

LINDLEY H. ORME.

Of the many who have come out of the east and associated their enthusiasm, ability and large-heartedness with the promising history of the Salt River valley, none is remembered more gratefully than Lindley H. Orme. Arriving here in practically the dawn of its recognized

possibilities, when a desert waste stretched a discouraging length before the hopes of those in search of more promising conditions, he anticipated the hidden resources and practically aided in their development. And when the peaceful agriculturist supplanted the roving red man as superior possessor of the soil, and the hum of industry was heard through the valley, Mr. Orme was the first to introduce in their midst the threshing machine, which was indicative of his unceasing efforts for advancement.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of Phoenix in 1870, that city was then but dimly outlined in the minds of a few, and its present state of influence and growth a matter only of vague conjecture. Mr. Orme at once settled on what is known as the Hurley ranch, and later removed to the ranch now occupied by his widow. Here his days were spent in well directed activity until his death, September 24, 1900. For many years he was a successful raiser of fine stock, and through the excellent management of the various lines of activity which engaged his attention, accumulated considerable of this world's goods, and was accounted a successful man from many standpoints. His strong and influential personality dominated the political and other affairs of his locality, and he was a forceful impetus towards well-doing. As a staunch member of the Democratic party he served his party faithfully and well, and for eight years was sheriff of Maricopa county. This difficult and responsible position was invested with a rare display of tact and discretion, and wise avoidance of the friction and animosity often accompanying the best efforts of men in like positions. As a member of the territorial council which secured the removal of the territorial capital from Prescott to Phoenix, he rendered substantial assistance, and he also served for four years on the territorial board of equalization.

Many of the strong and reliable traits of character which so materially aided Mr. Orme in the accomplishment of his purposes were derived from his Puritan maternal ancestry. A native of Montgomery county, Md., he was born December 19, 1848, and was a son of Charles H. and Deborah (Pleasants) Orme. On his father's plantation in Maryland he received the early training so carefully supervised by his





Buck Clark

Puritan mother, and in time became a capable and appreciative tiller of the soil. The education derived in the private schools of the day, though somewhat crude, was thoughtfully and conscientiously entered into, and supplemented by the erudition and research of later years. During the last two years of the Civil war he fought for the lost cause of the Confederacy, and upon returning to his home in Maryland, worked on the home farm for two years. To gratify an ambition extending beyond the borders of Maryland, he sojourned to the far west, crossing the plains in a caravan of emigrants. The long journey terminated at Sacramento, Cal., and in this state of infinite possibility he engaged for a time in sheep raising. Later he became interested in freighting from San Bernardino and Yuma to Tucson, Ariz.

The permanent residence of Mr. Orme in Arizona began in 1870, when he settled in Maricopa county, near the site of Phoenix. He was twice married, the present Mrs. Orme having formerly been Mary J. Jeffries, daughter of J. W. and Louisa H. (Wall) Jeffries, and her marriage with Mr. Orme occurred November 11, 1884. A most interesting woman, Mrs. Orme is a native of Cynthiana, Ky., and is widely known for her many fine and social attributes. She is the mother of one son, Alfred H. Her father was a Virginian and her mother a Kentuckian. They settled in Phoenix in 1886, and are both now deceased. The first Mrs. Orme was Florence Greenhaw, of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Orme were devoted members of the Episcopalian Church. Fraternally he was associated with the Elks, and with the Odd Fellows of Phoenix.

BEN R. CLARK.

It is the prevailing opinion among all who are familiar with the work accomplished by Ben R. Clark in Graham county, that no incumbent of the sheriff's office in Arizona possesses in a greater degree than he the qualities of mind and character best calculated to insure success in preserving the peace in a locality containing a heterogeneous gathering of humanity. So thoroughly did he understand his business, that it was a foregone conclusion when he started out for an evil-doer, the destroyer of the peace was

already in the clutches of the law, and face to face with his just deserts. And it was certainly due to the unwearying vigilance of the man at the helm that the rough and desperate, and more refined and educated classes pursued in comparative harmony their various occupations of mining, agriculture, and commerce, in a comparatively isolated and remotely situated locality, and where the animating motive is the resolve to wrest a fortune from the undeveloped resources.

A native of North Carolina, Mr. Clark was born in 1862, and is a son of E. G. and Mary E. (Hinson) Clark, who were born in the same state. Besides himself there were five children in the family, of whom W. F. served as deputy sheriff under his brother; Lizzie Laman is living in Sidon, Leflore county, Miss.; and Joseph died in October of 1896. The family removed from North Carolina to Mississippi in 1870, and there Ben R. received a substantial home training, and the education obtainable at the district schools. He early developed habits of thrift and industry, and an independence which sent him out into the world at a comparatively early age. His first venture was in western Texas, where he engaged in the cattle business for about a year, and then settled on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, where he bought and sold cattle, and had a government contract to furnish beef to the Indians. After the expiration of five years he began to serve as deputy sheriff under J. H. Slaughter, in Cochise county, and after three years was deputy sheriff in Graham county under Olney Wight and Birchfield for a period covering six years. In 1898 he was regularly elected sheriff of Graham county, and served one term of two years. He was ably assisted in preserving order by James R. Nicks, T. G. Bell, Ben W. Olney, George M. Nicks, W. A. Hart, S. J. McClinick, H. D. Keppler, A. A. McKinney, and his brother, W. F. Clark. During his years of experience with the various conflicting elements that have gathered in the mining regions of the territory, Mr. Clark has had many exciting adventures with the Indians, which, when recounted in his picturesque manner, are of a highly diverting nature. He was present in the camp of the San Simon Cattle Company in 1886, when the old Apache chief, Geronimo, and nineteen of his warriors were surrounded

and captured, and their lives of crime and depredation turned into more harmless channels.

In 1898 Mr. Clark married Mrs. Ellen K. Shivers, a daughter of Dr. B. F. Kittrell, of Blackhawk, Miss. This union has been blessed with one child, Caroline Elizabeth. Mr. Clark took his residence in Solomonville in January of 1899, and at the time purchased two hundred acres of land a mile above town, which is all irrigated and improved, and among the best tracts in the locality. A strict party man and a Democrat, he has been active in local and territorial politics. Fraternally he is associated with the Solomonville Lodge No. 16, K. P. Mr. Clark is respected and esteemed by those who know him. All acknowledge the excellence of his service to the county, his dauntless courage, and relentless pursuit of all that tended to undermine the stability and safety of the community.

W. J. DAVIS, M. D.

W. J. Davis, M. D., physician and surgeon for the Detroit Copper Company, the Arizona Copper Company, the hospital connected therewith, and the families of the many miners, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1861. He received his education and training in the northern country that was his home, and came to the states when nineteen years of age, settling in Chicago, where he made his home for several years. Next he went to Denver, where he began the practice of medicine, and in the various duties of professional work he continued in that city for three years. While living in Denver he made arrangements with Mr. Church, who is now the president of the Detroit Copper Company, to assume charge of the company's medical and surgical work at Morenci, Ariz., which has since been the field of his activity.

For eleven years Dr. Davis has made his headquarters at Morenci. During that time he has steadily advanced in the good-will and appreciation of the five thousand or more patients whom he is called upon to treat during the course of a year. The Arizona Copper Company's hospital, of which he has the charge, is a creditable and well-managed institution, and compares favorably with hospitals in larger and

older settlements. Patients here receive the best care known to science.

In 1887 Dr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Jennie M. Lesuer, of Chicago. To their marriage were born three children, namely: Allen, who is a student in the Los Angeles Military Academy; Harold and Ruth. Fraternally Dr. Davis is connected with the Masons, and with the Knights of Pythias at Clifton, in both of which organizations he maintains an interest.

H. H. SCORSE.

Mr. Scorse, who is engaged in general merchandising at Holbrook and is numbered among its influential citizens, came to Arizona twenty-three years ago. Practically, he was the first resident of this place, known as Horsehead Crossing in 1878, when he located here. With a comrade he had started from Montana to the mining district of Tombstone, Ariz., and had walked from Utah, but, owing to the hostility of the Indians in that region at the time, they decided to camp here for the winter, and were dependent upon their hunting skill for game, other supplies being scarce.

In the following year Mr. Scorse was employed for six months on the Star mail line, plying between Brigham City and this point. Then, opening the first store in existence here he continued to trade with the Indians and old-timers of this district until the fall of 1882. Then he went to the neighborhood of the present town of Williams, and was the manager of a store at Rogers' ranch about a twelvemonth. Returning to Horsehead Crossing, he again engaged in the management of a general store, and thus, with the exception of the year mentioned, has been in business here since 1879. Indeed, he is the pioneer merchant of the railroad line, from Albuquerque to Needles, Cal., and always has done more or less freighting across the country. In 1883, during the Apache outbreak, and at other times, he experienced much anxiety and discomfort, and while outlaws were so plentiful on this frontier had about as much trouble with them, as within eighteen years they stole nearly eight hundred head of horses from his ranch. He now owns a valuable ranch situated some twenty-two miles north of Holbrook, and keeps large





Theo. Gebler.

herds of cattle; horses and sheep, at the present time owning upwards of ten thousand head. One of the oldest and most widely known horse-dealers of the southwest, he now has about five hundred, and always commands the best market price.

Great credit is due Mr. Scorse for the leading part which he has ever taken in the upbuilding of Holbrook. At the time when the place was laid out, he became the owner of a large amount of town property, for he always has had great faith in its future, and probably has constructed more buildings and accomplished more in its advancement than any other citizen. In 1888 he built a dam across the Little Colorado river, with a view to utilizing the extra water for irrigating purposes, but unfortunately a great flood swept it away. In most of his many and varied enterprises he has met with gratifying success, and though certain reverses have come to him, as to all, his business career has been decidedly prosperous, on the whole.

Turning backward a few pages in the history of Mr. Scorse, we find that he is a native of Somersetshire, England, and came to the United States in 1869. Immediately beginning his career in the west, he went to Montana in the following year and for three decades has shared the fortunes of the frontiersmen of the state mentioned, of Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Arizona. He has prospected, mined and hunted in all of these localities, and has numerous interesting reminiscences of those years.

July 29, 1891, the marriage of Mr. Scorse and Miss Julia Garcia was solemnized in Holbrook. They have a pleasant home and are the parents of six promising children, named respectively, in order of birth: Ellen, Julia, Henry H., Jr., Rose, James and Lizzie.

THEODORE GEBLER.

Like so many of the early settlers of Nogales, Mr. Gebler was first attracted to the territory by the widely reported mining possibilities. That he still has faith in the country argues well for the other prospects, for in the matter of mining his experience has been dearly bought and disillusionizing. In the White mountains of Califor-

nia where his enterprises were carried on, he came to own several supposedly good properties which afterwards played out, and he lost the savings of years. After four years of futile effort in this direction he located in Nogales in 1885, at which time the settlement consisted of about a dozen shanties, inhabited by stout-hearted and enterprising pioneers. He built the first residence and store west of the railroad, and started a tinware and hardware business which was the first of its kind in the locality. With the gradual increase of population and demand his stock was increased accordingly, and he has since the beginning reaped satisfactory results from the expenditure. In addition to all kinds of hardware he carries a full line of miner's supplies, and so successful has he been that he is the owner of considerable real estate in and out of the city. He has also built a number of houses, and in all ways has been instrumental in securing the best development of the town.

The youth of Mr. Gebler was spent in his native land of Germany, where he was born in Berlin, July 1, 1831. He received an excellent education in the public schools. In 1851 he immigrated to America, and in 1855 located in San Francisco, where he followed the trade of tinsmith for twelve years. After removing to San José, Cal., he continued the same occupation for nineteen years, and while living in this delightful California town, was for some time a member of the city council. In 1881 he came into Arizona, locating at Tucson, near which were conducted his mining enterprises.

Since coming to Nogales, Mr. Gebler has witnessed many changes and has himself contributed largely to the prevailing prosperity. He was a member of the town council for five years, and took an active part in securing the creation of Santa Cruz county. He believes in good roads in the country as a sure means of assistance to the farmers, and aided in the construction of the road from Nogales to Oro Blanco, and to the Washington camp. He is one of the oldest and most respected of the early pioneers, and one of the best citizens of this or any of the cities in the country.

In 1852 Mr. Gebler was united in marriage with Louisa Waldman, daughter of Christopher Waldman. To them has been born one son,

Oscar. Fraternally Mr. Gebler is a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat.

COL. J. A. ZABRISKIE.

To all who have read that wonderfully interesting narrative of Thaddeus of Warsaw, the name of Zabriskie stands forth in the memory in unfading colors of adventurous light. The family whose glories and woes have brought emotion into thousands of hearts, and who were among the bravest of the adherents of a desperately contested crown, are principally cited in history during the reign of King John Sobieski, who lived from 1625 until 1696. The reign of this courageous king of Poland was anything but peaceful, for his country was torn by internal dissension and external strife. The ultimate and tragic fate of Poland seemed to hang over his head, and he was powerless to stem the stranding of a people, destined to a homeless future. The branch of the family to which Colonel Zabriskie belongs is descended from one of two brothers of King John, who, after the king's downfall in the middle of the seventeenth century, turned their faces in the direction of freedom and equal brotherhood, and immigrated to America, settling respectively in New York and New Jersey. The evolution of the name through the different members of the family has brought it from Sobieski, Sobriskie and Zabrowski to Zabriskie.

A native of New Jersey, Colonel Zabriskie was born May 29, 1844, and is a son of James C., who was born at Hackensack, N. J. The paternal grandfather, J. C. J. Zabriskie, also a native of Hackensack, there owned and managed a large farm. During the Revolutionary war he served his country with courage and fidelity, and for meritorious services was advanced to the rank of major. James C. Zabriskie became a prominent lawyer in New Brunswick, N. J., but in 1849 migrated to California via the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving at Panama, he was one of a company of fifty (and served as their captain) who purchased a vessel to convey them to the end of their journey. Starting from Panama in their own ship, they stopped at Realejo, on the coast of Costa Rico, then pro-

ceeded to California. At Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Zabriskie engaged in the practice of law, became the first city attorney, and wrote the first city charter. In 1861 he went to San Francisco as agent for pre-emption and state lands, and while holding that position wrote his last work on the land laws of the United States, the same being now recognized as a standard authority on the subject. He was one of the best-known men of California and was gifted with an eloquence that was convincingly applied when he stumped the state. His wisely-directed life terminated in San Francisco in 1881.

The mother of Colonel Zabriskie was formerly Elizabeth Mann and was born in Camden, N. J. Her father, William Mann, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and of English descent, descended from ancestors who distinguished themselves in various lines of occupation. His father served America during the Revolutionary struggle and he himself was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he settled upon a farm near New Brunswick, N. J. Mrs. Zabriskie died at New Brunswick, N. J., while still in middle life. Of her two daughters and four sons, Colonel Zabriskie is the sole survivor. The oldest son, William M., was one of the most prominent attorneys in California, and for twenty years was recognized as the leading criminal lawyer of the state. Another brother, Alexander, also an attorney, died in Honolulu in 1858.

Although the family removed to California in 1850, J. A. Zabriskie continued at school in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I., and in 1854 was appointed a cadet at West Point, from California. However, before the completion of his term at the academy he resigned from the army on account of ill health, and entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1860. In 1857 he had made a flying trip to California. After his graduation he returned to the far west and studied law with his father and Judge Stephen J. Field, late United States Supreme Court justice. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of California. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he organized and was chosen captain of Company D, Fifth California Infantry, which he fitted out at a personal expense of \$3,000, at Camp Union in Sacramento. Next he was appointed a captain on the general staff

in Los Angeles, but later went to Yuma, where he acted as adjutant-general of southern California. In 1863 he started for Texas, and was there made adjutant-general of western Texas, filling the position until General Sheridan took command of all the west, and afterward he served on that general's staff until the close of the war. As lieutenant-colonel, he was mustered out in 1865.

Locating in El Paso, Tex., Colonel Zabriskie engaged in the practice of law, together with farming and conducting a grain business. He served as assistant United States attorney for the western district of Texas, and took an active part in the constitutional convention which drafted the first constitution for Texas. During the first administration of General Grant, he was secretary of a delegation that went to Washington to consult with the president in regard to the division of the Republican party of Texas. The head of this delegation was Governor A. J. Hamilton, who had been appointed provisional governor by Mr. Lincoln at the close of the rebellion. For three successive terms he was elected state's attorney for the twelfth judicial district of Texas, having his headquarters at El Paso.

As an officer of the treasury department, Colonel Zabriskie came to Tucson in 1878. Soon afterward he resigned his position and began the practice of law. In 1881 President Arthur appointed him United States attorney for Arizona, and this position he held for four years. During the latter part of 1881 and in 1882 he was ordered to Washington to assist in the prosecution of the star routers, and worked in conjunction with Attorney-General Brewster. In 1885 he resumed a general law practice in Tucson, and at the same time gave some attention to mining interests.

The many and arduous duties which consumed the time of Colonel Zabriskie for many consecutive years were eventually made apparent upon a system strained to the utmost tension. For almost ten years he was obliged, because of extreme nervous exhaustion, to refrain from active participation in business or professional affairs, and is only now attaining to the renewed health which will permit of a continuance of his labors. Since again taking up

the work of the law, he has also again become interested in mining, and in addition is connected with a large land deal in Southern California, besides which he is engaged in the cattle business and is the organizer of the San Raphael Cattle Company.

In the affairs of the locality in which he lives, Colonel Zabriskie has ever shown a vital and substantial interest, and in the undertakings of the Republican party has figured most prominently. Under the auspices of the national committee, in 1868, he stumped the states of New York, Indiana and Illinois for General Grant. In 1896 he was a delegate to the convention at St. Louis which nominated William McKinley as president. In that body he served on the platform committee and took an active part in the discussion of the silver question, which was the dominant problem before the convention and before the country. Although his sympathies were with the silver issue, he and the balance of the Arizona delegation stood firmly by their party and refused to leave the convention, although pressed to do so by the friends of silver. After the adjournment of the convention he stumped Texas, California and Arizona for McKinley. He has served continuously on the territorial and county committees of his party and has stumped the territory whenever occasion demanded.

While living in El Paso, Tex., Colonel Zabriskie married Adelaide Stephenson, a native of Texas, and whose father, Hugh Stephenson, was an own cousin of Governor Jonathan Stephenson, of Kentucky. Of this union there are five children, namely: William Alexander, now in Honolulu; Walter Scott, who is with the Cobre Grande Mining Company at LaCananea; Brevoort, who is a contractor in the Sandwich Islands; Mary Adelaide, who is living at home; and Victor Hugo, who is connected with the mining company of which his brother, Walter S., is also a member. Walter S. was one of the first to volunteer in the Spanish-American war; he enlisted in the First Territorial Regiment and was mustered out in February of 1899.

At the request of his partner, Hon. C. C. Stephens, who was then a member of the territorial council, Colonel Zabriskie drew the bill which passed the legislature authorizing the establish-

ment of the University of Arizona at Tucson, and of this institution he was appointed a regent in March, 1901. Fraternally he is associated with Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., the Consistory, and has taken the thirty-second degree. For seven years he was First Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Arizona. With the Knights of Pythias he was the first chancellor commander of the lodge and also officiated as deputy grand chancellor of Arizona. He is also identified with the California Consistory of the Loyal Legion. In the organization of Negley Post, G. A. R., he took an active part, and he was chosen the second commander of the same, and he is now assistant inspector-general of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HARRY FULTON.

The splendid possibilities for sheep-growing in Coconino county have paved the way to a competence for many of the dwellers of this fertile part of the territory. Mr. Fulton has availed himself to the full of the opportunity presented here, and is known as one of the most successful wool-growers in the San Francisco mountains near Flagstaff. A resident for many years of this town of bustling activity, he has identified himself with the enterprises which have tended to her upbuilding, and has aided with his influence and money in every good and worthy cause of advancement.

Of southern ancestry, he was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1855, his parents removing during the Civil war to Ohio. The greater part of his education was acquired in Zanesville, and he subsequently spent three years in Columbus, Ohio, where he gained considerable mercantile experience as a collector for the Armstrong Company. Having worked up commendable enthusiasm for the west he departed for California in 1875, and remained for a year at Santa Barbara. In the fall of 1875 he started for Arizona with a sheep herd numbering thirteen thousand head, but only succeeded in reaching the middle of the desert when he retraced his steps to San Bernardino. In January of 1876 he returned alone across the desert with a pack horse, and for two years made his headquarters in Prescott, and handled sheep on shares. In 1881

he invested in a large number of sheep and made his headquarters at Flagstaff, herding between two and nine thousand head on the Colorado plateau and in the San Francisco mountains. The ranch was located in the Fulton cañon, named after this enterprising early settler and large wool-grower, whose sheep were of a superior quality, and who imported his sires from Wisconsin and Michigan.

In 1892 Mr. Fulton sold out his interests in sheep and returned to his native place in Maryland, where he remained for two and a half years, handling sheep near Oakland, Md. In 1895, however, he returned to the greater freedom and opportunity of Arizona, and, taking up his headquarters at Flagstaff, again engaged in sheep raising near Bellemont. He is extensively involved, invariably having on hand between three and five thousand sheep, which he ships to eastern and western markets. It is readily understood that he is one of the most practical sheep men in the county, having had an experience in the line which covers twenty or more years. He is an authority on all kinds of sheep and wool, and has made a study of the respective good qualities of each known breed. During the sheep panic between 1893 and 1896 he suffered severe losses, which have been more than made up during the ensuing years.

In 1888 Mr. Fulton married Julia G. Kurtz, a daughter of T. Newton Kurtz, the noted publisher of Baltimore. A brother of Mrs. Fulton, Albert Kurtz, was assistant postmaster of Baltimore under Postmaster Johnson, and insurance commissioner under Governor Lowndes. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D. LL. D., was born in Gettysburg, and was the editor and publisher of the Lutheran Observer. He was widely known in the church, and was the founder of the Lutheran Female Seminary and the author of the book "Why Are You a Lutheran?" To Mr. and Mrs. Fulton has been born one daughter, Marguerite H. Mr. Fulton is a staunch upholder of the principles and issues of the Republican party, and in 1892 was a candidate for the legislature. After returning to Coconino county he has been twice a candidate for county treasurer, and has always received a good substantial vote from the business men of the place. In 1891, when Coconino was



Wm. Schickman

separated from Yavapai county, he was a member of the committee from Flagstaff to draw lines and make arrangements for the division. Since then he has been interested in all local and territorial political matters, as well as in all else that promotes the general good. He is the owner of real estate in Flagstaff, and has accomplished considerable in the building line.

WILLIAM SCHUCKMANN.

For fully eleven years William Schuckmann, the president and treasurer of Las Dos Naciones Cigar Company, of Nogales, Ariz., has been interested in various enterprises in this territory and Sonora, Mexico, and it would be hard to find any one having a greater faith in the natural wealth and promising future of this region. Moreover, he is giving abundant proof of "the faith that is in him," and is winning an honored place in the hearts of the people of this borderland. It must be acknowledged that to Germany we owe this sterling business man and now staunch American citizen, for he was born, educated and reared to manhood in the Fatherland, and, indeed, it was as recent as 1887 that he cast in his destiny with that of the United States. He still owns valuable property in Bechtolsheim, Rhine-Hessen, Germany, and has hosts of sincere friends at his old and beloved home.

For a year or two after arriving in this country, Mr. Schuckmann made his home in Milwaukee, and then went to Sonora, Mexico, where he was proffered a position as first assayer of the San Pedro Mining & Milling Company. Later he became the cashier of the Imuris Mines, Limited, Company, and after a period accepted the position of manager of the Grand Central Mining & Milling Company, of Prietas, Sonora. In 1894 he returned to Milwaukee and until October, 1897, was connected with the A. Gettelman Brewing Company, of that city, serving in the capacity of auditor and traveling salesman. Old Mexico again became the field of his business operations, as in the fall of 1897 he went to Sonora and that winter was the superintendent for the Yaqui River Mining Company, to prospect for gold in the Yaqui river. In March, 1898, he came to Nogales and became

interested in his present enterprise, succeeding in organizing the Las Dos Naciones Cigar Company, which began business August 1, 1898, with himself as president and treasurer, L. B. Fleischer, secretary, and A. Varona, manager. Re-elected to the same offices, in 1899, 1900 and 1901, Mr. Schuckmann is meeting with marked success in this undertaking, and the industry is proving valuable to this little border town. Upwards of sixty persons are employed in the business, and thus from \$600 to \$750 in gold is distributed here every week. The firm owns a good building, situated on Morley avenue, Nogales, while their warehouses are on the Mexican side. About seven thousand cigars are manufactured daily, only the finest quality of Mexican tobacco being used, and a good demand for these products exists in the market. No brands are so well known in Arizona as the products of this warehouse.

The vast mineral wealth of Sonora and southern Arizona is appealing to the far-sighted capitalist, and Mr. Schuckmann is no exception. At present he owns a quarter interest in the Eureka mine, which claim is situated next to the Grand Central, in Sonora, Mexico. Though he was offered \$50,000 for his share in this favorably-located mine, he refused it, and firmly believes that a much greater fortune will be developed there in the near future.

While devoting the major part of his time and attention to commercial affairs, Mr. Schuckmann has other interests, as well. In the ranks of the Knights of Pythias of Arizona he stands high, as is shown by the fact that he was elected as chancellor commander of the Nogales Lodge, and entered upon his new duties in that capacity, in January, 1901. July 20, 1898, he married Miss Lena Gettelman, of Milwaukee, daughter of Peter Gettelman. Born of their union is a daughter, Elsa.

R. W. KERSEY.

No more public-spirited man lives in Pinal county than Mr. Kersey, and all that has to do with its improvement meets with his hearty sanction. At present accessible only by means of the stage coach, a concerted movement is now on foot to bring the railroad to Florence, thus stimulating trade and rendering possible a

larger and more enterprising city. In politics also Mr. Kersey is an influential factor in his neighborhood, and leads in Democratic ranks. Elected a member of the board of supervisors of Pinal county, he was in 1898 chosen as chairman of the same.

Born in Grant county, Ind., in 1842, Mr. Kersey spent his early years in Wayne county, that state. His father, Dr. Vierling Kersey, who died in 1875, was for many years a prominent physician in Wayne county and stood at the head of his profession in the state. By his marriage to Emily B. Butler, nine children were born, four of whom are now living, namely: R. W., the eldest; Dr. Charles Kersey, of Chicago, Ill.; Virginia, of Washington, D. C., and Robert B., now a manufacturer of school and church furniture, but formerly for some years an engineer on the railroad, for a time running out of Tucson on the Southern Pacific road.

In 1866 R. W. Kersey became an engineer on the Panhandle Railroad, and in 1868 entered the employ of the Central Pacific road in California, returning finally to Indiana. For fifteen years he was an engineer in that state and Ohio, and during his trips touched at Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. In 1887 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and remained there about five years, during which period he served for a short time in the fire department. In 1892 he came to Florence, Ariz., and settled on his farm near this town, which has since been the object of his care.

In 1884 Mr. Kersey married Miss Abbie Brewer, and of this union there are two sons, Vierling and Marius. Mrs. Kersey, who is a graduate of Earlham College at Richmond, Ind., an institution under the auspices of the Society of Friends, is a daughter of W. S. Brewer, now living in Cincinnati, Ohio, of which state he is a native. During his years of special activity Mr. Brewer was a locomotive engineer and for twenty years ran out of Cincinnati, but he is now stationary engineer for the "Big Four" elevator. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. By his marriage to Emma Staley he had five children, of whom Mrs. Kersey is the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Stewart; William, who is living in New York City; Harry, who is an engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton

& Dayton Railroad; and Dr. Clara Schleeff, who is the wife of Dr. O. F. Schleeff, of St. Louis, Mo.

For a number of years Mr. Kersey has been associated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons in Indiana.

ANTHONY VINCENT GROSSETTA.

Tucson can boast of no more public-spirited citizen than Anthony Vincent Grossetta, who has dwelt here since 1880, and has been foremost in many undertakings which have materially contributed to its growth and desirability to tourists and as a place of residence. He is no less popular in political and social circles than in the world of commerce, and it is safe to say that his friends are legion.

The Grossetta family originated in Austria, whence some of the name crossed the Adriatic. Matthew, grandfather of A. V. Grossetta, was a farmer and stock-raiser of Dalmatia, Austria, and Vincent, father of our subject, was born near the town of Ragusa, where he subsequently was a shoe merchant. The wife and mother, whose maiden name was Annie Bardach, was born, lived and died in that same locality. Of her six children only two survive.

The only member of his family who came to America was he of whom this sketch is penned. He is a native of Ragusa, Austria, born April 27, 1856, and in the public schools he obtained a fair knowledge of the German, Slavonian and Italian languages. When only twelve years old he shipped aboard a sailing vessel, and for six years cruised on the high seas. During that time he crossed the Atlantic, and was employed on both English and United States ships.

In 1874 A. V. Grossetta came to this country, and for about a year was employed on the New York Central Railroad. Then, going to Montreal, Canada, he was connected with the Italian consulate for nearly two years. Toward the close of 1877 he went to San Francisco, and thence went to Los Angeles, drifting to Tucson in January, 1880. Here he was employed by a grocer, and in 1882 embarked in the same line of business on his own account. His small store, situated near the railroad station, was carried on until 1893, when the business was removed

to its present quarters. The Tucson Grocery Company, as it is known, is one of the largest wholesale and retail grocery firms in this territory, and Gustav Hoff, ex-mayor of the city, is a partner in the company. They also are interested in the Tucson Hardware Company, an incorporated concern, of which Mr. Grossetta is the secretary. It is located in the Grossetta Block, where a space 50x100 feet is set apart for this large wholesale and retail business. The handsome and substantial building in question is two stories and basement in height, and is 112x100 feet in dimensions. Besides having built this fine structure, Mr. Grossetta is identified with the Tucson Building & Loan Association, has built several residences here and owns considerable local property, including a well-irrigated ranch of one hundred and twenty acres, three miles north of the city, and provided with a thriving orchard. One of his best achievements, in the opinion of many of our citizens, is the Tucson Opera House, which he built in 1897, and of which he is the proprietor and manager. The audience hall has a seating capacity of one thousand, the stage is commodious and fitted with approved modern equipments, and electric lights and every convenience contribute to the comfort of actors and audience.

The first president of the Tucson Electric Light & Power Company was Mr. Grossetta, who served in that office until it was in fine running order, when he resigned, though he yet retains an interest in the business. He also was influential in the organization of the Hall Association of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and still is a director of the same. Of the fraternity mentioned he is a past officer, and in the Masonic order is identified with Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M.; Tucson Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Arizona Commandery No. 1, K. T., also belonging to El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S., at Phoenix. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, she being secretary of the lodge. In the Republican party he is a leader, having been a member of the county central committee and a delegate to the territorial party convention. In 1900 he was his party's nominee for the legislature, but was defeated. In the city council he represented the first ward, and at that time the old graveyard in

the heart of Tucson was condemned, and the property is now built up. He is an influential member of the board of trade, and is chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the trustees in regard to the sale of the old adobe school property. In March, 1901, he was appointed by Governor Murphy a member of the board of regents of the University of Arizona.

In 1884 the marriage of Mr. Grossetta and Miss Bessie H. Warren took place in this city. She is a direct descendant of General Warren, of Revolutionary fame, and her father, Dr. Joseph Warren, was a prominent dentist of Terre Haute, Ind., and later, of Darlington, Wis. The mother, Mrs. Frances (Pilling) Warren, now living with Mrs. Grossetta, was born in Darlington, where her father, Elias Pilling, was a pioneer, while England was his birthplace. Mrs. Grossetta is a native of Darlington, and was graduated in its high school. After her father's death in that city, she came to Tucson with her mother. The only child of our subject and wife is named Warren Arthur. Mrs. Grossetta is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOEL R. SLACK.

The superintendent and discoverer of the mines now owned and controlled by the Britton Gold Mining Company has had a very interesting and eventful life. Though he has experienced the vicissitudes common to the lot of the pioneer and miner, he has been very successful, on the whole, and is widely regarded as an unusually fine judge of the merits of ores and mines in general.

Born in Calais, Me., May 4, 1831, Mr. Slack was reared in his native state and in Cambridge, Mass., his education being completed in the place last named. When eighteen years of age he started upon his merchant-marine career, which extended over seven years. As part owner and master of the "John Ross," employed in the coasting trade, he sailed from Boston harbor, and was chiefly engaged in conveying cargoes from and to Cuba and other islands of the West Indies. Several times he crossed the Atlantic, going to Liverpool and London, and even made trips to the other side of the world,

stopping at Calcutta, Bombay and many other foreign ports.

Leaving the high seas in 1857, Mr. Slack settled in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, where he managed a farm, and subsequently traveled through New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Canada, with a view to making a permanent location. However, in 1858, he decided to go to the Pacific coast, and went to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For about three years he was superintendent of lime works at Santa Cruz, Cal., and in 1862, when the mining excitement in the Caribou district of British Columbia was at its height, he went to that locality, and after spending two years or more in placer mining returned to the States with several thousand dollars. In 1865 he built a ten-stamp quartz mill at a point forty miles from Uniontown, in eastern Oregon, and remained there until 1868. Next we find him in Silver City, Idaho, where he prospected and mined, also serving as foreman in mines. In 1874 he accepted the position of foreman of Albion mine, near Eureka, Nev., and retained that post four years. He also devoted some time to locating mines of his own and met with success in developing them.

In 1881 Mr. Slack arrived in Prescott, Ariz., then a small town. For some time he freighted supplies, including wood and fuel, to Fort Whipple, under contract with the government. Then he transported supplies from Phoenix through the Black Cañon to the Big Bug mining camps. In company with his son James he located the Henrietta mine, which was discovered by the son in May, 1892. The mine was subsequently sold for \$50,000, that amount being portioned out to the three persons owning the property, being the father and son and Joseph Mears. Ever since that time he has been actively occupied in locating claims, and four years ago came to the Groom Creek district, where he has a number of valuable mines. The Britton Gold Mining Company, in which he is financially interested, and of which he is superintendent, owns thirteen claims, all connecting, and producing a free-milling gold-bearing ore, averaging an ounce of the precious mineral to the ton. In May, 1901, they sold the Britton mine for \$20,000 cash. The chief vein is two

and a half feet in thickness and runs from north to south. Four shafts have been excavated to an average distance of one hundred and seven feet, and everything connected with the work is in a thriving condition, thanks to the efficient and watchful care of the manager. He owns, among others, some silver mines in this district, known as Old Benjamin claims, which have recently been bonded for \$20,000. Mr. Slack's wife and family are with him at the scene of his labors, and his son James, a partner in the Britton company, is a practical mining man. As long ago as 1865 our subject joined the Masonic order, and now is identified with Prescott Lodge and Chapter. In national politics he casts his influence on the side of the Democratic party, reserving his ballot for the man whom he deems best fitted to carry out the wishes of the people, in local elections.

E. S. GOSNEY.

Of the widely known and deservedly popular men who have brought the force of their convictions, character, and striking ability to bear upon the rapidly awakening civilization of Arizona, none is recognized as more deserving of a high place in the annals of achievement of their specially selected field—Coconino county—than is that able lawyer, banker, merchant, organizer, rancher, miner and public-spirited citizen, E. S. Gosney.

Nor is his success in life the fulfilled dream of a pampered child of fortune, treading a royal road beset with ready-made and unavoidable opportunities; rather it may be said that the farm in Kenton county, Ky., where he was born in 1855, offered, with its kindly associations, but meager returns for an ambition which would rest only after much had been accomplished. When thirteen years of age, after his father's death, he shouldered a gripsack containing belongings, and, in company with the family, started for Fort Worth, Tex., where for three years he worked at such odd jobs as came his way. Subsequent wanderings from Texas brought him to Richmond, Mo., with \$11.20 in his pocket, and a determination to acquire an education at any cost. Through working for his board he was enabled to enter the freshman class of Rich-



Francis M. Zuck

mond College in 1874, and so diligently did he apply himself that the four years' course was completed at the end of three years. He then taught school for eighteen months, and at the same time employed his leisure in reading law with C. J. Hughes, Jr., after which he successfully passed the entrance examination for the senior year at the St. Louis Law School. After graduating in 1880 with the degree of LL. B., he entered upon a general practice of law at St. Joseph, Mo., remaining there for six and a half years. For six years he was attorney for the Kansas, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, but resigned his position owing to impaired health. For the following two years he sought in a change of surroundings and climate in Colorado a restoration of his former health, and in June of 1888 took up his permanent residence in Flagstaff.

In September of 1888 Mr. Gosney organized the Citizens' Bank of Flagstaff, with a capital of \$50,000, and after serving as president of the institution for eight months, sold out to the Arizona Central Bank. Since the sale of the bank this enterprising settler has experienced continued successes, and has ventured into almost every field of effort afforded by the peculiar climatic and other conditions of the country. While formerly engaged in a general law practice, he now devotes considerable attention to private loans, and his money has backed up some of the most ambitious schemes for advancement in the locality, his law practice now being confined to consultation, he not having the time to engage in court work. As a resident of one of the greatest sheep districts in the country, he has naturally devoted much time and attention to sheep and wool growing, and in this connection is responsible for many of the advances in the line which have won for him the gratitude and appreciation of the sheep-growers of the territory. In 1898 he effected the organization of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, and drew up the articles of incorporation and the by-laws. This departure has been of great protection to the sheep industry of the territory, and Mr. Gosney has proved an admirable president of the association. He also secured the forest reserve grazing ground. Personally he is the owner of three ranches, one of which

is located at Marshall Lake, and the annual number of sheep raised is between six and twelve thousand head. Between and including 1892 and 1896 he was interested in cattle, and had a large herd on the open range.

The mercantile business has received the co-operation of Mr. Gosney, and, in partnership with T. A. Brown, he is conducting a large general merchandise store in Manvel, Cal., under the name of the Brown & Gosney Company. A branch of this store is conducted at Searchlight, Nev., and a telephone line connecting the two stores has been constructed. From his mines in the White Mesa district some excellent returns have been shown, and continuous development is being carried on. In Nevada his expectations are sufficiently bright to warrant him in keeping prospectors at work a greater portion of the time.

From time to time Mr. Gosney has come into the possession of real estate in Flagstaff and elsewhere in the territory, and has come to be known as a large property owner. He is a member of the city council of Flagstaff, and is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. During his long and active life in this county of wonderful resources he has builded an enviable credit among the sound business men of the community, and his success is based upon an unflinching integrity, an innate far-sightedness, and an adherence to the soundest principles of finance. He himself attributes much to a principle conscientiously maintained by the boy with the gripsack and the man of mature development, whereby all that is worth doing is worth doing well.

HON. FRANCIS M. ZUCK.

The present treasurer of Navajo county, F. M. Zuck, came into Arizona on the first scheduled passenger train westward from Albuquerque, off the Santa Fe, going at that time to Winslow, near the western limits of the county of Navajo. He is a native of Greensburg, Pa., born July 21, 1838, and in 1850 accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he was reared in Marion county. When twenty years of age he went to Wayne county, Ind., where he was occupied in

merchandising for several years. At the beginning of the Civil war he responded to his country's call for patriots, enlisting in the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. With the army of the Tennessee he served under the leadership of General Grant, participating in the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, as well as many other engagements of that campaign. Previous to this, during the first nine months of his enlistment, he had served with his regiment in battling with the bushwhackers in northern Missouri. After experiencing many hardships and privations which greatly affected his health, he received an honorable discharge November 20, 1863, and returned to Iowa.

For nineteen years Mr. Zuck was employed as a traveling salesman. On coming to Arizona, he and his family made their home at Carrizo for five months, and in the fall of 1882 came to Holbrook, where, in March, 1884, he and his son purchased the interest of the party who laid out the town. Owning the site, he is often alluded to as the "father" of Holbrook, and he still owns a large amount of real estate here, in addition to which he possesses ranches, cattle and horses in great numbers. The mere laying out of Holbrook is one of his least claims to be called its founder, for no one has more earnestly labored, in every possible manner, for its advancement. Certainly it was a terrible blow to him when the whole town was destroyed by fire in 1888, but with his accustomed energy he at once began the work of restoration, and has since contributed to its progress. For years he was the proprietor of the Holbrook House, and after it had succumbed to the universal fiery element, he built another hotel of stone and managed it for ten years.

Knowing the absolute necessity of judicious irrigation of the so-called desert lands, Mr. Zuck has advocated the system in this locality and frequently has attended conventions of parties assembling for the purpose of disseminating knowledge and practical views on the question. For six years he labored earnestly for the division of Navajo and Apache counties, and at last succeeded in getting the bill passed by the legislature in 1895. Soon afterward he was appointed probate judge, being the first to occupy the office in the newly-organized county, and, in-

deed, he took an influential part in that very organizing. In 1900 he was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket, for his allegiance always has been given to that party. For many years prior to his acceptance of the offices last-named he was a justice of the peace, and won an enviable reputation for integrity and impartiality. In the Masonic order he ranks high, being a charter member of Holbrook Lodge and one of its past masters, and having represented it in the grand lodge of Arizona, of which he is senior grand warden. He belongs to the chapter and the Prescott Commandery, besides being illustrious noble of El Zaribah Temple, N. M. S.

January 21, 1864, he married Miss Jennie Brobst, of Knoxville, Iowa, a daughter of Josiah and granddaughter of Judge Joseph Brobst. Her family were pioneers of Iowa and her grandfather was the first county and probate judge of Marion county. Mr. and Mrs. Zuck have four children, namely: Frank A., who is engaged in the cattle and horse business as a rancher, also runs a meat market at Holbrook; Harry Z., who is an attorney at Tempe, Ariz.; Myrtle J., wife of Dr. Walter Hough, who is curator of the National Museum, in Washington, D. C.; and Grace May, wife of S. H. Fine, now residing at Gallup, N. M.

For many years Mr. Zuck has been one of the leaders of the Republican party of Navajo county and he is well known among the prominent members of that party throughout the territory.

NORRIS GOFF.

Many of the important buildings in Phoenix are due to the skill of Mr. Goff, who is one of the representative architects and builders of this progressive city. A native of La Porte, Ind., he was born March 5, 1849, and is a son of Manorris and Lucy (Welch) Goff. The father was born in New York state, and when a young man removed to Indiana, where he became a successful school teacher. Later, in Macomb, Mich., he continued to teach, and was also interested in general farming and stock-raising. He died at Macomb, Mich., after a life industriously devoted to the enterprises to which he was best adapted. His wife is residing at the present

time in Pueblo, Co'lo. The paternal grandfather, Roswell Goff, was born in New York, and was a representative of an old family of that state.

Norris Goff is the second oldest in a family of one daughter and three sons. His early days were surrounded by the influences that are usually brought to bear upon the lives of the sons of farmers, and he had the advantage of his father's superior education and teaching ability. As a means of livelihood he qualified for the trade of carpenter and builder, in southern Michigan, and in 1880 removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he contracted until 1892. At this time he settled in Phoenix, and was at first engaged in building up and selling residence property. He has since done a great deal of outside contracting, and among his most satisfactory efforts may be mentioned the construction of the wood-work in the Fleming, Stroud and Redwell blocks. He built the high school building at Mesa, and his own comfortable and commodious residence, at No. 542 North First avenue.

At Owatonna, Minn., October 8, 1889, Mr. Goff married Vesta Hanks, who was born in Massachusetts. Mr. Goff is affiliated with the Republican party, but has no desire for public official recognition. He is one of the substantial residents of the city, and an authority along lines pertaining to architecture and building. Mrs. Goff is an earnest member of the Congregational Church.

PETER NELSSSEN.

Few of the residents of Salt River valley are entitled to the credit which is due Mr. Nelssen, both for his general success and for his share in the development of the territory of his adoption. His life is a record of obstacles overcome and opportunities grasped, with more than average courage and persistency. He was born in Sweden, September 18, 1842, and is a son of Nels and Marna (Pierson), Nelssen, natives of Sweden. When but fourteen years of age he was deprived by death of the care and guidance of his father, and at that time became practically dependent upon his own resources. His mother survived the trip to America, and died at her son's home in Arizona at the age of eighty-five years. She is buried in Phoenix.

In his native country, Peter Nelssen received a fair education in the district schools, and at an early age evinced traits of industry and thrift, so characteristic of the sons of Sweden. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, sailing from Liverpool to New York, the journey taking sixteen days. For a time he was employed at Farmington, Conn., as a farm hand, but finally drifted to the west, and in Missouri worked for several months on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. He later went to Utah, and entered the employ of Wells-Fargo Company on their stage lines, and was with them in Utah for eighteen months. Still in pursuit of a desirable permanent location, he went to Wyoming, and at Sweetwater worked in the gold mines for a few months. Subsequently, for several months, he worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the construction department in Wyoming and Utah, and in the fall of 1868 came to Arizona, where he has since resided.

To have redeemed one small claim from the arid desert is a consummation that would appeal to the self-complacency of almost any one of average enterprise, but to have been a land missionary to several apparently hopeless farms, and to cause them to yield their hidden riches for the use of man, is a task not sought after by the person of average enthusiasm. Yet that is what has been accomplished through the perseverance and untiring energy of Mr. Nelssen. When he first came to the territory there was not a house in Phoenix, nor was its existence dreamed of. For a time he engaged in prospecting for gold in the Black cañon, near where Prescott is now located, and in 1869 he came to the Salt River valley. He lived on several different farms in the valley, and rescued them from their dormant inactivity. In 1888 he removed to the ranch five miles west of Phoenix, which is still in his possession, and where he is successfully conducting general farming and stock-raising enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Nelssen and Emma Morten, a daughter of Niels Morten, of the Salt River valley, occurred in 1876. Of this union there are eight children: Anna, Ada B., John M., William N., Frederick, Benjamin F., Fannie L., and Fletcher. Mr. Nelssen is a Republican

in politics, and has served as a trustee of his school district. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Phoenix.

VICTOR E. MESSINGER.

The most reliable and substantial business enterprise of Glendale is ably represented by Victor E. Messinger, who, as postmaster of the town, and manager of the H. W. Ryder lumber yards, has won the confidence and esteem of the community, who appreciate his conscientious and painstaking methods of conducting business.

Mr. Messinger was born in Tazewell county, Ill., January 19, 1873, and is a son of Marcus W. and Mary (Roberts) Messinger, who were natives of Illinois. Marcus W. Messinger was a well-known farmer in Tazewell county, and was prominently identified with the affairs of his locality. Previous to engaging in agriculture, he had been a banker in Clarke county, Iowa. With his wife he is now living in Phoenix, where he has repeated his former successes, and has been identified with the prosperity and growth of this promising land of plenty. For a number of years he served as cashier of the Valley Bank of Phoenix. He is ex-county treasurer of Maricopa county.

To a large degree V. E. Messinger inherits his father's ability, and has profited by the example of his industrious and capable life. His early education was derived in the public schools of Tazewell county, supplemented by a year's study at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. After removing with his parents to Phoenix, Ariz., in 1887, he attended the Leland Stanford University for one year (1891). When old enough to assume responsibility, he entered the employ of H. W. Ryder, the well-known lumber merchant at Phoenix, and remained in that town for a short time. In 1895 he assumed control of the branch of the business located at Glendale, and has since satisfactorily discharged the responsibilities of his position. In 1900 he purchased a quarter section of land at Buckeye, which he has converted into an alfalfa and stock ranch. He is variously interested in several

ventures, and is agent for the Fireman's Fund and Hartford Insurance Companies.

In July of 1899 Mr. Messinger was appointed postmaster of Glendale by President McKinley, and took possession of the office during the following October. Serving with Mr. Messinger is the deputy postmaster, E. T. Hawkins. In national politics Mr. Messinger is devoted to the principles and issues of the Republican party, but entertains exceedingly liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons at Phoenix, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Moderns at Glendale. In conjunction with H. W. Adams and others, in 1897, Mr. Messinger founded the Glendale Public Library, which now comprises about nine hundred volumes of the choicest historical and scientific works and fiction. The library occupies a building furnished free of expense by Mr. Messinger, and is greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Glendale and vicinity. It is the only library of the kind in any small town in Arizona. He is enthusiastically interested in the development of this particular part of Arizona, and is possessed of the traits of mind and character which, in all pioneer localities, have contributed towards a solid fundamental growth.

WILLIAM O. KELLNER.

During his administration as postmaster at Globe, Mr. Kellner has given the most complete satisfaction, and in the time intervening between his appointment, November 1, 1897, and the present, the department has increased in the volume of the matter distributed, and improved in the methods employed. To this work the popular postmaster has brought a keen attention to the minutest details, a ready consideration for all, and an unflinching desire to please. As a third-class office, the salary in 1897 was but \$1,100, but has since that time been increased to \$1,700.

In other ways also Mr. Kellner has been interested in local political affairs, although he has never gone out of his way to gain preferment. As a staunch Republican, his first presidential vote was cast for Grant. In Globe he served



W. F. Nichols

for two terms as school trustee, and during that time was actively engaged in furthering the cause of education, and it was during his time of service that the new school building was erected. Mr. Kellner has otherwise aided by counsel, money and labor in the best and most substantial development of his town, and is regarded as one of the most enthusiastic advocates of its progress and well being.

A native of Texas, Mr. Kellner was born in 1847, and acquired his education in the academy at New Braunfels, Tex. His first independent venture was in old Mexico, whither he went in 1863, and where he assumed a position as clerk, continuing a similar position upon his return to Texas in 1866. In 1880 he became identified with the lively mining settlement of Globe, where he conducted a sawmill business for his brother, E. F. Kellner & Co., until 1893, when he became bookkeeper for the concern until his appointment as postmaster in 1897.

In 1896 Mr. Kellner married Maria Gonzales, of Phoenix, and of this union there are four children: Tulita, William, Earnest and Alma. As an evidence of his success in life Mr. Kellner owns considerable real estate in Globe, and has, besides a good residence; two hundred and thirty-three feet of real estate on Broad street, which runs back to Hill street. He is a Woodman of the World, and a charter member and one of the organizers of the lodge at Globe.

JUDGE W. F. NICHOLS.

Inseparably associated with the all-around development of Cochise county since 1880, and a representative of the soundest commercial interests of Willcox since 1881, Judge W. F. Nichols has proved himself one of the stanch and never failing advocates of this great mining settlement in the west. After all these years of varied experiences and subsequent success he is today the oldest resident in Willcox, and the best informed as to the details of the town's rise from comparative obscurity. At first a resident of Tombstone and Charlestown for about a year, he came to Willcox the year that the invasion of the Southern Pacific Railroad increased the possibilities of the hitherto inert locality, and became interested, as agent, in the

L. W. Blinn Lumber Company. In 1888 he had mastered every detail of the business and bought out the company, and is still interested in this paying and well-conducted enterprise. Nor are Judge Nichols's abilities confined solely to this line of occupation, for he is largely interested in mines, and is an extensive raiser of cattle. Having an abiding faith in the uninterrupted prosperity of Willcox and its environment, he has invested heavily in real estate and buildings in the town, and is in many ways an integral part of her past, present and future expansion.

Coming from that state which has been the playground of so many youth of sterling characteristics and ultimate success in different lines and localities all over the country, Judge Nichols was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1852. His parents, W. N. and Emily Nichols, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, removed from their home in Massachusetts about 1855, making their way to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and settling at Michigan Bar, Sacramento county, Cal. After a year they removed to Sacramento, where the Judge received the greater part of his education, graduating at the high school, and subsequently finishing the course at Oakland (Cal.) College, in 1868. His first commercial experience was gained by associating in business for two years with his father and brother, who composed the firm of Nichols & Co., purveyors of woodenware. As an independent venture he came to Arizona; and has since been one of the reliable and highly esteemed citizens of the territory.

In 1898 Judge Nichols married Mrs. Norah S. Butterfield, daughter of Dr. Seeley, of Kenosha, Wis. In the world of politics Judge Nichols is widely and favorably known, and is one of the stanch upholders of the principles of the Republican party. He has held various offices within the gift of the people, and has been a justice of the peace for over sixteen years. In 1885 he was a member of the legislature, and has been a member of the county committee since 1880. At the present time he is a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. In the Masonic order he is one of the most prominent representatives in the territory, a remarkable showing, since he has been a member for only

nine years, having joined at Willcox. On two different occasions he has served as Grand Master of Arizona, and served in this connection when the Grand Lodge met at Phoenix in 1900. He has taken all the degrees in Masonry up to and including the thirty-second. He was Grand Master when the Grand Lodge of Arizona met at Bisbee in 1897, and when a session, which included representatives from all over the United States and Mexico, convened in a cave several hundred feet under the ground. Judge Nichols is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a charter member of the lodge at Willcox. For several years he has served as United States court commissioner. He has taken part in many of the events of importance throughout the territory, and among the most interesting may be mentioned his laying of the corner-stone of the Carnegie free library at Tucson, November 11, 1900, and having served in a like capacity at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Nogales, in 1897.

FRED FLEISHMAN.

The largest, finest and most complete drug business in the city of Tucson is conducted by Mr. Fleishman. It is doubtful if enterprises of the kind in the east are better fitted to meet the demands of retail and wholesale trade, or are managed with a more comprehensive regard for the best interests of all concerned. Ably qualified by an already extended experience, Mr. Fleishman came to the territory in 1881, and in Tucson started a drug business from a comparatively small beginning. With the gradual awakening of the sleepy old town to a realization of its responsibilities as the dwelling place of nineteenth century energy and progress, the drug business was necessarily enlarged, and in time assumed gratifyingly large proportions. At first located on the corner of Congress and Court, it was later removed to Congress and Meyer, where for fifteen years the obliging and tactful proprietor catered to a continually increasing trade. In 1900 was erected the present commodious and convenient structure, the Fleishman Building, at Nos. 19-21 East Congress street, which has two floors, and is 28x115 feet in dimensions. The drug business as here

conducted is regarded as one of the most reliable and substantial houses in the city, and the business methods are above reproach.

From earliest youth Mr. Fleishman has been familiar with the conditions in the far west. A native of Arcata, Humboldt county, Cal., he was born December 27, 1857, and is of German ancestry and parentage. His father, Herman Fleishman, was born in Bavaria, as was his mother, Hannah (Goldsmith) Fleishman. The paternal grandfather, Henry, was born, and spent the greater part of his life in Bavaria, and was a merchant during the years of his activity. Herman Fleishman came to Mobile, Ala., from Bavaria, and in 1850 braved the dangers of an overland journey to California, where he engaged in the general merchandise business at Arcata, Humboldt county. In 1869 he returned to the east, and continued his merchandise business in New York City. In 1872 he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he carried on a mercantile business until his death. He was a public-spirited and enterprising man, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In a family of seven children, all living, Fred Fleishman is the second. His education was acquired in the public schools of California and New York, and he was graduated from the high school at Los Angeles in 1873. As a means of future livelihood he began the study of pharmacy, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years, continued in the pharmacy business in Los Angeles until his removal to Tucson in 1881.

In addition to the responsibility incident to the management of the drug enterprise, Mr. Fleishman is variously interested in the affairs of the city, and is vice-president and a director of the Arizona National Bank, and chairman of the loan committee of the Citizens Building Association. He has also been greatly interested in the matter of lighting the city, and was one of the organizers and builders of the electric light plant, and a member of the Electric Light & Power Company. In national politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the board of trade. Fraternally he is associated in the Masonic order with Arizona Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of the El



C. N. Williams

Zaribah Temple, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a stockholder in the Hall Association. He is also a stockholder in the Masonic Hall Association.

Mr. Fleishman married, since coming to Tucson, Charlotta Meyer, a native of Tucson, and of this union there is one child, Herman, who is in business with his father, and was educated at St. Vincent College, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Fleishman is one of the most substantial of the many reliable citizens who have brought about the later prosperity of the oldest city in the western hemisphere, and his many admirable traits of mind, character and attainment have won for him an extended popularity and a host of friends.

HON. E. MILTON WILLIAMS.

When this highly-respected citizen of Clifton was honored by election to the twentieth general assembly of the territorial legislature of Arizona it was a surprise to him, owing to the fact that his residence in Graham county had been of brief duration and he was comparatively little known. Nevertheless, he did not disappoint his adherents, and the good record which he made in that session undoubtedly led to his recent appointment in August, 1900, as postmaster of Clifton, aided, however, by some Republican friends, Governor Murphy and others.

E. M. Williams was born in Rockford, Coosa county, Ala., October 26, 1862, and was reared to maturity in that state. Supplementing his high school education by a course in the Agricultural & Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala., he embarked in commercial activities after being graduated in the last-named institution, in 1883. At the expiration of a decade he decided to try his fortunes in the far west, and for about a year he resided in the state of Washington and in Denver, Colo., there being connected with a commission business. In the World's Fair year he went to Chicago, and for three months was employed in a shoe store.

In September, 1893, Mr. Williams made arrangements with the Arizona Copper Company to hold a position as a salesman in the dry-goods

department of its Clifton store. His fidelity to the interests of his employers was duly rewarded in 1897, when he was made manager of the Morienci branch of the company's store, and later was also constituted general manager of the department stores of the company, being placed in charge of all three of the company stores. One store now requires ten men to supply customers with merchandise needed, while another has a force of five employes. Under the able jurisdiction of our subject the business is flourishing in every department. Personally he is a stockholder in the Arizona Copper Company, and owns considerable real estate, while his residence is furnished by the company.

November 14, 1900, Mr. Williams married Miss Maggie Lee Harris, daughter of Judge George Harris, of San Saba, Tex. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Clifton. Since 1892 he has been connected with the Masonic order, and is one of the charter members of Wetumpka Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of Wetumpka, Ala., where he took three degrees. In addition to this, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically his strong preference is for the platform of the Democratic party. His manifold duties have caused his refusal to public offices on more than one occasion, as when he refused to run for a place in the territorial council, in the fall of 1900, and at present his assistant, Mr. Hudson, is attending to the postoffice almost exclusively. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Clifton, May 14, 1901, Mr. Williams became one of the founders and a charter director.

JOSEPH H. LINES.

At the age of ten years Mr. Lines came to Pima with his parents, Henry and Emily (Weech) Lines, and has since been a resident of this flourishing little town in the Gila valley. He was born in Utah county, Utah, in 1870, his father having been born in England. Since coming to Arizona he has been variously interested in the different occupations here represented, but is chiefly known for his ability as an educator, and for his satisfactory filling of the position of justice of the peace.

In the early days of his residence in Arizona

Mr. Lines was associated with some of the disagreeable features which confronted the pioneers of the district, and suffered on several occasions from close proximity to the Apaches and their cruel and relentless warfare. In July, 1882, while Mr. Lines and his father were camping near Fort Thomas, in endeavoring to regain possession of some horses which the Apaches had ridden away, Jacob S. Ferrin, father of Mrs. Lines, while on his way from Globe, was shot and killed by the robber redskins. In the changing course of events Mr. Lines has prospered amid the promising surroundings of his adoption, and has to show for his pains a comfortable and homelike little house, with a fine garden and adjacent orchard. For the past two years he has been one of the valued instructors of one of the district schools of Pima, and has been identified with the intellectual and moral development of the city.

October 6, 1891, Mr. Lines married Sarah Elizabeth Ferrin, a daughter of Jacob and Jeanette (McBride) Ferrin, of Pima. To Mr. and Mrs. Lines have been born four children: Freda E., Cora, Charles H. and Rowena. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Lines has been prominent in local politics, and was elected justice of the peace November 6, 1900, having served in the same capacity for two terms prior to that time. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, and is active in the affairs of the church. He is stake superintendent of religious classes, and a teacher in the Pima Ward Sunday-school.

GEORGE N. GAGE.

As much to his earnest efforts as to those of any other one man Tempe is indebted for a large share of its prosperity to George N. Gage, who has been a citizen of this place for the past twelve years. He has an abiding faith in the future greatness of Arizona, the country likened to Persia by the talented author, Charles Dudley Warner, the land noted for "dry air, even temperature and marvelous productiveness." The Salt River valley, undoubtedly, today is the most highly esteemed of the inhabited portions of the territory, and wise, indeed, were the multi-

tudes who sought renewed health and wealth in this delightful climate.

George N. Gage, the manager of the Tempe branch of the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., and secretary of the Tempe Land and Improvement Company, possesses the ability of the New Englander, and the zeal and enterprise justly attributed to them. He was born at Pelham, N. H., March 16, 1842, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Greeley) Gage. Both were natives of New Hampshire, also, and the Gage family is an old one in that state, originally coming from England. The education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of his native town, where he continued to reside until he was about eighteen years of age.

In 1860 Mr. Gage went to Coles county, Ill., and became station agent for the railroad now known as the Big Four, remaining at Charleston in that capacity for nearly ten years. Subsequently he was engaged in the lumber business in the same town for a number of years, and finally formed the resolution to become a citizen of the great southwest. In 1886 he arrived in Tombstone, Ariz., where he made his home for about two years, then removing to Tempe. From 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the board of railroad commissioners of Arizona, and for two years held the responsible office of chairman of that body. The board, which played a useful part in the early period of our railroad-enterprises, was later abolished by law. After locating permanently in Tempe twelve years ago, Mr. Gage became secretary of the Tempe Land and Improvement Company, which has been a very important factor in the development of the place. For eight or nine years he also has held his present position as manager of the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, and has built up a fine local business for the firm. Politically he is a staunch Republican and in the fraternities is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine.

For a companion and helpmate in the battles and joys of life, Mr. Gage chose Miss Nannie Nesbit, a native of Charleston, Ill., their marriage taking place in 1874. Their daughter, Martha N., is the wife of R. H. Burmister, now a bookkeeper in the Arizona National Bank, of



Esteban Ochoa

Prescott. Miss Louie V. Gage, the younger daughter, is a teacher in the public schools of Prescott.

Mrs. Gage is a member of the Christian Church. She is the daughter of Simeon H. Nesbit, a native of Cynthiana, Ky., and who subsequently moved to Charleston, Ill. His death occurred in December, 1900.

ESTEBAN OCHOA.

The history of Arizona would be sadly incomplete should the name which the subject of this article bears be omitted. One of the sterling and well-liked pioneers of this rapidly developing future state was the father of the young man who is his only child and namesake, and the importance of his great enterprises in the early days of Tucson cannot be overestimated. He was a typical frontiersman, bold, aggressive and fertile in resource, laughing danger to scorn, rarely daunted by any obstacle, and, in brief, possessing just those qualities which are essential in the founding of a new state. Force of character was his, undoubtedly, yet, withal, his was a kindly and sympathetic heart, and many a time has he shared his scanty meal on the desert or in the mountain with some poor traveler or Indian. While he was held in some awe and thorough respect, his innate goodness of heart was well known far and wide, and, indeed, few pioneers of this great southwest were more widely known from Kansas City to the boundaries of old Mexico.

The parents of the immediate subject of this sketch were Esteban and Altigracia (Salazar) Ochoa, and his paternal grandfather bore the name of Jesus Ochoa. The families whence they sprang were among the old and influential ones in the republic of Mexico. Standing foremost in his line, from a business point of view, was Esteban Ochoa, Sr., who, even in boyhood, left home and birthplace in New Mexico and went to Kansas City, where he soon obtained employment and acquired a fair knowledge of English. His brothers were much indebted to him subsequently, for he assisted to educate them. Starting in business at Mesilla, N. M., near Las Cruces, same county, he made a success of the enterprise, and in the course of time

established a number of branch stores in both of these territories. As a member of the firm of Tully & Ochoa he also operated a stage line from Tucson and Yuma to Santa Fe, executed government contracts, and for several decades was the most extensive freighter of Arizona and New Mexico. Most of the merchandise which he handled for himself was brought from distant Kansas City, and his teaming outfit, when he was at the height of his prosperity, represented a cool \$100,000—for that was what it cost him. Necessarily he was obliged to maintain relay stations along his long route, and his fine system and sagacity won the admiration of every one. Like the majority of the typical frontiersmen, now fast passing away, he was liberal and open-handed, spending his means freely, though he amassed quite a fortune. When the great agent of civilization and progress—the railroad—came, it was a personal loss to him, for it deprived him of a large share of his business, and left him with a \$100,000 outfit practically unmarketable. The city of Tucson was his headquarters and home for many years, and he was really one of its chief founders. Ochoa street was named in his honor, and the first public school erected here stands on grounds which he gave to the city. For one term he was the mayor of Tucson, and in the legislature of Arizona he represented this district during one session. His busy and useful career came to an end October 27, 1888, when he died at his home in Las Cruces, N. M. His widow, who was born in the state of Sonora, Mexico, now lives with her son.

Esteban Ochoa, Jr., who has inherited much of his father's executive ability, was born at San Ignacio, Sonora, Mexico, in 1870. His boyhood was spent chiefly in Tucson, where he laid the foundations of knowledge in the public schools. Later he attended St. Michael's College at Santa Fe, and completed his studies in Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., where he remained two years. Then, returning home, he took charge of his mother's large landed estates and cattle business, for she is the owner of a fine and extensive cattle ranch in Sonora, Mexico. Since 1898 the young man has conducted a mercantile business of his own at No. 329 South Meyer street, Tucson. Many other enterprises

also engage his attention, for he has a cattle ranch near Arivaca, Pima county, owns the old Mission farm, which is situated about half a mile from Tucson, and has numerous mining interests in this county, having opened a large and paying copper mine here. He is a member of the mining firm of Manzo & Ochoa. In the multiplicity of his duties he finds little time for politics, but, nevertheless, is a loyal Republican and patriotic citizen. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Red Men.

The marriage of two of the children of sterling pioneer Arizona families was witnessed April 20, 1899, when Mr. Ochoa and Miss Gertrude McCleary joined their destinies. She is a native daughter of Tucson, and her father, Troy McCleary, now retired, was an early settler here, coming from Missouri. The young couple have a little son, Esteban by name, and their home is the abode of hospitality.

PETER GOULD.

This successful farmer of the San Pedro valley was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, October 13, 1852. His father, C. Christenson, was a Scandinavian by birth, and died when his son was a comparatively young boy. The mother married in time a Mr. Gould, and as a matter of convenience Peter has since taken the name of Gould. In 1873 he started out to independently face the trials and responsibilities of life, and became interested in teaming in Nevada. This occupation was carried on until 1882, when he returned to Utah, and in 1884 came to Arizona, settling in Graham county, in the Gila River valley. Here he carried on extensive farming and ranching enterprises until 1892, when he settled at St. David, on the San Pedro river, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. At once he began the work of developing, and in May of 1897 sunk his first artesian well. He now has several artesian wells with an average flow of forty gallons, and four reservoirs. The wells were all sunk by the owner, who has devoted much study to the subject of water development, and is now building a machine that will dig one thousand feet, four hundred and twenty feet being the average depth.

Aside from the wells on his own property, Mr. Gould has bored wells for some of the surrounding ranchmen, and at Benson he succeeded in finding water at a depth of eight hundred feet. He is one of the most expert in the business in the county, and much of the present fertility is due to his efforts at water production. Upon his own farm is grown alfalfa and barley, a variety of fruits, vegetables, also roses and other flowers. Alfalfa averages about one and one-half tons to the acre at each cutting, four crops being cut each year. General crops are also raised with good results.

July 4, 1882, Mr. Gould married Emily, daughter of James and Sarah (Carroll) Adams, all natives of New Brunswick, Me. Mrs. Adams and her children moved to Lincoln county, Nev., and it was there that Mr. and Mrs. Gould were married. To their union have been born four children: Vane, Burwell, Milton, and Emily, all living at home. Mrs. Gould was previously married to George Smith, and by that union had seven children, four of whom are married. Mr. Gould is a member of the Republican party, but entertains very liberal views regarding the politics of the administration. He believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the position.

LEO GOLDSCHMIDT.

The president of the Eagle Milling Company, one of the largest business concerns of Tucson, is Leo Goldschmidt, who has been one of the foremost citizens of this place since 1878, when it was a small hamlet. His success has been won by strict regard to the first principles of business, and every one with whom he has had dealings speaks of him in terms of admiration and praise. With two of his brothers he became interested in Tucson and Arizona almost a quarter of a century ago, and their names are closely associated with the development of this city.

The Goldschmidts are an old and highly respected family in Hamburg, Germany. Our subject's paternal grandfather, who was a merchant, attained the age of eighty-five, and his grandfather Lichtenheim, a native of Dantzie, Prussia, died in Hamburg in his sixty-fifth year. S. H. Goldschmidt, father of our subject, was a lifelong resident of Hamburg, and was a pros-

perous merchant and banker. To himself and wife, Fredericka, four sons and four daughters were born and lived to maturity. The mother was born in Dantzig, Prussia, and was reared in Hamburg. Henry S., the oldest son, is an attorney-at-law in Chicago. Adolph, who came to Tucson in 1878 and was secretary of the Eagle Milling Company, died in San Francisco in 1899. Alfred J. is mentioned at the close of this sketch. Mrs. Florsheim and Mrs. A. Zeckendorf reside in Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Mansfeld and Mrs. Leventhal are citizens, respectively, of Tucson and Los Angeles.

The birth of Leo Goldschmidt took place in Hamburg, Germany, September 15, 1852. At the age of sixteen, when he had completed his common school education, he became an office boy in a mercantile exporting establishment; at the end of eighteen months joined his brother Henry, then in Leavenworth, Kans. Later, he proceeded westward to Kit Carson, and then went overland to Las Vegas, N. M., where he was employed by his sister's husband, Mr. Florsheim. Both removed to Santa Fe in the following year, and when Mr. Florsheim returned to New York City, our subject remained at Santa Fe until 1878, when he came to Tucson.

With the small capital which he had acquired by economy and good management, Leo Goldschmidt embarked in the furniture business on Main street, opposite Mr. Zeckendorf's, and conducted that store for ten years. Selling out, in 1888, he purchased an interest in the Eagle Milling Company, which had been recently organized, and was chosen as its president and manager. The mills on South Main street were of forty-barrel a day capacity, but soon the roller process supplanted the old burr mill-stones, and eighty barrels a day were manufactured. In 1899 the fine new five-story high milling plant was built between the railroad and Toole avenue, a space 90x142 being used as a grain room, and another, 35x65 feet, being used for the storage of flour. A full roller system, engines of one hundred and twenty-five horse power and modern machinery has been supplied, and the capacity of the plant is two hundred barrels of flour per day, or two car-loads of rolled barley. The high patent flour Peerless and the Gold-dust, Extra Family and Straight are popular

brands of the flour here manufactured. A. J. Goldschmidt is vice-president and S. G. Rowe secretary of this company.

In addition to his mills, Leo Goldschmidt has other financial interests in this territory, having investments in mining property and local real estate. A Mason of the thirty-second degree, he was initiated into the order in Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Lodge and Club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as well as to the Tucson Board of Trade. In his political faith he is loyal to the Republican party, and all worthy charities and local public enterprises are liberally assisted by him. Mr. Goldschmidt resides at the Owls.

Albert J. Goldschmidt also is a native of Hamburg, Germany, and for five years served an apprenticeship as a clerk in a wholesale furnishing house. In 1879 he came to Tucson and clerked for his brother-in-law, J. H. Mansfeld, until 1884, when he went to Quijatoa and engaged in general merchandising for two years. The camp was then broken up, and in 1887 he went to Los Angeles, where he was employed for a year as a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house. Then he followed the same line of business at San Bernardino until 1890, when he became associated with his brother, Adolph, in the wholesale grocery trade at Tucson. This was closed in 1892, and in the ensuing year A. J. Goldschmidt took charge of the business of his brother-in-law, Mr. Florsheim, and after his death, in 1896, settled his affairs. Then, once more he returned to Los Angeles, where he was in business until 1899, and since that year has been connected with the Eagle Milling Company as secretary. His straightforward and energetic business methods have won him the good opinion of all. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Elks and politically is a Republican.

FREDERICK G. FISHER.

In the town of Meisen, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, Mr. Fisher was born January 15, 1831. His parents, Frederick G. and Hannah E. Fisher, were natives of Saxony, and reared their

son to an appreciation of the dignity of labor, and the value of an honest and conscientious life. Like the average German youth, he was trained in the homely and industrious habits which insure good citizenship, and at the same time received an excellent education in the schools of his native land. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, and after four years of faithful service to his employer, started out as a journeyman machinist. For a time, also, he worked in Saxony as a coppersmith, and in his travels picked up a great deal of useful and interesting knowledge of the world.

The prospects for a continued residence in Saxony were not sufficiently alluring to this ambitious young man, and he resolved to try his fortune in the United States. In 1853 he made arrangements whereby he could come to America on the "Washington," paying his fare with his services as a mechanic. The journey drearily stretched over twenty-one days from Bremen to New York City, and upon arriving in the United States he lived for a short time in Brooklyn. Subsequently he found employment in various carriage shops in New York City, and after going to New Jersey worked as a machinist for some time. A later venture was in Peoria, Ill., where he continued his former occupation with considerable success. In Griggsville, Pike county, Ill., he went into business on a large scale, and manufactured buggies, carriages, wagons and plows, and was agent for several lines of mowers, reapers, and other agricultural implements. He here met with a gratifying degree of success, but in 1867 decided to change his location to Junction City, Kans., where he lived until 1875. This same year saw the beginning of Mr. Fisher's residence in Arizona, where he has since continued to reside. It is needless to say that since 1875 he has witnessed many startling changes in the order of things. The buried fertility of the soil has developed under the untiring efforts of the agriculturists, and with many plans for improvement he has been identified. As a cattle raiser he has attained great success, and was the first to introduce Hereford cattle into Salt River valley.

Upon first reaching Arizona Mr. Fisher lo-

cated at Prescott, and for a time engaged in the blacksmithing and wheelwright business. In 1885 he located upon the ranch where he at present lives. He is the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and is engaged exclusively in the breeding of fine grade cattle, and makes a specialty of Hereford cattle. He is progressive and enterprising and one of the best authorities on cattle breeding in the valley. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH L. GIROUX.

During a mining experience of twenty-six years Mr. Giroux has worked his way up from the bottom round of the ladder, mastering the intervening stages between a placer miner and the enormous responsibility attached to the position of superintendent of the United Verde Copper Company, at Jerome, one of the largest mining properties in the world.

When practically a boy, in 1874, Mr. Giroux left his home in Illinois, and went to Utah, where he became connected with the Jordan Mining Company, remaining with them for two years. After a year spent in the silver mines at White Pine, Nev., in 1871, he went to the Black Hills, S. D., and there began the great good fortune of this persevering prospector. In the course of his continued investigations he located the Poor Man's mine, which later proved to be rich in gold, and furnished fortunes to the developers. He also located the Aurora, afterwards called the Golden Curry, which, like the other, realized the expectations of investors, and proved a valuable find. In 1878 he became superintendent of Senator Clark's copper mines at Butte, Mont., and acceptably filled the position until 1888, when he came to Jerome to serve in a like capacity with the senator's property here, known as the United Verde Copper Company's claims.

During the thirteen years of his residence here Mr. Giroux has witnessed many changes, not the least of which is to be found in Jerome itself. The bustling little town has fulfilled the predictions of those who realized the enormous possibilities by which it is surrounded, and who have practically backed up their faith in its con-



Mr Thomas

tinued prosperity by investing in real estate and otherwise aiding in its upbuilding and growth.

Aside from his position as superintendent of the mines Mr. Giroux is privately interested in several mines, carrying stock in the Equator Mining Company, and is interested, with Senator Clark, in the developing of the copper mines in Sonora, Mexico, known as the Sultana mines. During his experiences he has prospected and mined in silver, lead, copper, and gold, and is an authority on each of these metals and on the methods of producing them from the earth. He is one of the ablest men in his line in the country, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

In the estimation of those who are familiar with the conditions which have surrounded his rise in life Mr. Thomas, the superintendent of the Yavapai County Hospital, is entitled to great credit, and richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen of Prescott. As a young man he came here in 1889, and was for a time engaged in mining and various occupations afforded in the locality, not the least of which was conducting an eating house at the Henrietta mine. His ability as a manager and financier was recognized in 1894, when he was appointed superintendent of the hospital by the board of supervisors, his re-appointment following in 1895-6-7-8 and 1900 and 1901, making in all six years of faithful service to the county. It is noticeable that he is the only man who has ever held the position longer than one or two years, which argues well for his general fitness and conscientious application to duty.

Incidentally Mr. Thomas deals in cattle and hogs, in which he has been very successful, and during the years of his residence here he has accumulated a large amount of property in the city, and has built a fine residence in West Prescott. A large share of his success is generously and fairly attributed to the earnest efforts of his wife, whom he married in July, 1885, and who was formerly Anna Brown, of North Lawrence, Ohio, daughter of James and Anna (Norman) Brown. Four children have been

born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, only one now living—Howard.

When a babe in arms Mr. Thomas was brought by his parents from the little country of Wales, and was reared and educated near Canton, Ohio. Into an otherwise uneventful youth came the opportunity to visit the west in 1889, which he availed himself of with the result that he is now one of the most earnest and enthusiastic advocates of this part of the territory to be found anywhere. He contemplates making Prescott his permanent home, and his many substantial and pleasing traits of mind and character are sure to win continued success. His initiation into the territory was accompanied by ill health and comparatively little of this world's goods, and it is not surprising that he entertains a kindly regard for the people and influences among which his lot is now cast. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and he is a great admirer of President McKinley, whom he has the honor to personally know. He is fraternally associated with the Odd Fellows and with the Elks, at Prescott.

GEORGE H. KELLY.

The marked enterprise of the editor of the Arizona Bulletin, published at Solomonville, was specially manifested in January, 1900, when, at vast expenditure of time, capital and brains he issued a fine pamphlet setting forth the almost innumerable undertakings of the inhabitants of Graham county, and the great wealth and natural resources of this section of the territory. Five thousand copies of this splendid prospectus and résumé, of Graham county were put into circulation, and conveyed much needed and desired information to all parts of the United States and to widely scattered portions of the world. Over one hundred excellent half-tone cuts embellished the work, and no pains or expense were spared in making this a souvenir worthy of preservation as a work of reference.

George H. Kelly, who possesses so thoroughly the modern spirit of journalism, is a native of Poplar Bluff, Mo., his birth having occurred February 5, 1854. He is a son of John G. and Sarah E. Kelly, the former an early settler of

Missouri. Living in a locality where the public schools were poor, our subject has been mainly dependent upon his own efforts in the acquisition of learning and, indeed, the printing office may be said to have been his best teacher.

When sixteen years of age George H. Kelly entered the office of the Black River News, and there mastered every detail of the business. At length he rose to the distinction of being the proprietor of the paper, as he had accumulated sufficient capital to purchase the plant. He then changed the name of the journal to that of the Poplar Bluff Citizen, and successfully conducted the business until 1887, when, a favorable opportunity presenting itself, he sold out and came to Arizona. For two years he was employed by Tucson newspapers and then, having bought a controlling interest in the Arizona Bulletin, removed to this, the county-seat of Graham county. With enthusiastic interest in this wonderful county he makes a special point of advertising its resources and attractions and thus is proving its genuine benefactor. No exaggeration can be charged to him, however, as he aims to state the plain facts in the case, and, as we all know, this is all that is necessary, for the facts are wonderful in themselves. The Bulletin is printed in one of the best equipped modern newspaper establishments in the west. A Babcock cylinder power press, two first-class Gordon job presses, paper-cutter, stapler, automatic numbering machine, perforator and many other modern improvements and labor-saving machines are to be found here. The circulation of the paper long ago passed the thousand mark, and is steadily growing in importance and usefulness. As its patrons are scattered throughout the territory, its value as an advertising medium is universally understood, and business men of Tucson, El Paso, and the leading towns of this county, as well as elsewhere, use these columns in publishing the merits of mining property, agricultural lands, and mercantile ventures.

In 1875 Mr. Kelly married Miss Alice V. Beatty, of Carroll county, Miss. Her parents, James and Virginia F. Beatty, still reside in Mississippi. W. B. Kelly, the elder child of our subject and wife, has been associated with his father in the office of the Bulletin until recently,

and now is editor and proprietor of the Cochise Review, of Bisbee, Ariz. He is an able young man, and has been an important factor in the upbuilding of our local paper. Jennie V., the only daughter, is the wife of C. L. Rawlins, an attorney-at-law of this place.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Kelly is an unswerving Democrat, but not an office-seeker. Of Solomonville Lodge No. 16, K. of P., he is a charter member. In 1895 he was appointed emigration agent, and occupied that position for three years to the satisfaction of his superior officers. By strict attention to his business and to the needs of the public he has forged right ahead in his profession, and today is well-to-do and highly respected by every one.

A. J. GOSART.

The proprietor of the plumbing establishment at No. 28 North Second avenue, Phoenix, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 5, 1861. His father, Jacob, led an interesting life, and when a young man came to America from his native land of Germany. He was a gold-beater by occupation, and in Philadelphia earned a fair competence by the exercise of his trade. The severe strain of constant confinement told on his none too robust organization, and he died in Wilkesbarr, Pa., when a comparatively young man. His wife, Louise (Saar) Gosart, was born in Bergefeldt, Germany, and died in Wilkesbarre. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters are living. The children are all in Pennsylvania, with the exception of A. J., who is the second youngest in the family.

When only eight years of age Mr. Gosart was taken by his parents to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and here he received the greater part of his education. At the age of eighteen he began to prepare for future independence, and was employed in the Lehigh Valley shops to learn the trade of coppersmith and plumber, the contract calling for four years of service. In 1883 he migrated to the west, and in Ohio engaged in the occupation of tin and cornice manufacture for two years, and continued the same after removing to Omaha, Neb., where he remained for four months. He then returned to

Lincoln, and did a fairly good business, and in 1886 took up his residence in Humboldt, Neb. A later scene of occupation was at Culbertson, Neb., where he worked at the trade for eighteen months, and in 1889 located in Denver, Colo., and assumed charge of the heating and ventilating department of the Denver Hardware Company. In 1891 he went to Silverton, Colo., and the following year to Evanston, Wyo., where he successfully manipulated his trade until 1894.

Upon coming to Phoenix from Wyoming, Mr. Gosart was the agent for the Chicago Fire Extinguishing Company, and in the fall of 1895 he went to Nogales, Ariz., and after a sojourn of two years removed to Guaymas, Mexico. At the expiration of eighteen months he settled in El Paso, Tex., and from there went to Silver City, N. M., and in 1899 returned to Phoenix, which has since been his place of abode. After four months' time Mr. Gosart bought out C. O. F. Youngstrom, and has since conducted the business alone. In Phoenix he has met with gratifying success, and is considered an expert and authority in his line. He manufactures tin and sheet iron work, and carries on plumbing, and has secured some of the most important contract work in the city. In the manufacture of sheet iron tanks he is especially successful, and is given most of this kind of work in the county.

In Culbertson, Neb., Mr. Gosart married Sarah Legg, who was born in Illinois. Mr. Gosart is interested in the improvement and growth of his town, and has built a handsome residence on East Adams street. He was made a Mason while residing in Nebraska, and now belongs to the Arizona Lodge No. 2. In national politics he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gosart is regarded as one of the enterprising and substantial men of the town, and is one of the best at his trade in the territory.

ALEXANDER M. TUTHILL, M. D.

Were one to search through many states and territories it would be difficult to find a better field for the practice of the medical profession than is afforded Dr. Tuthill as physician and surgeon for the Arizona Copper Company. Nor are his efforts confined to the needs of this par-

ticular mining company, for he has charge of the surgical and medical affairs of the Arizona Copper Company, at Morenci, and of the Longfellow Hospital at that place. Not only are his patients among the employes of the mines, but the families of the same come in for a share of treatment, and swell the responsibility of the physician to about five thousand persons. Each day brings its quota of afflicted humanity, and opportunities for skill in diagnosis and treatment are practically limitless. Dr. Tuthill has gained to a gratifying degree the confidence and appreciation of his patients, who not only have faith in his understanding of themselves, but also in his largeness of heart, and unswerving devotion to a noble calling. To his work he brings a wide knowledge of the best tenets of medical science, and keeps in touch with its progress as developed in the large world centers.

Although born in the east, at South Lebanon, Sullivan county, N. Y., September 22, 1871, Dr. Tuthill was reared and educated in California, whither his parents removed when he was six years old. The father, W. H. Tuthill, was a native of New York state, and died in 1900. The mother, Christina Mackenzie, was born in Scotland, and is still living in Los Angeles, Cal. The Doctor received a high-school education, and early determined to devote his life to the medical profession. By way of preparation he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, from which he was graduated in 1895. For the following three years he engaged in practice in his home city of Los Angeles, where he met with encouraging success, and relinquished only when offered the position of physician for the Detroit Copper Company at Morenci, where he has since resided. Since January 1, 1901, he has been identified with the Arizona Copper Company as its surgeon at Morenci.

In 1896 Dr. Tuthill was united in marriage with May E. Heimann, of Los Angeles, a daughter of Richard and Pauline Heimann, the former manager for the wholesale hardware concern of James W. Hellman. To Dr. and Mrs. Tuthill has been born one daughter, Dorothy, who is three years of age.

Dr. Tuthill is enthusiastic of life in Arizona,

as well he might be, for one whose future holds such bright prospects must needs feel kindly toward a people and condition which has produced the greatest possible mutual satisfaction. He has made many friends in this far western mining settlement, which goes far toward being compensation for the larger advantages of more settled localities. In national politics he is a Democrat. With his wife, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles. He is identified with the Masons, and professionally is a member of the Arizona Territorial Medical Association. He is also a non-commissioned officer in Troop D, First Brigade, California National Guard. He is interested in mining, having valuable claims in the Copper Mountain district and in New Mexico.

REUBEN W. FULLER.

Among the first settlers of Thatcher Mr. Fuller was numbered, and after being identified with its agricultural interests for several years embarked in business at Thatcher, of which place he is considered one of the most enterprising citizens. He is in the prime of manhood, as his birth occurred July 17, 1865. His parents, F. W. and Elizabeth (Miller) Fuller, were natives respectively of Missouri and Pennsylvania. They accompanied their respective families on the long journey across the almost interminable western plains to Utah, and though at that time they were boy and girl, the memories of that trip are fresh in their minds. The father, now an elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, resides in Millard county, Utah, and his wife also is yet living.

The birthplace of Reuben W. Fuller was in Salt Lake City, and it was not until he was in his fifteenth year that he left Utah, where he obtained a fair education. Settling with his parents at Sunset, on the Little Colorado river, he spent two years there and in the spring of 1881 came to the valley of the Gila. During the next few years he was actively engaged in farming in different parts of this valley and in 1886 located in Thatcher, which fact makes him a pioneer of the place. In 1895 he became associated in partnership with I. E. D. Zundel and Joseph Fish, and about eighteen months later

bought out the others and conducted the business alone until August, 1898. Then, finding it advisable to consolidate his interests with those of the old firm of Layton & Co., he became a member of the present thriving establishment of Layton, Allred & Co. The brick store building in itself shows the enterprise of the firm and every department is well stocked with reasonable and seasonable goods. A large share of the trade of this locality is given to this old and reliable house, and no dissatisfaction with goods purchased here is ever felt by the public.

Mr. Fuller resides in a pretty brick house adjacent to the store. His marriage to Miss Amy C. Layton took place on New Year's day, 1886. She is a daughter of President Christopher Layton, and her mother bore the maiden name Septemima Sims. Four children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, namely: Maggie D., Reuben W., Lawrence and Archie J.

Politics have little attraction for Mr. Fuller, though he keeps well posted on the great issues of the day and uses his ballot in favor of Democratic nominees. During the years of 1898 and 1899 he traveled in the interests of his church through the southwestern states, including Kansas and Indian Territory, and also devoted a part of 1900 to the work, returning home in September. At present he is one of the members of the high council of St. Joseph stake, and is a teacher in the Sunday-school of Thatcher ward. He enjoys the genuine esteem of all who know him, and has built up a fine reputation for business ability and uprightness.

C. M. FUNSTON.

The editor of the Coconino Sun and clerk of the fourth judicial district court was born in Washington county, N. Y., and received his early training and education in Michigan. In anticipation of future independence he learned the printer's trade in Detroit, and subsequently followed the same in Chicago, St. Louis, and in many of the cities throughout the south and west. He became associated with Arizona in 1885, locating at Clifton, where he managed the weekly periodical called the Clarion. A change of location was effected in 1887, when he re-



B. A. Weaver



Mrs Caroline E. Weaver

moved to Kingman, and bought *The Mimer*, also a weekly publication, which had an era of uninterrupted success until it passed into other hands in 1891.

During the year last named Mr. Funston came to Flagstaff and purchased the *Champion*, which was later printed as the *Coconino Sun*, and which is at the present time exerting an extended influence in the county. In connection with this paper is carried on a general job office, which is largely patronized by the business men of the city. Though widely known as an editor, Mr. Funston is no less prominent as a politician, his allegiance to the Republican party having met with appropriate recognition. While living at Kingman he was appointed clerk of the fourth judicial district, and held the position for two years, when he resigned to come to Flagstaff. In 1897 he was appointed clerk of the same district in Coconino county, and has since creditably fulfilled the duties of the office. Since coming to the territory he has been successful and is appreciated and liked by all who have the good fortune to know him.

BENJAMIN H. WEAVER.

To those acquainted with the history of this worthy pioneer of the west it truly seems that he has led a charmed life, for he passed through some very exciting and dangerous periods on the frontier and hundreds of times was saved from impending death, when his partners and comrades fell by the hand of the Indians and outlaws. Could his story be given in full, or in his own words, it would not fail of deeply interesting the general public and especially those of the rising generation, who can hardly form an idea of the trials and hardships which those hardy, brave spirits passed through in the '50s and '60s.

B. H. Weaver, an honored citizen of Prescott, first came to Arizona in 1861, when in the service of the government, connected with the army. He is a native of Palmyra, Mich., born March 17, 1837, and was the only child of Howard and Phoebe (Crandall) Weaver, of New York state. His father was an early settler and successful builder and contractor of Palmyra and Hillsdale, Mich., his death occurring at the

last-named place. The maternal grandfather, John Crandall, was a Michigan farmer and a hero of the war of 1812, in which he served with the rank of captain.

Our subject's birth occurred sixty-four years ago, and when he was in his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, being connected with the Hillsdale "Standard" for three years, and then, for a twelvemonth, was associated with the Adrian (Mich.) "Watchtower." During the following three years he was engaged in farming, going to DeKalb county, Ill., in 1857 and spending two years there. Returning to Michigan in 1859, he made preparations to make the long journey across the plains to Pike's Peak. In March of that year he started with horse-teams, crossed the Mississippi, proceeded through Iowa and from Council Bluffs went by way of the Platte and South Platte westward. It was a period of great excitement, and at certain favorite camping grounds he saw no less than ten thousand teams, some on the way to the gold fields and others returning to the east. His own party broke up at Elm Creek, many returning home, discouraged by the tales of woe which they had heard. Mr. Weaver, however, possessed too much pluck to go back and continued his journey, though changing his plans, he proceeded to California, where he arrived in August. For a few months he conducted a livery business in Orleans Flat, Cal., and in 1860 went to Virginia City, Nev., where the great boom was in progress. On account of the mountain fever with which he was afflicted he left that place and spent the winter at Bear River, Cal.

At the beginning of the Civil war Mr. Weaver presented himself at the Benecia Barracks, and, joining the California volunteers, in January, 1861, was assigned to the quartermaster's department. They were sent to the southwest via Yuma, through Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso on the Rio Grande. They participated in several fights, more or less serious, with the Indians and outlaws, and did much to preserve peace and order. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Weaver returned to California and took the contract for carrying the government and military mail across the desert for one hundred miles, to and from Yuma. His two predecessors in office had

been killed, but for a whole year he plodded on his lonely way unharmed, riding one mule and having another to bear the mail-bags. He thus traveled two hundred miles every thirty-six hours, taking little time for rest. At the end of a year he resigned, and became an employe of the Wilmington (Cal.) "Journal," with which paper he continued about a year.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Weaver came to Prescott with ex-Governor McCormick, and took a position on the "Arizona Miner," a journal that had been established here the previous year, and was employed on the same for ten or twelve months. Towards the close of 1866 he commenced farming in the Chino valley. In company with John H. Marion he purchased the "Arizona Miner," and it was not until 1874 that he disposed of his interest in the paper. His next venture was entirely different, for he embarked in general merchandising on Montezuma street and for fourteen years met with success in that enterprise. Selling out in 1888 he became connected with the transfer and freighting business. He had erected a substantial store building, but it was destroyed by fire in 1892. His handsome residence on Marino street was built under his direction.

Thus can be outlined the career of Mr. Weaver, but the above is only an outline, and between the lines could be written many a hairbreadth escape and many a thrilling adventure. In his experience as a farmer in the Chino valley, for instance, his ranch was attacked by Indians one day at noon. They had started away with his cattle, and he, with five neighboring ranchers, pursued the thirty-five or more red men. With characteristic energy and prowess, he waited not to saddle a horse, but headed the party and by the well-aimed bullets from his six-shooter put the foe to flight. But more trouble awaited him, for at about that time the ranks of the Indians were doubled, another party joining them, and the attack was renewed. Sending a man back for more rifles and ammunition, Mr. Weaver and party bravely held their own, firing volley after volley and putting the enemy to rout ere the man had returned with reinforcements. In 1867 he was engaged in freighting between Prescott, Mojave and Ehrenberg, and on one trip, when near Union Pass,

a wagon broke down, and the load was placed in a wagon drawn by oxen, while the driver, John Killian, was despatched in a wagon to Mojave, their recent starting point. That unfortunate man was overtaken by Indians near Hardy's Store and was massacred, the red men also killing four of his six mules. At another time, when proceeding along the Ehrenberg road, accompanied only by his partner, Mr. Adair, each driving a wagon, one of the vehicles broke down in Bell's Cañon. Mr. Adair left him in charge of their property and went ahead, hoping to overtake a government train and obtain assistance. The pioneer freighter, Freeman, happened to pass through the cañon about that time, and lectured Mr. Weaver soundly for his indiscretion in staying alone, telling him of his own recent narrow escape, for in a fight with Indians in Skull valley, over sixty Indians had been killed. His hearer was fortunate, as he usually was, and was not even molested. Again, in 1870, the Apache Indians were making raids and carrying terror and death through the Salt River valley and through Yavapai county. With his wife's father, Varney A. Stephens, Mr. Weaver was on his way to the Salt river, and without other reinforcement, they were proceeding southward from the Tiger mines. They camped on the Agua Fria, twenty miles north of the present site of Phoenix, where they camped with a Mr. Hanna, who was on his way north, with his train loaded with grain for Prescott. They had not gone more than five miles on their way when the Indians killed their late host and destroyed his train. The same band of redskins no doubt massacred Major Snively and his party, and also captured a wagon and team out of Bryan's train, besides making numerous other depredations.

The incidents related are culled from a thousand of the experiences and recollections of Mr. Weaver, and serve but to indicate the thrilling period through which he passed unharmed. Elected as county coroner of this county in 1870, he had five cases, all murdered men, the first morning after he qualified. For one term he held the position of county supervisor, and for some time was a school trustee and president of the board. He is a true-blue Republican and is very popular with the people, of whatever party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

In his domestic relations Mr. Weaver has been blessed. He was married, July 8, 1868, to Caroline, daughter of Varney A. Stephens, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born near Athens, Mo., and came to Arizona with her parents in 1864. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Benjamin V., is associated in business with him. The four daughters are: Cora E., wife of A. A. Johns, of Prescott; Georgie M., wife of J. M. Aitken, of Phoenix; Josephine Edith, wife of Rudolph Baker, of Prescott; and Peral I., at home.

JESSE T. EGGER.

Mr. Egger is numbered among the progressive citizens and representative business men of Holbrook, where he has dwelt for the past five years. He is a true westerner, his birth having taken place in Washington county, Tex., and his boyhood having been passed on the plains. From his earliest recollections he has been associated with the raising and herding of live stock, and few are better judges of animals than he.

The then small, unpromising village of Holbrook, as it was November 27, 1887, when Mr. Egger first beheld it, had no attraction for anyone. For several years thereafter he was employed on cattle ranches in this county, and also owned herds independently, keeping them on the open range. Gradually he became quite an extensive dealer in cattle and horses, and has been well known throughout this section for a long period.

In 1896 Mr. Egger purchased the livery and transfer business of E. M. Dineen, of Holbrook, and from that time to the present has conducted a first-class establishment. With characteristic enterprise he conceived the idea of catering to the wishes of the large class of tourists who stop at this town in order to visit some of the numerous natural wonders of the vicinity. Familiarizing himself thoroughly with the surrounding country within a radius of from sixty to a hundred miles, the celebrated petrified forest, the Giant's Chair, the many buttes and lofty mountain ranges, the Indian reservations, etc., he is an excellent guide and in great demand by the sight-seeing public. The comment ex-

cited by the celebrated Moqui Indian Snake dance also brought multitudes to this town, and with courtesy which has been duly appreciated he has made arrangements for their admission to the circle of beholders of the weird incantations and ceremonies of this peculiar tribe. He keeps a good line of light road-carts and buggies, suitable for this district, and always has a number of reliable and rapid roadsters and saddle-horses. In connection with his livery and transfer business he deals in hay, grain, coal and wood, and enjoys a good trade in these necessities.

Though reared in the south, where the majority of the voting inhabitants are Democrats, Mr. Egger made a personal study of the principles governing the two great parties, and in consequence became an enthusiastic Republican. Since he has resided in Navajo county he was under-sheriff for two years, during the term of Sheriff O. B. Little. He is public-spirited and liberal in the support of schools and worthy institutions.

Mr. Egger was married February 14, 1895, to Miss Flora L. Anderson, of San Saba county, Tex., daughter of George L. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Egger have two daughters living, Jessie Lee, and Duett; their only son, Barney, died January 17, 1901.

W. N. KELLY.

Among the mercantile establishments of Prescott, prominent mention belongs to the firm of Kelly & Stephens, who embarked in business in 1872 on Montezuma street, and later removed to the corner of Montezuma and Gurley streets, where they occupied a building, 30x100, and carried on a large retail and wholesale trade in furniture, boots and shoes, ammunition, miners' supplies, etc. During the fire, in July, 1900, they were burned out, entailing a heavy loss. However, undaunted by this discouragement, they started again, this time having a building that almost covered their lot, 150x150 feet, but again they were burned out, losing all they had. A third time they started in the same line of business, and now have a central location, on Montezuma street, opposite the court house.

In addition to his connection with this busi-

ness, Mr. Kelly has other interests. He is connected with mining prospects in different districts in Yavapai county. Politically he is active in the Republican party in Prescott. Under President Grant he was appointed register of the United States land office at Prescott, and, by reappointment under Presidents Hayes and Garfield, filled the office for nine years, resigning when a change of politics was made in the administration. Under Treasurer Alsop he served as deputy territorial treasurer. For four successive years he served as mayor of Prescott, and later he was again elected to the office, which he filled with characteristic energy and efficiency.

In Beverly, Mass., Mr. Kelly was born October 18, 1835. His father, Moses, was a son of John William Kelly, a native of New Hampshire and a soldier in the war of 1812. From New Hampshire Moses Kelly moved to Beverly, Mass., where he engaged in brick manufacturing and contracting. Later he carried on a similar business in Lynn, Mass., where his death occurred. He married Hannah, daughter of Edmond Needham, and a member of an old Quaker family of Massachusetts. In the parental family there were eleven children, all but two of whom attained majority, W. N. being third in order of birth. Two of his brothers, Gerald S. and Moses, served in Massachusetts regiments during the Civil war. When a mere boy he began to learn the dry-goods business, clerking with the firm of George Middleton & Co., of Boston.

In 1858 Mr. Kelly came via Panama to San Francisco, where he remained a short time, thence going to Nevada county and acting as agent for a sawmill. In 1865 he came to Prescott, where he started a meat business. Returning to California in December, 1867, he remained but a short time, and in March, 1868, came back to Prescott, making the trip from San Pedro overland, through a country filled with hostile Indians. During 1868 he started a mercantile business in Prescott, under the firm name of D. Henderson & Co., the stock of goods having been brought here with freight teams. After two years he sold his interest in the business, and began mining and prospecting, but in 1871 resumed his connection with the mer-

cantile business, and a year later formed the partnership which continues to this day.

Since coming to Prescott Mr. Kelly has improved an attractive homestead, the beauty of which is enhanced by a terraced lawn. In this city he married Miss Martina Stephens, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Varney A. and Nancy A. Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have a daughter, Edith. He was made a Mason in Atzlan Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and is also connected with the chapter and commandery in Prescott. _____

WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

One of the best known and most prosperous agriculturists of the Salt River valley, Mr. Lewis was born in Northampton county, Pa., April 2, 1844. His parents, Newman E. and Elizabeth Lewis were natives, respectively, of England and Pennsylvania. During his years of activity the father followed farm pursuits. When but two years of age William was taken into the home of an aunt, Mrs. John Fisher, of Bradford county, Pa. He was fortunate in securing an excellent education, his study in the public schools being supplemented by attendance at the Wyalusing Academy, in Bradford county, Pa. Thus prepared for whatever emergency might arise, for a time he taught school in Wyoming county, Pa., and later turned his attention to farming.

In an otherwise uneventful youth, the Civil war came as a dearly bought experience. When seventeen years of age Mr. Lewis enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and during the two and a half years of service was attached to the army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, and many minor engagements. For three months he was a prisoner of war at Belle Isle and Libby prison, having been captured at the battle of Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864.

With the restoration of peace Mr. Lewis lived for three years in Wyoming county, where he engaged in educational work, and between the years 1868 and 1876 sojourned in the far west, visiting Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas, from which latter state he came to Ari-



E. F. Thompson

zona in 1876. The marriage of Mr. Lewis and Jennie M. Harmon, a native of West Virginia, and the daughter of Thomas and Fannie Harmon, has resulted in three children, Sarah V., Amy and William.

The farm, to the care of which Mr. Lewis has devoted himself since coming to the territory, is in the vicinity of Tempe, and is one hundred and sixty acres in extent. The land was originally homesteaded from the government, and developed from a crude and unprofitable condition to its present position among the best improved farms in the valley. In addition to the responsibilities incident to the management of his farm, Mr. Lewis takes an active part in the affairs of the locality, and is a believer in progress and the best possible education. In politics a Republican, he has yet had no political aspirations, preferring to devote his entire time to the care of his farm. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD F. THOMPSON.

This pioneer of Mohave county enjoys the honor of having been one of the founders of the now thriving little place of Kingman. In company with Conrad Shenfield he settled upon the site of the future prosperous railroad town and then proceeded to lay out the place and erect the first buildings here. He then was made postmaster of Kingman, the first to occupy that position, and from its inception has retained a lively interest in the town so near to valuable mining properties.

The birth of Mr. Thompson occurred in Solano county, Cal., December 12, 1852, and when he was in his seventh year he accompanied his parents to Carson City, Nev., where he lived until 1871. Desiring to become acquainted with the resources and advantages afforded by the various sections of the great west, he then made an extended trip through several of the leading states and territories. In March, 1877, he came to Arizona, to which his allegiance has since been unwavering, and for a number of years gave his entire attention to mining and prospecting, chiefly in the vicinity of the Silver King mine and on Mineral creek.

Then going to Coconino county, nearly at the center of the territory from east to west, Mr. Thompson entered the employ of Mr. Shenfield, the contractor, and assisted in the construction of the present Santa Fe Railroad system, then known as the Atlantic & Pacific. Subsequently, in 1883, he assisted in laying out Kingman, which was named in honor of the popular chief engineer of the road. About 1885 Mr. Thompson went to Mineral Park and during the following five years was in the employ of Beecher & Co., general merchants of that place. The superintendency of the Empire mine at Chloride, owned by him, then devolved upon him, and for two years he held that position. Since 1892 he has been engaged in business in Kingman. Here he has owned considerable real estate since the time the town was laid out and his own residence is one of the most convenient and pretty homes hereabouts. His interest in mining has not flagged in the least and at the present time he has large investments in claims located in the Hualapai district.

In 1890 Mr. Thompson married Mrs. Josephine Christie, a resident of Mineral Park. They have three promising sons and a little daughter, the sunshine of their home. In order of birth they are named, respectively, Claude, Stewart, Arthur and Bessie.

From the time that he reached his majority Mr. Thompson has been active in the counsels of the Democratic party. His influence, which is not slight, is always used for his political friends, and he rarely is absent from the local conventions of his party. Fraternally he is a charter member of the Kingman lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is now exalted ruler.

PETER GORDON.

The largest brick industry in the city of Phoenix has its origin in the enterprise and business ability of Mr. Gordon, who has been a resident of this wonderful city since 1893. From a comparatively small beginning on South Seventh street, the manufactory was started in 1895, and with the increase of population and the consequent demand for building materials, has developed into a capacity of thirty thousand brick

per day, and a kiln capacity of two million brick. The plant is now being conducted on South Third street, and covers an area of nine acres. For the first few years in Phoenix, Mr. Gordon was also engaged in brick contracting, but at the present time is obliged to devote all of his time to its manufacture. Touching the subject of brick-making, it is doubtful if any one in the territory is better informed or to a greater degree an authority.

The city of New York was the scene of the birth and early life of Mr. Gordon. His boyhood days were uneventful, and not unlike that experienced by the average youth of industrious and well-to-do parents. As a means of future independence he learned the brick-makers' trade, and was thus prepared for whatever emergency might arise. The impulse of those who produce the wherewithal for the erection of buildings, and the paving of streets, is naturally westward, where are being brought into being every day the foundation of some plot for the carrying on of new industries, where people may live, work, and rear their families. Mr. Gordon wisely saw an excellent and undeveloped field of endeavor in Arizona, and, following his inclination, settled in Phoenix in 1893.

The marriage of Mr. Gordon and Alice Moore occurred September 12, 1893. Of this union there are three children, Earna, Robert and Sarah. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Board of Trade. In national politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, but has independent proclivities. Fraternally he is associated with the Encampment and Canton Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

Associated in business with Mr. Gordon is Mr. Smithline, a native of the Hawkeye state. He came to Arizona in 1881, impelled hither by the brilliant mining prospects of the Tip Top district. In company with his brother, J. A. Smithline, he prospected and mined, and in the course of time discovered and opened the Silver Museum mine, and successfully worked it until 1893. At this time the depreciation of silver placed a bar upon their operations, and they soon after sold out. In the palmy days the ore from their mine was assayed and found to be

the richest in the territory. At the present time Mr. Smithline owns a two-thirds interest in the Good As Any mine, an extension of the Silver Museum. In 1894 Mr. Smithline came to Phoenix, and engaged in farming until 1898, when he purchased an interest from Mr. Gordon in the brick works, and has since taken an active interest in the affairs of the plant. In 1884 he was the commissioner from Yavapai county to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, and was prominent in arranging the mining exhibit. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ARTURO M. ELIAS.

Among the wide-awake business men of Solomonville Mr. Elias has been numbered for the past eight or nine years. In his substantial store building, which was erected by him on one of the best corners of the leading business part of the place, a large and excellent stock of goods is always kept on hand. The chief departments are those devoted to groceries, dry-goods, boots and shoes, but in addition to these a full line of drugs, hardware and general household supplies is carried, and the proprietor also deals in hay and grain.

Old Mexico is following in the footsteps of this, her sister republic, and her young men are, more and more, becoming prominent in the world of commerce. Arturo M. Elias claims Guaymas, Mexico, as his birthplace, and his parents, Plutarco and Jennie Elias, came of highly respected families of that locality. He passed his boyhood mainly in Tucson, and there received a liberal education in the public schools. Upon completing his studies, he obtained a position in a mercantile establishment as a clerk, and for the following seven years served in that capacity in a number of city stores, including the New York store, in which he spent four years. Thus thoroughly equipped, by long and practical experience, and having amassed some capital by economy and strict attention to business, he decided to enter the business world, on his own account, as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself.

Coming to Solomonville in 1892, Mr. Elias



Eugene Middleton

clerked for I. E. Solomon for a year, and then set about the construction of a store building. When it was finished he put in a stock of goods, and by degrees added to his supplies. Within a comparatively short time he had built up a large and remunerative trade, and today he affords employment to three clerks, in especially busy seasons of the year—a fact which plainly indicates the volume of trade handled. By a wise regard for the needs and wishes of the public and by uniform courtesy and sterling integrity he has won the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens and their liberal patronage as well.

In 1895 Mr. Elias took an especially important step in life, as in that year he was united in marriage with Miss Guadalupe Gallego. The young couple have a daughter, Lydia. They occupy a pleasant home and extend its hospitality to their many friends.

In his political creed, Mr. Elias is a Democrat of strong convictions. He is vice-president of the Hearst Democratic Club of Graham county and is secretary of the county central committee. One of those having the permanent welfare of Mexico and the United States deeply at heart, knowing that their interests are naturally interwoven, he joined the *Allianza Hispano-Americano*, and seeks to promote the friendly feeling between the two great republics of the western continent.

EUGENE MIDDLETON.

Though comparatively speaking a young man, having been born in California in 1861, Mr. Middleton was associated with the trying early days of Arizona, and were his experiences all told they would read like a tale from Cooper. His parents, William and Miriam Middleton, removed from Ventura county, Cal., in 1873, and settled at Tempe, Ariz., where the father was employed by Charles T. Hayden, who ran a blacksmith establishment in the town. In time father and son became interested in a stage line which was operated between Globe and Florence, and which was continued over a period of six years, beginning with 1887.

While driving passengers and carrying the mails over this once well-used route, Mr. Mid-

dleton encountered some of the lively and not always appreciated experiences which invariably embellished the careers of the promoters of this somewhat primitive method of locomotion. In 1889 he was conveying nine prisoners by stage, among them being the notorious Apache Kid, and, through the carelessness of the officers in charge, Sheriff Reynolds and Deputy Sheriff Holmes were overpowered and killed, and Mr. Middleton was shot in the head and left for dead. The prisoners, who made their escape, were afterwards recaptured or killed, the exception being the Apache Kid, who, it is supposed, got far enough away to pursue his previous method of lawlessness.

Previous to undertaking the stage line business Mr. Middleton and his father became interested in the cattle business, and had a ranch in the northern part of Gila county. This was a difficult undertaking at the best, for the Indians were still hostile towards the intruding pale faces, and were likely at any time to start on a protracted tour of devastation. In 1881 the ferocious Apaches gave an exhibition of their prowess, and made a raid on the horses and cattle, and carried away the former to the number of fifty head. In the encounter two young men, who had come to warn Mr. Middleton of the outbreak, were killed by the red-skins, a brother of the owner was wounded, and the father was shot at but managed to escape.

At the time of starting the stage line the town of Globe was but a meager collection of houses, and in no way suggested the great boom which has made it one of the great mining towns of the west. After going out of the stage business Mr. Middleton opened a station between Globe and Florence, which was successfully conducted for some time. In 1896 he located permanently in the town, which was then at the height of its mining prosperity, and started the store which has since been the object of his care, and where the enterprising residents may purchase all kinds of stationery, besides books, notions, wall paper, cigars, tobacco and sporting goods. That Mr. Middleton has prospered and realized many of his expectations is evinced by the property of which he is the possessor, and the general air of success which surrounds his business establishment and his home. His domestic in-

terests are centered in a well and comfortably constructed home, of which he is the builder and owner, and he also owns an adjoining house, which is rented to tenants. The home residence is presided over by Mrs. Middleton, whom Mr. Middleton married December 20, 1894, and who was formerly Elvira Borquez, of Globe. Mr. Middleton is a Democrat in politics, and is at present a member of the city council. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows at Globe, and is a charter member of the home lodge. In 1899 the Odd Fellows built a commodious and prepossessing opera house and hall, and of this he is manager. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the wide-awake citizens of the place, and has a record for integrity of which any man might be proud.

LINZY C. AUSTIN.

One of the successful apiarists of southern Arizona is Linzy C. Austin, who has been interested in this particular industry for the last five years, and is meeting with marked success. As a general agriculturist, also, he has thoroughly demonstrated his ability, and is highly esteemed in his community.

He is native of northern Texas, and was born November 13, 1868. His father, Albert W. Austin, who was born in Virginia, married a Missouri lady, Miss Martha Wilson. He was called to the better land in 1895 and is survived by his widow, who now makes her home in Tempe.

The first twenty years in the life of Linzy C. Austin were spent in his native state, and his education was such as the public schools of the period afforded. After his arrival in Arizona he attended the territorial normal school for one year and by private reading and study has steadily pressed forward in the pursuit of knowledge. On the subject of bees and bee-culture he is thoroughly posted, and is regarded as an authority. Thirteen years ago he accompanied his parents to the Salt River valley, and has made his home here ever since. Finding that the district is specially adapted for apiaries, he started in the business on a small scale, and year by year has extended his operations along this line until

at the present time he owns one hundred and seventy-five colonies, or hives of bees. The quality of honey produced in this region, where the fragrant mesquite and alfalfa blooms furnish delicately flavored material to the industrious bees, is exceptionally fine, and the product always is in great demand in the market, where it commands a good price at all times. Having taken up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres from the government, at a point about nine miles south of Tempe, Mr. Austin has developed a good farm here, and from a wild condition has reduced at least eighty acres to a high state of cultivation.

On the 10th of September, 1899, Mr. Austin married Miss Georgie Hendrix, daughter of J. Frank Hendrix, of Tempe. They are members of the Christian Church of Tempe, he being a member of the official board, and at present holding the office of deacon. They have one son, Harold, born February 23, 1901. A firm believer in temperance, he has identified himself with the Prohibition party. In everything which tends to uplift and permanently benefit the community he is actively interested, contributing to many local enterprises of the kind.

WILLIAM S. AUSTIN.

Having learned much of the wonderful Salt River valley, Mr. Austin determined to try his fortune here, and is meeting with deserved success in his modest undertakings. His residence here dates from the summer of 1888 and even within this comparatively short period he has witnessed truly marvelous changes for the better in almost every field of human activity.

A son of Albert W. and Martha (Wilson) Austin, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Missouri, William S. Austin was born in the northern part of Texas. He accompanied the family to Arizona upon their removal here thirteen years ago, and in the mean time has lived in this valley, where his father died in 1895. In 1899 he settled upon his present place, ten miles south and east of Tempe, where he owns twenty acres of land well adapted for the raising of alfalfa or other products. He makes a specialty of keeping bees, and has met with great success, at present owning about thirty



Nemoy Hill

hives. The sweet mesquite and alfalfa blossoms, so abundant hereabouts, provide excellent food for the bees, and an exceptionally pleasant flavored honey is made by the industrious little contributors to the world's lovers of sweet delicacies. A good price is always obtained in the markets for this product, and more and more are people becoming interested in the industry.

December 27, 1893, Mr. Austin and Miss Lorena Cosner were united in marriage in this locality, and they have two sons: Anthony W., born October 7, 1898, and Wilford G., born January 13, 1901. Mrs. Austin was born in Missouri, and at the age of two years was taken to Texas by her parents. There she lived until about thirteen years old, when she and her mother came to Arizona, her father having died in Texas. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church at Tempe, where for several years he has been the superintendent of the Sunday-school. In his political views he is a Democrat in national affairs, while in local elections he is independent, voting as appears to him expedient, and for the real interests of the community.

HENRY HILL.

Henry Hill, who was born in Ireland in October, 1849, passed sixteen years of his life in that beautiful isle, and, having learned the hatter's trade, came to the United States at the close of the Civil war. Taking up his residence in Bridgeport, Conn., he dwelt there for the ensuing four years, in the meantime giving his attention to his trade, and meeting with success, as he deserved, for he is a conscientious and practical workman.

In 1869 Mr. Hill went to San Francisco, Cal., where he spent two and a half years, then enlisting in Company D, Sixth Regiment of United States Cavalry, for the regulation term of five years. During the greater part of this period he was stationed at Fort Apache, Ariz., and there received his honorable discharge in 1878. He had taken part in numerous skirmishes, more or less serious, with the Indians, who were extremely hostile to the few and scattered white settlers and travelers of this territory. Having become thoroughly well posted in the topography of Graham county and southeastern

Arizona, especially, the young man then was offered employment as a guide to the government troops and later was retained in the United States service in different capacities. Thus, altogether, he was on the pay-roll of his adopted country for about nine years, a fact which, in itself, speaks highly in his favor and attests to his fidelity and value.

Since 1881 Mr. Hill has given his entire energy to his own business affairs, having kept a hotel and restaurant for a period, and for seven years having been occupied in freighting supplies. Steadily he accumulated capital, and from time to time invested in real estate. Today he owns a beautiful, well-irrigated tract of land in southern Clifton, and is laying off a large portion of it in lots, this to be called Hill's Addition to Clifton. Beyond a doubt this is the most desirable location for residences in the neighborhood of Clifton, and that the soil is very rich and productive is shown by the adjoining gardens, which are worked by Chinamen. Another feature of interest upon the property owned by Mr. Hill is some rather cleverly done carvings, cut on the surface of the solid rock or face of a mountain. The characters, which comprise some figures of animals, chains, stars, etc., appear fully fifty feet from the ground, and though it is commonly believed to be a record of historic facts, and undoubtedly is the work of Indians, no translation of the same has been made as yet. Another enterprise in which Mr. Hill is occupied is the transformation of the old railroad bridge into a wagon bridge, for which purpose he purchased it from the railroad.

In 1880 the marriage of our subject and Miss Rosie Trumble, a native of Illinois, was solemnized. They have just reason to be proud of their two daughters, Maggie and Rosie, who are highly educated and accomplished. They have pursued their studies in Notre Dame College, of San Jose, Cal., the former being a member of the class of 1901, and the latter of 1902.

From the time when he became a voter until the present Mr. Hill has loyally supported the Republican party. Though in no wise an office-seeker, he was nominated and elected as one of the supervisors of Graham county in 1894, and in the fall of 1900 was again elected to that office—a thing without precedent in this county.

Needless to say he fully met the requirements of that responsible position, winning the genuine respect of even his political opponents.

BEN T. GILLETT.

The merchant tailoring business in Arizona has no more successful or popular addition to its ranks than is found in Mr. Gillett, now of Bisbee, who thoroughly understands his business, and is possessed, in addition, of great tact and a sincere desire to please.

The Gillett family is English, and Ben T. was born in Bridgewater, Somersetshire, July 19, 1841. The family is a very old one, and the deeds and traditions of those who have borne the name are treasured by the latter-day descendants. The paternal grandfather, John, was an architect and builder in Somersetshire, and died in England. The father, Alfred John, was born in 1819, in Langport, and during the years of his activity was a harness-maker in Bridgewater. He eventually retired from business life, and died in 1895. The mother, formerly Sarah Tazewell, was born in Bridgewater, and was a daughter of Benjamin Tazewell, a government employe. Mrs. Gillett died in England. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are living: William Henry, who is a dentist in Kentucky; Frederick James, who lives in Los Angeles; Ben T.; and Mrs. Brown, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Ben T. Gillett received his early training in Bridgewater, and his opportunities for acquiring an education were somewhat handicapped by the necessity for self-maintenance. At twelve years of age he was apprenticed out to a tailor in Langport, and served at his trade for seven years. He afterwards became foreman of an establishment in London, and was sent to the proprietor's house in Toronto, Canada, in 1866. The following year he came to the states, and as a foreman tailor, led an interesting life for several years. During this time he visited every state and territory in the north and southwest except Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, and in this way saw a great deal of the world, and accumulated considerable interesting and valuable information. For seventeen years Mr. Gillett conducted a merchant tailoring establishment in

Des Moines, Iowa, and though very successful, decided in favor of a permanent residence in the far west. In 1892 he located in Phoenix, intending to take land under Rio Verde, but when the canal was not built he turned his attention to his former occupation, and conducted his enterprise at the corner of Washington and Second avenue.

In Toronto, Canada, Mr. Gillett married Effie McAlpine, born in Eldon, Victoria county, Ontario. Of this union there have been two children, Granville Malcolm, a graduate of the University of Arizona, and at present a draughtsman of the surveyor general's offices at Tucson; and Leslie Alexander, now attending the University of Arizona. Mr. Gillett is a Republican in national politics, and is a member of the county Republican central committee. For four years he has been a member of the board of education, and is also connected with the Board of Trade. At Burlington, Vt., he was made a Mason of the first degree, and took the third degree at Macon, Ga., and became a Royal Arch Mason at Des Moines, Iowa. He was also a prelate of the Temple Commandery No. 4, of Des Moines. In Phoenix he is a member of the Commandery No. 3, of which he is past commander and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. The Ancient Order of United Workmen numbers him among its members. In religious circles he is prominent, and as member of the Baptist Church has served as deacon, and is an ex-Sunday-school superintendent.

At present he is residing at Bisbee as foreman of the merchant tailoring department of the Copper Queen Mining Company.

CHARLES A. CORBELL.

One of the most commodious and comfortable ranch residences adjoining Tempe on the east is that occupied by a pioneer who has accomplished much during his long residence in the territory. Charles A. Corbell came to Arizona in 1882 from his former home in Texas, and brought with him a fund of hard-earned experience, a stout heart and willing hands. For a time he made his home in Tempe, and then removed to Pinal county, where he successfully engaged in the cattle and dairy business

for several years. In about 1889 he returned to Maricopa county, and located on a ranch seven miles southeast of Tempe, where he lived until 1898. In that year he took up his residence adjoining Tempe, where he is one of the most substantial citizens. In addition to his town property, he is the possessor of two ranches, comprising in all two hundred and eighty-five acres. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

In his native Kerr county, Tex., where he was born March 1, 1858, Mr. Corbell spent his early years under the watchful care and affectionate solicitude of his parents, who surrounded him with good influences, and taught him habits of industry and economy. A son of Tilman A. and Mary (Nolan) Corbell, natives respectively of Mississippi and Arkansas, his parents were among the early and courageous pioneers of Kerr county, Tex., and willingly shared the vicissitudes incident to life in those early days.

Charles A. Corbell was reared to a knowledge of farming and stock-raising. He married, in Texas, in September, 1882, Ellen North, who was born in that state, and who is a daughter of T. C. North, now residing in Sonora, Tex. To Mr. and Mrs. Corbell have been born seven children: Ernest C., Edith V., Pearl, Mary, Victor, Ethel and an infant. Almost immediately after his marriage Mr. Corbell sought the larger possibilities of Arizona and has since resided within its borders. He is an unusually interesting and enterprising man, and ever willing to lend a hand towards the improvement of his locality. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World, and is a Democrat in national politics. He is prominent in the religious world, and is affiliated with the Church of God.

GEORGE CHRIST, JR.

The earliest remembrances of Mr. Christ are centered in Des Moines, Iowa, where he was born in 1870, and in which city his father, Gen. George Christ, was engaged in the general merchandise business. He received his education from the public schools, and was graduated from the high school in 1887. An otherwise uneventful youth was interrupted when he went

to Washington as special officer under Colonel Canady, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, from which position he resigned in 1890 in order to come to Nogales, Ariz.

In Nogales Mr. Christ became identified with his father's affairs, the latter having removed to the territory in 1882. Covering a period of seven years he assumed the management of his father's hotel, the Montezuma, and after the sale of the hostelry in 1897 went to Sonora, Mexico, and was secretary and bookkeeper for the Le Andreana Mining Company organized by his father, and of which he was president. In the fall of 1897 he came to Tucson and has since been a clerk in the office of the surveyor-general of Arizona, to which position his father was appointed in 1897 by President McKinley.

A Republican in national politics, Mr. Christ has been prominently identified with the politics of his locality, and has been chairman of the Pima county central committee and a member of the territorial committee for the past eight years. In 1896 he was elected an alternate delegate to the St. Louis convention, which nominated William McKinley. Mr. Christ is one of the most promising of the young politicians of the county, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who are privileged to know him. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, in Tucson.

JUDSON A. HARMON.

The well-improved farm and busy blacksmithing establishment of Mr. Harmon is located about nine miles south of Tempe. The farm is one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and was homesteaded by the prosperous owner, who has transformed its barrenness into a condition of utility. Abundant harvests have repaid the untiring efforts of Mr. Harmon, who has cause to congratulate himself upon the happy chance which led him to the Salt River valley. He came to the territory in 1886, and in 1889 moved to the land which has since yielded such satisfactory results.

A native of Cabell county, W. Va., Mr. Harmon was born January 8, 1855, and is a son of Thomas A. and Amy F. (Newman) Harmon, natives respectively of West Virginia, and of Kentucky. Great-grandfather Harmon is

thought to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Judson Harmon spent his youth on his father's farm, and was initiated into all the duties incident to the management of a large and successful farm. At the public schools he diligently studied as opportunity offered, and in later life learned much from observation, and from the perusal of books.

In West Virginia, Mr. Harmon was united in marriage with Eliza J. McAllister, a native of Putnam county, that state. Of this union there are four children, May, Benjamin F., Pansy and Thomas J. The excellent workmanship of Mr. Harmon has brought him large patronage as a blacksmith, and he is also esteemed for his honest methods of conducting business. Mr. Harmon is a Democrat in national politics, but entertains liberal ideas on the subject. He has no political aspirations, preferring to devote all of his time to farming and blacksmithing. As a director in the southern branch of the Tempe canal, he has rendered valuable service, and evinced great interest in the matter of waterways and artificial irrigation. With his family, he is a member and ardent worker in the First Baptist Church of Tempe, and has served as a deacon and clerk in the church. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the valley, and is laboring faithfully for its development and well being.

L. J. OVERLOCK.

The enterprising and successful manager and proprietor of the establishment known as the Union market and bakery, at Bisbee, came to Arizona from Massachusetts in 1883. A native of Bangor, Me., he was born May 23, 1862, and is a son of Jacob and Elmira Overlock. He was educated and grew to manhood in his native state, and his childhood days were uneventfully passed amid the duties and occupations of the average youth. In 1883 he sought the apparent advantages of the west, and after remaining for a time in Tombstone, Ariz., engaged in the cattle business in the Sulphur Spring valley. His enterprise was conducted on ambitious lines, his herd of cattle comprising from two to three thousand head. The cattle business was disposed of in 1887, at which time the previous owner became interested in the butchering busi-

ness with his brother, W. H. Overlock. In 1897 he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles A. In 1900 L. J. bought out his brother's interest and April 1, 1901, sold out the business.

A new departure was entered into by Mr. Overlock in 1896, at which time he purchased the Union market from Robert Tublett, and after razing to the ground the old structure, erected in its place the commodious and well-planned building in which he conducted the affairs of the market and bakery, in connection with his brother, Charles R. In connection with this business is maintained a cold storage plant, which enjoys the distinction of being the only one in the city. In order to understand the extent of the business he carried on in the market, it is only necessary to state that he utilized from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty head of cattle a month, as well as a large number of sheep and hogs. In justice to Mr. Overlock's honest and conscientious business methods, he met with a large patronage from his fellow-townsmen.

As do most who live in the greatest copper district in the territory and perhaps in the country, Mr. Overlock is interested to some extent in mining, and has reaped some fairly good results from this enterprise. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Elks. In politics a Republican, he is interested in local matters, but has never found time or inclination for political office. Since coming to Cochise county in 1883 he has been identified with the progressive movements of the locality, and is accounted one of the reliable and broad-minded citizens of the place.

PIERRE CHAROULEAU.

A citizen from other shores who has become identified with the best material and intellectual interests of Arizona, Mr. Charouveau was born in Toulouse, capital of the department of Haute Garonne, France, which city was also the birthplace of his parents, Sebastian and Jeane (St. Germaine) Charouveau. Sebastian Charouveau was a prosperous farmer in his native land, and subsequently died within the borders of France. The six children comprising the family were scattered in comparatively early life, one brother



A. Forbes.

Jean, arriving in America in 1875, and locating in Arizona, where he accumulated a considerable amount of land, and where he died.

In Toulouse Pierre Charoulean received his early training and derived his education from the public schools. Into a previously uneventful life came the necessity in 1869 of a journey to Peru, South America, where he was called to settle the estate of a brother who had located in that remote land. Five years later, in 1874, he came to Tucson, and availed himself of the impending resurrected prosperity of the oldest town on the continent, of European settlement. In addition to the lands and real estate purchased in the early days he became the possessor of the property of his aunt, Mrs. Anna Artigue, a successful business woman who had preceded him to the territory by several years.

As time wore on Mr. Charoulean started the ranch of which he is at present the proud possessor, and which is by far one of the finest in the territory. Of eight hundred acres in extent, it is located about four miles from Florence, and within its well-fenced borders are all manner of modern improvements known to scientific farming, and every convenience suggested by the tactful and enterprising resource of the owner. Upon the fine soil redeemed from the aridity of the desert is grown alfalfa and all kinds of fruit, made possible by a plentiful supply of water, Mr. Charoulean having the first deed of right to the water of the Gila river. This splendid piece of property evolved from the ingenuity of an enthusiast is called White Ranch, and is rented out to tenants. In connection with general farming a large cattle enterprise has here been conducted since 1880, and thus is utilized the whole of the land to the best possible advantage for man and beast. In connection with the ranch Mr. Charoulean has built several residences at Adamsville, which are in a fine state of repair and comfortable to live in.

In Sonora, Mexico, Mr. Charoulean married Angeline Pierson, also a native of France, and born at St. Denis, in the vicinity of Paris. Her father, Joseph Pierson, was a capitalist, and upon coming to America bought a large tract of land in Dane county, Wis., but after a sojourn here of eighteen months returned to France. Six

months later he was rejoined by his family who remained with him until his death, his widow subsequently removing to Sonora, Mexico, where she later died. One of her sons, Edward, was a graduate physician of France, and was a surgeon in the army under Maximilian of Mexico. He eventually died in the army. Another brother, Joseph, came at an early day to Sonora, Mexico, where he became a large land owner, and where he died. Mrs. Charoulean came to Mexico in 1871 to join her brother Joseph. The Pierson family is of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Charoulean have been born two daughters, Louisa and Anna, who are attending school at Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Charoulean is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Aside from the ranch which claims the greater part of his attention, Mr. Charoulean has numerous real estate interests in the city of Tucson, where he has accumulated a large amount of valuable business and residence property, and where he has built numerous residences. He is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited of the pioneers of this locality, and is esteemed for his many excellent and substantial traits of mind, character and attainment. As a financier he has no superior in the city, nor is any one more popular or better liked.

S. J. FORBES.

The enterprise of this young man has excited favorable comment throughout Clifton and vicinity, and today he stands as proprietor of one of the largest and best-equipped stores in Graham county. Although comparatively a new-comer in this place, he is well known, and wherever known, is respected. Great interest in all of the local enterprises and industries is maintained by him, and, like a patriotic citizen, he does all within his power to promote the general prosperity.

The birth of S. J. Forbes occurred in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1866, and when eight years of age he accompanied his parents to the United States. Settling in Omaha, Neb., he pursued his studies in the public schools of that city. Having been gradu-

ated in the high school in 1883, the youth soon obtained a position in a wholesale grocery house of Omaha, and during the three years of his service there, thoroughly mastered the business.

In 1889 Mr. Forbes went to San Francisco, where he was associated with wholesale establishments, special attention being given to imports and exports with foreign countries. In 1895 he came to Arizona and in Phoenix was in the employ of E. F. Kellner, the wholesale grocer, for two years. Coming to Clifton in 1897 he was in the Arizona Copper Company's service for a few months, after which he entered into a partnership and engaged in business. The entire charge of the store gradually developed upon Mr. Forbes. In 1900 the latter purchased his partner's interest in the business and now has everything in a flourishing condition. The store building is 28x100 feet in dimensions, in addition to which the proprietor has warehouses. He carries a very large and well selected stock of general merchandise, making a specialty of miner's and cattlemen's supplies. His trade has assumed great proportions and his customers come from quite distant points along the Blue river and from all directions. That he is prospering may be inferred from the fact that he employs seven salesmen to attend to the needs of his patrons and personally superintends every detail of the business. Though thoroughly recognizing the fact that one's forces must not be divided, in order to obtain success, and though first and last a thorough business man, Mr. Forbes maintains a high standard of the duties of a citizen and endeavors to perform his full share in the support of good local government. In national affairs, he favors the Democratic policy, and makes a point of attending all of the primaries and conventions of the district and county.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. CULVER.

The Culver family claim an ancient and distinguished lineage, and are associated with the remote and dimly remembered history of England. Some of their numbers accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England, and subsequently held positions of trust in the localities in which they resided. Upon immigrating to the United States they became iden-

tified with the early days of Connecticut, and in addition to tilling the soil, and perfecting themselves in various crafts, they fought bravely for their country when prompted by duty or inclination. The paternal grandfather, James, was in the Revolutionary war, and upon being taken prisoner by the English, made his escape, and after a long journey barefooted, settled in Saratoga county, N. Y.

Judge Culver was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., and is a son of William Culver, who was born in Wallingford, Conn., and subsequently settled in Saratoga county, N. Y. He was a farmer and contractor during the years of his activity, and served with distinction in the war of 1812. The mother of Judge Culver was formerly Mary Weeks, who was born, of Welsh descent, in Saratoga county, N. Y., and was a daughter of Daniel Weeks, a native of Westchester county, N. Y. Mrs. Culver died in Jersey City. She was the mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. Judge Culver being the oldest child.

A graduate of Okley Lyceum, in Saratoga county, N. Y., connected with Union College in Schenectady, Judge Culver later studied law with his brother and was admitted to the bar in 1849. On Christmas day of 1850 he started for California via the Panama route, and after a short sojourn in Cuba, continued his journey and arrived in the far western clime in the days of gold. In Tuolumne county he engaged in mining and in the practice of his profession, and was for a time recorder of the city of Sonora. In 1853 he located in San Francisco, and until 1864 was a judge in the different courts of that city. After a visit of eighteen months to the east, he returned to San Francisco and remained until 1879, and from that year until 1881 was in New York. In the fall of 1882 he took up his residence in Tucson, and engaged in the general practice of law. In addition to his other responsibilities Judge Culver has been a United States commissioner for four years, a justice of the peace for seven years, is also a notary public, and formerly served as county coroner.

In Sonora, Cal., Judge Culver married Kate B. Towle, who was born in Columbia, Cal. Of this union there are two children, Willie R., who

is in the lumber business in Tucson, and Emma Louisa, who is attending the University of Arizona. In politics Judge Culver is a strong Republican, and in 1864 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Baltimore, which brought about the second nomination of Lincoln. He is a past master of the Masonic Lodge at San Francisco.

IRA HARPER.

Ira Harper, of the firm of Harper & Depee, dealers in lumber and general merchandise, is a prominent business man of Clifton and has been identified with the development of these southwestern territories for a score of years. A native of Guthrie county, Iowa, he is a son of J. M. and Lydia Harper, who are still living, their present home being on a fine ranch and fruit farm on the Middle Gila in New Mexico.

Reared in his native place and in Dallas county, Iowa, until his thirteenth year, Mr. Harper moved with his family to Van Buren county, remaining there until March, 1870, then went to Texas, where for four years he assisted his father in the operation of a flour mill and cotton-gin. Later he was employed by other parties in the same line of occupation some seven years. In 1881 he located in the Burro mountains, near Silver City, N. M., and during the next three years devoted his energy to the management of a saw-mill. For a like period he then was near Carlisle, N. M., in the same kind of business, and for the five years which followed resided in the vicinity of Pinos Altos, N. M.

Turning his attention to other channels of activity, Mr. Harper settled in the upper Gila valley, and though he continued to operate saw-mills, gave his chief efforts to the development of his farm for a period of seven years. In 1895 he came to Arizona and resided at Cold creek for a couple of years, carrying on a lumber trade and being busied in the construction of a wagon road (costing about \$1,500) from that point to Clifton. Of late years he has dwelt in Clifton, where he has built up an extensive business in general merchandise. At a cost of over \$3,000 he built a wagon road twenty-five miles long between this place and the H. L. Cañon, he

having one mill at the head of that cañon, while another is situated on Squaw creek. One of these mills he sold in January, 1901. One of his present enterprises is the building of a forty-mile road from Morenci to Pine Flat, this work requiring about \$2,000. Personally he owns considerable valuable property, including a farm of one hundred and eighty-four acres in the splendid agricultural region of Erath county, Tex. On his small ranch near Clifton he is preparing to plant an orchard of ten acres. He owns a flock of the valuable Angora goats now grazing in the H. L. Cañon, and doubtless will make a snug little fortune from this venture.

In 1877 Mr. Harper married Miss Clementine Head, of Erath county, Tex., and December 15, 1896, she passed to the silent land. Their eldest son, J. M., is engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico. Frank, the second son, is living at home, and Perry, five years old, is residing with his grandparents. Mrs. Nettie Batendorf, the eldest daughter, lives in Clifton, where her husband formerly conducted a meat market, and in addition to this has engaged in the cattle business. Dora is a student in the Agricultural College at Mesilla Park, N. M., and Docia, the youngest daughter, is at home. January 2, 1898, Mr. Harper married Mrs. Anna Hartwell, of Clifton. By her first marriage she has one child, Grace, now in her tenth year, and under the instruction of a private tutor.

From his early manhood Mr. Harper has given his allegiance to the Democratic party. November 6, 1900, he was honored by being elected a supervisor of Graham county. In all of his business, social and domestic relations he bears a record of which he may justly be proud. With his accustomed consideration for the possible needs of the dear ones dependent upon him he carries a life insurance of some six thousand dollars, five thousand of this being in the Union Mutual of Maine, and the remainder with the New York Mutual.

JAMES T. OWENS.

That much-abused term, self-made, applies with all the force of conviction to J. T. Owens, one of the most prosperous business men and large property owners in Safford. On his fa-

ther's farm in Alabama, where he was born August 2, 1854, he was reared to agriculture, and diligently studied in the public schools. His parents, David and Jemima (Smith) Owens, were among the early settlers in Alabama, having gone there in 1834. They were born in North Carolina, and though industrious and frugal were not in a position to aid their son when he started out in life for himself. When twenty-four years of age he left the home surroundings and went to Emporia, Kans., where he worked by the day at whatever presented itself. After a year he went to Mississippi, but did not there find his anticipated good luck, and so returned to where his home had formerly been in Alabama, remaining there until 1886.

Mr. Owens' entry into Arizona was not prolific of any visible signs of future fortune or success, for when he alighted from the train at Bowie he had in his possession the magnificent sum of one dollar. He soon came overland to Thatcher, where he worked by the day, and then borrowed a team of horses, with the aid of which he engaged in peddling farm produce. Here he encountered the first streak of good luck, and found a friend indeed in a Mr. Campbell, of Safford, who was at the time engaged in a mercantile business. He was impressed with the honesty and ability of his new-found acquaintance, and, wishing to dispose of his mercantile business, sold it to Mr. Owens, taking his personal word as a guarantee of payment. His faith in the purchaser of the business never had occasion to waver, for Mr. Owens became a successful manager, having charge of the store until within the last year. By that time he had paid in full for the business, and was so far ahead that he purchased in 1892 the only mill in Safford, of which he still retains a three-fourths interest. The capacity of the mill is one hundred barrels a day, and the business conducted there is very extensive. For years this was the only mill in the valley, and it ground all of the grain from Duncan to San Carlos. April 1, 1901, Union Milling Trading Company was incorporated, with J. T. Owens as general manager. They conduct a general mercantile business, including implements of all descriptions, and have taken Evans, Ellsworth & Co. into the company, representing \$40,000 capital invested.

For years Mr. Owens has dealt in farm lands, and now owns one hundred and four acres between Safford and Thatcher, about a mile and a half from town. This property is well improved and fenced, and is irrigated throughout. The farm is divided and rented to two tenants, and fitted with two brick residences, and all modern conveniences. The mill company also own about twenty acres of land on which the mill is erected, and Mr. Owens is also the owner of several lots besides that on which his home is located, eight of which are near the depot. His home is one of the finest and most modern and convenient in the town, and is built of a high grade of pressed brick.

In 1879 Mr. Owens married Lona Ragsdale, a daughter of John and Margaret Ragsdale, of Springville, Ala. Of this union there are eight living children: Ella, who is now Mrs. Madison, of Safford; Cora, who is the wife of A. E. Jacobson; Dora, who is attending the university at Tucson; Della and Viola, who are living at home and attending the high school; Oance, who is four years old; J. T., Jr., who is two years, and Beauregard, an infant. In politics Mr. Owens votes for the best man, regardless of party issues. With his family he is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. Mr. Owens is a member of the board of education for St. Joseph Stake Academy at Thatcher, the principal normal school of the territory.

GEORGE C. CLARK.

In the ranks of those who have devoted their large gifts to a practical and scientific study of mining in the great west, Mr. Clark occupies a prominent position. Though young in years compared with the majority who have been similarly regarded, having been born in St. Louis county, Mo., November 25, 1868, the greater part of his life has been spent in acquiring a mastery of every detail of mining, toward which his earliest aspirations tended. As a mere child he was taken to Colorado and educated in and around Denver, where the whole atmosphere seemed impregnated with the possibilities for future distinction in developing the stored greatness of the hills.

Covering a period of sixteen years, Mr. Clark



Edw. Skinner

sought an outlet for his mining propensities in Colorado, Oregon, and as far north as Juneau, Alaska, and he worked for seven years in leasing and developing mines at Leadville. In 1895 he entered the department of mining engineering in the University of Missouri, at Rolla, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1898. Almost immediately he sought the center of the greatest copper interests in the west, and opened an office in Bisbee, Cochise county, where he rapidly came to the front as an authority on surveying, reports on mines, estimates of machinery required, and all kinds of engineering. There is also conducted in connection an assay office which does about all of the local work.

At the present time Mr. Clark is mining engineer and United States mineral surveyor for Arizona. In addition to his other responsibilities he is extensively interested in mining in Sonora, Mexico, where he keeps a corps of assistant prospectors at work all of the time. In furtherance of the best mining interests of the territory, he is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

TURNER ASHBY HAWES.

The fertile environment of Tempe is industriously tilled by men who have known how to utilize to the utmost the latent qualities of the soil, and to make of the locality a garden spot, in place of what was once a dreary desert sweep. Among the many who have come from different directions to cast their lot within the borders of Salt River valley, none is held in higher repute, nor have any applied themselves with more diligence to the development of the resources at hand than has Mr. Hawes. In addition to the cultivation of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, he has grasped an opportunity to cater to the necessity for dairy produce, which abounds in all well directed communities. In this undertaking he has met with a large degree of patronage and appreciation, for his business methods are honest, and his goods the best possible procurable. For the supplying of the milk and cream for his trade he breeds a fine quality of Shorthorns, and is unusually successful as a cattle raiser.

Upon first coming to the territory in 1887, Mr.

Hawes resided for a couple of years in Tempe, where he was engaged in contract work of various kinds, including the stacking of hay. He subsequently returned to his former home in Missouri, and in the spring of 1891 visited the far west, and remained in Washington until he took up his permanent residence in the Salt River valley in 1892.

The early life of Mr. Hawes was practically uneventful, and not unlike that of other farm-reared youth. On his father's farm in Loudoun county, Va., he was born November 23, 1863, his parents being Oliver and Alcinda (Lunseford) Hawes, natives of Virginia. The parents were, during the years of their activity, successful agriculturists, and are at present at Tempe, resting from the labors of an industrious life. Their son received a fair education in the public schools, and when eighteen years of age removed with the family to Jackson county, Mo., where he lived until coming to the west.

After removing to Arizona Mr. Hawes married, January 6, 1895, Nettie Clay, a native of New Mexico, and educated in Missouri and Arizona. Mrs. Hawes is a daughter of Thomas and Alice (Godwin) Clay, at present residing in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Clay is engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawes have been born two children, Eugene and Thomas W. Mr. Hawes is a Democrat in national politics, with independent proclivities. He is interested in all that pertains to the development of his locality, and served for one year as a director of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. An interesting and remarkable fact in the history of the Hawes family is that the two children born to these people, and themselves, have in all seven grandparents living at the present time.

EDWARD MORRIS SKINNER.

This successful contractor and builder and manager of the Arizona Building Company, at Phoenix, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, July 20, 1869. His early youth was spent on the paternal farm in Utah, and the education acquired was that derived at the public schools. He was an industrious and ambitious lad, and gave to the plans for the future much thought and study. When sixteen years of age he went

to Salt Lake City and learned the plasterer's trade, and was thus master of a craft for which there is always an imperative demand. Subsequently he worked at his trade in Butte City, and other towns in Idaho, also in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and several coast cities. In 1889 he undertook the work of contracting, in which he has since been successfully engaged.

In 1896 Mr. Skinner became identified with Arizona, at which time he located at Phoenix, and at once received the appreciation and patronage due his painstaking and conscientious methods of conducting business. As a builder, contractor, and brick contractor, he carries on an extended business, not only in the erection of other people's buildings, but also as regards independent ventures, and the erection of residences which he afterwards sells. The Arizona Building Company is an organization with an extended influence in building circles, and which has made itself responsible for much of the enterprise and development of the city. It takes the initiative in developing and building up residence property, which usually finds a ready market. Nor has any particular part of the city profited by the superior methods of the Arizona Building Company, for its handiwork is recognizable in all localities, and in all manner and style of construction. It is to organizations of this kind that a large part of the progress of the west is traceable, for buildings are necessary for all kinds of enterprise, and homes are necessary for the propagators thereof.

In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Skinner was united in marriage with Ellen Jane Timilty, who was born in Indiana. Of this union there have been three children, Edward M., Jr., Gertrude and Irene. In national politics Mr. Skinner is a believer in the principles and issues of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to several conventions.

PETER ANDERSEN.

From a stretch of land in the Gila valley covered with mesquite brush and timber, to one of the most attractive and remunerative farms extending from the railroad to within half a mile of the town of Safford, represents the untiring efforts of Peter Andersen

to develop and improve a part of the future garden spot of Arizona. In the claim are two hundred and sixty-seven acres, one hundred and sixty of which were homesteaded, the remainder being the result of a later purchase. The slope from the railroad is gradual, and the entire farm may be seen from the track. The improvements are unexcelled in the valley, and include a good residence and excellent out-buildings, besides a picturesque windmill. The visitor is delighted with the prevailing air of neatness and thrift which everywhere abounds, and with the orchards, of which there are two, with their fruit-bearing trees, and wide summer shade. Two hundred and twenty acres are used for the cultivation of alfalfa, and wheat is also raised extensively. In the peaceful and verdant meadows graze fine cattle and horses, some of which belong to the Arizona Copper Company at Clifton, and which Mr. Andersen has under his care.

Mr. Andersen had familiarized himself with the west before coming to Arizona, and was well-equipped with a general knowledge of business and an all-around experience. His life has turned into various useful channels, of which agriculture is a representative. He was reared to this occupation in his youth, in his far-off native land of Norway, where he was born in 1844. His youth was clouded by the death of his mother, and in 1866 his father, Andrew Andersen, brought his son to America, where they landed in New York, and settled immediately in Minneapolis. Here the elder Andersen bought and sold wheat for a great many years, and the son learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in Minneapolis until 1873. He then went to San Francisco and was in the building business until 1877, when the tales of hidden wealth from the Black Hills attracted him thither, and for a year he had the opportunity to disprove his expectations.

In 1879 Mr. Andersen came direct to Safford, and at the time there were few evidences of prosperity, and only two business places in the embryo town. In anticipation of a continued increase of population he erected a hotel in the place, the uncertain career of which was altogether ruined by the removal of the county seat. As a possible improvement in occupation he

then engaged in the cattle business for four years, and had, in the meantime, purchased the farm upon which he located in 1880. He was one of the first white men to take a claim west of Safford, and the wisdom of his choice of location is more than demonstrated by the splendid developments wrought by his industry. He still owns the old hotel and a block of ground, which are but secondary to his other large possessions.

In the matter of mining Mr. Andersen has been equally fortunate. In 1884 he and James P. Lindsey discovered what is now called the Lone Star mining district, which is eight miles northeast of Safford in the Gila mountains. This possession has been the cause of continued trouble, as several of the companies who have wanted it have failed to produce reliable security. In the mean time Mr. Andersen and his partner, Mr. Lindsey, have been working the mine and shipping ore to El Paso, and a Boston company have bonded it and already paid down \$8,000, \$16,000 being the price asked. Besides this property Mr. Andersen has other land in the same neighborhood, which promises equally good results.

In 1872 Mr. Andersen married Isabella Handy; of this union there are no children. He is a staunch Republican in politics, but has no time or inclination for other than a passive interest. Although reared in the Lutheran faith, he attends the Presbyterian Church, and has been prominently identified with the best moral and religious growth of his locality. He has helped to build three different churches, and contributes generously toward all that tends to the best improvement of the community.

CHARLES T. HIRST.

Charles T. Hirst, who has had a number of years' experience in the southwest as a fruit-grower and stock-raiser, has been identified with the interests of Arizona for the past nine years, and has exercised no slight influence upon its present and future. In the prime of life, he was born September 4, 1861, near West Branch, Cedar county, Iowa. His parents, James and Anna M. (Steer) Hirst, were natives of Ohio, and their respective families long have been connected with the Society of Friends, and are of

English descent. Thomas Hirst, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and at an early period settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where he was occupied in farming. James Hirst, born on the old homestead in that county, resided there until he was twenty-five years old, when he removed to Linn county, Iowa. Later he dwelt in Cedar county, same state, and during his residence in that section of the Union owned and improved several farms. In 1885 he went to San Diego county, Cal., and now, in his seventy-third year, is living retired in Whittier, Cal. His wife, a native of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and daughter of Amos Steer, of Pennsylvania, also survives. The eldest child of James Hirst and wife is Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, of Merced county, Cal., and the youngest, Mrs. Josephine Jordan, resides in Whittier, Cal. Mrs. Ellen Hensler died in Orange county, Cal., and Louis was killed in Kansas, his death resulting from his being thrown from his horse. Mrs. Clara Kenworthy resides in Buckeye, Ariz.

The boyhood of C. T. Hirst was spent in the quiet pursuits of a farm, and his early homes were in Cedar and Lyons counties, Iowa, and in Osage county, Kans. Supplementing his public school education by a course at Penn College, at Oscaloosa, Iowa, he commenced teaching in Osage county. At the expiration of the year, or in 1886, he went to California, and, purchasing a farm at Wildomar, San Diego county, managed it with success. Two years subsequently he embarked in the real estate business at Wildomar, San Diego county, and also devoted considerable attention to the raising of fruit and the management of extensive orchards.

In 1892 Mr. Hirst came to the Salt River valley and assumed charge of the fine ranch owned by S. C. Bartlett. This place, comprising an entire section, is situated to the east of Glendale and has more than a local reputation. Just half of the land was then devoted to orchards, while the remainder was given up to the raising of alfalfa and other crops. For five years Mr. Hirst was at the head of this ranch, after which period he became the manager of the Glendale Fruit Company's ranch—a fine tract of three-quarters of a section, all given up to fruit-raising. Since the autumn of 1898 Mr. Hirst has made his home in Phoenix, his residence being

at No. 614 North Seventh avenue. At the same time he is operating three hundred and eighty acres of land, situated on the Buckeye canal, which affords an abundance of water. He makes a specialty of raising alfalfa and sorghum, and also raises and feeds cattle for the markets.

For five years Mr. Hirst has been the president of the Glendale Live Stock Association, and for some time has been an active member of the board of trade. In the Republican party he has been an efficient and valued worker, at one time being a member of the county central committee, but steadfastly declining public office. Belonging to the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, he is earnestly concerned in the work of his denomination, loyally aiding it in many substantial ways.

The marriage of Mr. Hirst and Miss Hattie Spencer took place in Cedar county, Iowa, December 9, 1887. She is a native of that locality, the daughter of Ira L. and Martha E. (Pearson) Spencer, an early settler of Iowa. He was born in Ohio and now makes his abode in Pasadena, Cal. A son and daughter bless the union of our subject and wife, namely: Lewis I. and Helen, attending school in Phoenix.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HALDERMAN.

This stock-raiser and miner, of Cochise county, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 30, 1851, and is a son of Benjamin Y. and Mary Jane (Dean) Halderman, who were also born in Pennsylvania. He received a good common-school education, and a home training which fitted him for the responsibilities of life. In the course of time he more definitely prepared for independence by learning the trade of brass molder, which he subsequently successfully followed for seven years.

In 1881 Mr. Halderman came to Arizona and located at Russelville, at the foot of the Dragoon mountains, four and one-half miles north of Dragoon Summit Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. At the time the prospects were not surprisingly promising and there was but one house in the place. Nothing daunted, this later recruit to the small colony went to work

immediately and built himself a house, and with high hopes for the future began to raise cattle, in which he prospered exceedingly. In fact at the present time the cattle on the Halderman ranch have no superiors for miles around, the owner thereof having already had fourteen years of experience in this particular line of occupation. Nor are his efforts confined to stock-raising, for he is a large mine owner and numbers among his possessions such valuable properties as the Tip Top, Old Glory and Copper Shield mines, located in the same district as the Peabody mine, and several others of an equally paying nature. Mr. Halderman is a machinist and engineer, as well as practical miner.

December 24, 1871, Mr. Halderman married Emma C. Schneider, a daughter of William F. and Rebecca (Zanes) Schneider, of Bucks county, Pa. Of this union there are four children, viz.: Charles William, who is now carrying on a freighting business at Cochise; Edmund, who is superintendent of Summit ranch; B. F., Jr., who is in the cattle business; and Ada E., who is living at home and attending school. In politics Mr. Halderman is a believer in the principles and issues of the Democratic party, but in local affairs he generally votes for the best man. He is not an office seeker, but as an enthusiast on the subject of education has been induced to serve as a school trustee for the past fourteen years. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Chosen Friend Lodge No. 100, at Philadelphia. Though a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is not connected with any church here, as there is none of that denomination.

SETH J. JOHNSON.

Now one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of the Salt River valley, Mr. Johnson came to the territory in 1882, and has since associated himself with its promise and growth. The well managed claim of which he is the owner is located about five and a half miles southeast of Tempe, and was purchased in 1887. At that time there seemed but little prospect of the abundant harvests which have in later years rewarded the untiring efforts of the owner, for the land had the appearance of a desert, and its



GEORGE H. DOE.

stored resources were but a matter of conjecture.

The life of Mr. Johnson has been spent within the boundaries of the far west, and few are more familiar with the vicissitudes of life as experienced by the pioneers of this part of the country. He was born in Utah, April 10, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Harriet N. (Holman) Johnson, at the present time residents of the Salt River valley. In his early days he was reared to farming pursuits, and also skilled in the work of the lumberman, which occupation his father carried on in connection with the management of his farm. He was fortunate in being able to obtain a better education than falls to the lot of the average farm-reared boy, and was admirably fitted for the future responsibilities of life by studying at a private school, and by such business experience as chanced his way.

While living in Utah, December 23, 1881, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Polly E. Richmond, who was born in Utah. Of this union there have been ten children, viz.: Seth J. Jr., Ammon L., Genevieve, Seymour, Lorena, Frank W., Edith, Armanilla (who is deceased), Georgiana and Atelia Mirth. Mr. Johnson has overcome many obstacles and discouragements while making his way in the world, and is a self-made man in the highest sense of the word. He is an ardent advocate of the best possible education, and contributes much time and money toward furthering the cause of education. He is a member of the board of education of Maricopa county. In all other directions towards the upbuilding of the locality in which he lives he may be depended upon to assist to the full extent of his powers. He and his family are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and he is now serving in the high council of the church in Maricopa county.

GEORGE H. DOE.

The senior member of the firm of Doe & Parsons, who have their offices on Mesilla street, near Main, Tucson, is an old settler of southern Arizona, in point of years of residence, and has contributed materially to the upbuilding of this city, numerous structures which he has erected

here being comprised among our best buildings.

George H. Doe comes from an early-established New England family. His father, William Doe, a native of Waltham, Mass., has been a contractor and builder of that place for many years, and is yet living there, though now retired from active labors. His wife, Mary, daughter of James Harrington, both natives of Watertown, Mass., has passed to the silent land, but all of their children, two sons and four daughters, are living. The second in order of birth, our subject was born July 18, 1845, in Waltham, Mass., and received a public-school education. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed as a machinist in Boston and served for three years, also becoming thoroughly familiar with stationary engines. In 1866 he went to Colorado, and during the next four years engaged in mining on Clear Creek, near Central City, Black Hawk, Idaho Springs and Georgetown. Then he entered the employ of the Santa Fe narrow gauge railroad, putting in pumps along the line, and at length, when at Pueblo, in 1871, he left the company and went to Taos, N. M., where he spent the winter.

Next, on horseback, with some pack animals, Mr. Doe came to Tucson and for some time prospected and mined in southern Arizona. In the fall of 1872 he commenced the building of Fort Lowell, and subsequently purchased a ranch on the Rillito. There fifteen years of his life passed quietly away, his time being devoted to the raising of cattle and to the cultivation of his farm. Since 1888 he has lived in Tucson and has been occupied in building business blocks, public edifices and residences. Among others that might be mentioned it may be stated that he constructed the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Block, the Carnegie Public Library, the Consolidated Bank Building, many of our principal store buildings and some of the finest residences in the city. The present firm of Doe & Parsons has been in existence for the past four years, and business is in a flourishing condition. In fraternal relations Mr. Doe is identified with the Masonic order, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat. He was married in Tucson to Miss Mary

Valenzula, a native of Sonora, Mexico, and four sons and a daughter bless their home, namely: William, Henry, Irving, George and Mary. The eldest son, William, is in partnership with his father, and Henry, the second son, is employed by them as a carpenter.

Few men have been more closely identified with the actual upbuilding of one of the most important cities of Arizona than Mr. Doe, and the many monuments to his architectural skill will live after him for years, keeping alive his name as one of the most progressive and valued pioneers of the territory.

LEWIS W. COOLEY.

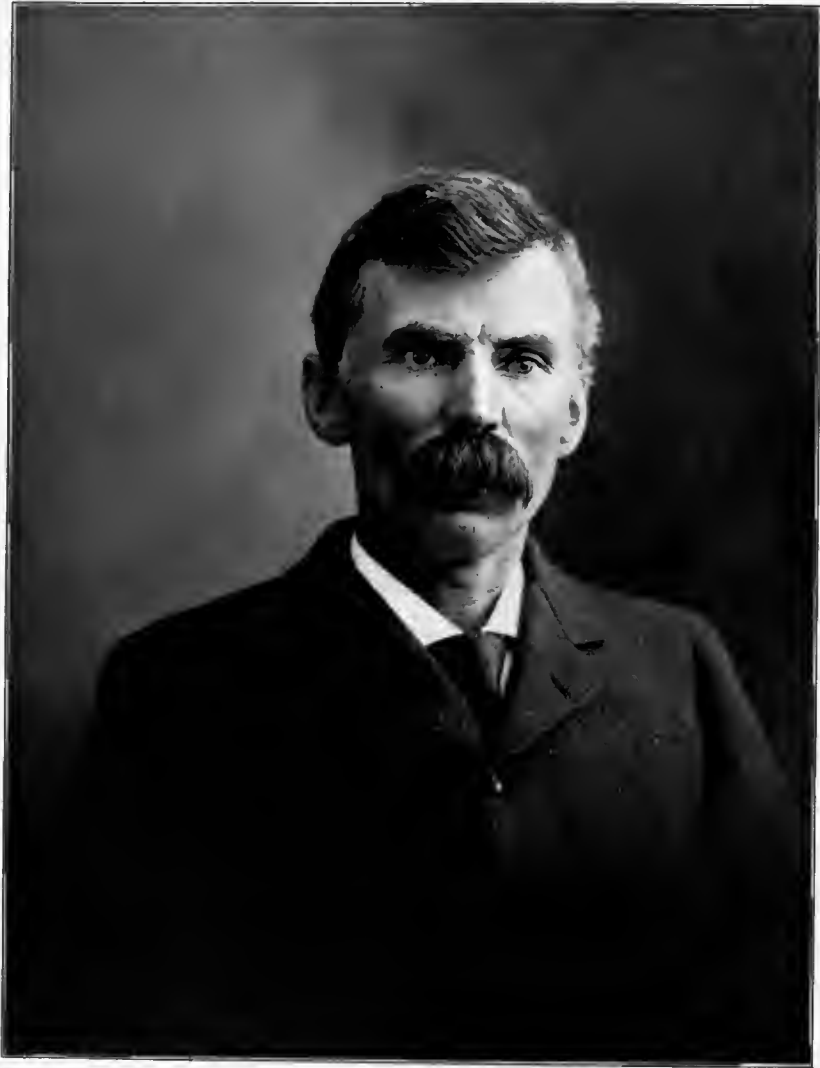
The thrilling early days of Cochise county, when human lives were rated by the marauders as less valuable than buckshot, when a grudge often terminated in the terrible vengeance wrought by spilled human blood, and when the passing stage coach was watched by scheming and envious eyes with ever-present designs upon the possibly valuable cargo, the peaceful and law-abiding citizen who lent a dignity of purpose to his life here was obliged to cultivate a steady nerve and unflinching purpose, in order to circumvent the cunning and treachery of those who desired fortunes, but were unwilling to work for them along the lines offered in the locality in mining, agriculture and commerce. Perhaps no one in the county has more vivid remembrances of these adventurous times than has Mr. Cooley, who has lived here for many years, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the outposts of the country.

Near Mendota, Ill., eighty miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Mr. Cooley was born, May 13, 1854. His parents, F. L. and Jane (Dodge) Cooley, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont; the latter died about thirty-five years ago, and the former is now living in Kansas City. L. W. removed with his parents when ten years old to Fort Scott, Kans., where he lived until 1873. He then went to Dallas, Tex., and later to Fort Worth, remaining there until the first railroad was built there. Upon moving west, near El Paso, he had a government position as stage driver between Forts Concho and

Davis, and later between Davis and El Paso, on the Star Route line, for six years. This famous old stage line was owned by Dick Kerens, now a noted Republican and prominent business man of Missouri, and Mr. Cooley's association with him began when he was himself a stage driver in moderate circumstances. From El Paso Mr. Cooley came to Arizona, and drove the stage between Yuma and Tucson until the railroad interfered with the usefulness of the stage, and in 1879 he began to drive between Benson and Tombstone. The driver who succeeded him to the position met his death at the hands of bandits, who commanded him to halt, failing which, he was shot. This stage had \$60,000 worth of treasure, which the robbers failed to get, as the frightened horses could not be stopped by them, but continued their mad run into Benson, where they arrived apparently unharmed.

After this deplorable incident the stage company offered Mr. Cooley \$125 a month to re-enter their service, but he had in the mean time entered the employ of E. B. Gage, who was superintendent of the Grand Central mine at Tombstone, and who refused to let him return. N. K. Fairbanks was the principal owner of the Grand Central Mining Company at Tombstone, and his interest in Mr. Cooley came about in a strange manner. The Chicago multi-millionaire wished, one dark and stormy night, to get to his mines, thirty miles distant, and, having missed the train, was afraid to start out alone. Mr. Cooley assured him that he would drive him in safety and speed to his destination, a feat which was accomplished in two hours and fifty-five minutes. This gave Mr. Fairbanks and the party who accompanied him decided confidence in the driver's ability and trustworthiness, and was the means of his employment by the Grand Central Mining Company for three years.

Mr. Cooley then entered the employ of an English mine owner at Sonora, Mexico, and part of the time drove his fancy six-horse rig. He then assayed for the Tough Nut Mining Company, at Tombstone, for a year at \$100 a month, and subsequently opened a cigar store, which was abruptly broken up by the strike. He was then employed as driver for Mr. Gates, who is now president of the Congress mine, and in 1886 went into the cattle business, and for ten



J. S. Liffeld

years was thus extensively engaged in the Whetstone mountains. Upon removing to Benson he engaged in the cattle business on an even larger scale, and at the present time has about five hundred head of cattle on three ranches, two of which are in the Whetstone mountains, and one east of Benson. He has erected a comfortable home in the town, and is interested in the building up of the bustling little place. His hospitable home is presided over by Mrs. Cooley, formerly Carrie W. Tempest, a daughter of I. W. Tempest, and a native of London, England. They have a bright child, Lester E., who is attending school in Benson. Mr. Cooley is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Episcopalian Church.

JOSEPH S. FIFIELD.

Prominent among the business men of Phoenix is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He is one of the most successful and extensive contractors and builders of Arizona, and of his skill many notable examples are seen throughout the territory. He was born in Kentucky on the 4th of September, 1858, and is a son of Peter Fifield, a native of Maine, where the grandfather spent his entire life. Going to Kentucky in early life the father married Miss Maria Buckler, who was born forty miles south of Louisville. Her father, Richard Buckler, was also born in the Blue Grass state, and died in Illinois. During the childhood of our subject his parents removed to Edgar county, Ill., where the father improved a farm, and meeting with success in his new home he became the owner of several good farms. He died there at the age of seventy years, and the mother passed away at the age of about seventy-three.

In their family were five children, all of whom are still living, Joseph S. being next to the youngest and the only one residing in Arizona. Riley and Stephen were both members of an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. Joseph S. Fifield was reared on a farm near Paris, Edgar county, Ill., and was educated in the district schools and Grandview University. At the age of eighteen years he went to western Texas, and as a cow-boy traveled all over Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, living in the last three

states from 1879 to 1883. Later he was engaged in the cattle business in Nevada until coming to Prescott, Ariz., in 1884.

During his youth Mr. Fifield learned the carpenter's trade, and at Prescott he engaged in contracting and building until 1886, when he went to San Diego, Cal., remaining there two years. The following two years were spent at Seattle, Wash., and subsequently he was in Salt Lake City and other places in the west. In 1893 he came to Phoenix, and has since successfully engaged in contracting and building at this place, having been a member of the firm of Fifield & Gallagher since Friday, December 13, 1897. They also do general contracting and put in the water and sewer system at Sacaton, besides erecting a number of buildings at that place. In Phoenix they have built many residences, the O'Neill Building No. 1, and the harness and manual training buildings at the Indian school.

In Phoenix Mr. Fifield married Mrs. Mary (Hall) Lewis, a native of New York state, and they have one child, Rosa. By his ballot Mr. Fifield supports the men and measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Maricopa Club of Phoenix; the Odd Fellows Lodge at San Diego; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. By untiring industry and sound judgment he has won a merited success in his business undertakings, and is in all respects worthy the high regard in which he is held by his fellow-men.

T. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

One of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of Phoenix is the president and manager of the T. W. Chamberlain Lumber Company. Born in Keokuk, Iowa, May 10, 1858, he is a son of Edwin A. and Celeta Chamberlain, both descendants of old eastern families. As is generally known, many of the Chamberlains took an active part in the colonial history of New England, and the family was well represented in the war of the Revolution and in the second war with the mother country. The father of our subject was born in Salem, Mass., and in his early manhood became one of the pioneers of Keokuk, Iowa, where he was engaged in the manu-

facturing of carriages for a number of years. He also took large contracts for saddles and similar supplies for the government, and was noted for his enterprise and integrity. In religion he was a Presbyterian and fraternally a Mason. At the age of sixty-five he was summoned to his reward. His wife, who was born in Jacksonville, Ill., was a member of a pioneer family of that state. Only three of the eight children of Edwin A. Chamberlain and wife survive, namely: T. W.; Horace W., a prosperous druggist of Alton, Ill., and Arthur, who is associated with a newspaper published in Keokuk, Iowa. Frank, who was a conductor on the Santa Fe, was killed in a railroad wreck near Prescott, Ariz.

T. W. Chamberlain obtained an excellent public school education, and soon after completing his higher studies entered the office of the "Gate City," one of the oldest Republican newspapers of Keokuk and of that portion of Iowa. Steadily rising from one position to another until he was assistant manager of the paper, he remained there until 1878, when he went to Peoria, Ill., and became the manager of the Peoria "Transcript." At the end of three years' service in that capacity he associated himself with the great fire insurance firm, Gale & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. For a score of years he was accounted one of their most valuable men, and in the capacity of manager had numerous large responsibilities.

In October, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain came to Phoenix, and, buying out the old Saginaw lumber yard, embarked in business on the same site, Second and Jackson streets. July 10, 1899, the T. W. Chamberlain Lumber Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and today the firm enjoys the patronage of the majority of the public of this locality. Over a quarter of the block occupied by the yards is under cover, large sheds and warehouses having been built for the protection of fine lumber and building material, lime, cement and builder's hardware. By characteristic enterprise the head of the firm has met the demands of the trade and has won the confidence of his patrons. Personally, he owns five acres of land near the Indian school, just outside of the city limits of Phoenix. There he has made substantial im-

provements, built a comfortable modern residence, and makes a specialty of raising every variety of fruit which can be successfully grown in this locality.

While in Minneapolis Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage with Miss Lillian G. Parry, whose birthplace is in La Crosse, Wis. Her father, Uriah Parry, was one of the most prosperous wholesale druggists of his section at the time of his death, and by his superior talents had become extremely popular in the community. Just on the threshold of his mature career, when but twenty-two years of age, he was killed by an explosion of muriatic acid. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are the parents of one daughter, Marian Grace, now attending the Ramona Convent in California. The family is identified with the Episcopal Church.

Every movement tending to advance the interests of Phoenix finds an ardent friend in our subject, who is connected with the board of trade and the Maricopa Club. In political faith he is a staunch Republican, and in the line of his business he belongs to the Phoenix Lumber Men's Association.

ELLING OLSEN.

Norway has sent many of her industrious and capable sons to different parts of America, and nowhere are their sterling and substantial national traits better appreciated than in the Salt River valley. Here they have helped to develop the latent riches of the soil, and to make for themselves a home amidst the most promising surroundings of the great southwest. In 1882 Mr. Olsen first came to the territory, and so great has been his success that he owns a whole section of land eight miles southeast of Tempe, and carries on extended general-farming and stock-raising enterprises.

In the mountainous little country of Norway Mr. Olsen was born, April 4, 1862. His parents were natives of the same country, and while their son remained under the family roof, he was instructed in the ways of carrying on a farm. When thirteen years old he joined the navy and went to sea in the Norwegian merchant marine, and for several years was a wanderer upon the wide expanse of the deep. During his journey-





Geo. H. Wilson

ings he visited the East and West Indies and Australia, and many other remote parts of the earth, accumulating in the mean time a large general fund of useful information. In 1882 his wanderings terminated in Arizona, he having immigrated to America in the beginning of that year.

Mrs. Olsen was formerly Christina Johanesen, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Johanes and Annie (Hansen) Johanesen. To Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have been born four children, three of whom are living: Anton E., John O., and Charles O. Albert is deceased. Mr. Olsen is a Republican in politics, and is progressive and enterprising, and is regarded as an acquisition to the locality which has benefited by his untiring efforts as an agriculturist.

GEORGE H. WILSON.

As transportation agent for the United States Mr. Wilson has at times lived in several of the western cities, and is familiar with the hardships and advantages of a residence in what may be termed the outposts of civilization. A native of far-off Maine, he was born at Orono, near Bangor, in 1858, and is a son of Oliver M. and Harriet Fayette (Weeks) Wilson. His educational advantages were excellent. He was graduated from the high school at Orono and for two and a half years attended the University of Maine in Orono.

Into an otherwise uneventful youth came the opportunity most desired of acquiring independence. An uncle, George H. Weeks, was at the time chief quartermaster of the department of Arizona, with headquarters near Prescott, and he offered his nephew a position there as clerk. Needless to state, this was a prized and readily-accepted chance, and he became the quartermaster's assistant at Maricopa, Ariz., Los Angeles, Cal., Phoenix and Willcox, Ariz., he being now located in Willecox, where he has charge of the work of transporting supplies to Fort Grant. In addition to his government position, Mr. Wilson has been variously interested in affairs in Arizona, and for ten years was interested in farming in the Salt River valley near Phoenix, and did a large business in cattle and horses. He

also owns mining claims at Dos Cabezos and in the Rincon mountains.

April 6, 1901, Mr. Wilson organized the San Ygnacio Copper Mining Company, associating with him H. A. Morgan and W. F. Nichols, of Willcox. Their property is located in the Rincon mountains, in Cochise county, eighteen miles from Mescal. At this writing (1901) Mr. Wilson is organizing a company for the development of his property at Dos Cabezos, and in New Mexico, being associated with George W. Bibbens, of Kansas City, George W. Cass, of Chicago, and Mr. Indalid, of Binghamton, N. Y.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson and Miss Julia S. King, of Jersey City, occurred in December of 1890. Of this union there are two children: Alice, who is nine years of age; and George B., who is five. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Episcopal Church and contribute generously toward the support of the same.

In national politics a staunch Republican, Mr. Wilson is a decided party man and has always maintained an interest in local politics. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the reliable and substantial members of the community, and has the good will and respect of all who know him.

ADONIRAM J. HEAD.

One of the early pioneers of Prescott is this well-known citizen, who arrived here in 1876. By persistent industry and concentration of purpose, he has justly earned the financial success which he today enjoys, and at the same time he has ever been mindful of his duties of citizenship, and has performed them faithfully.

D. J. and Virginia (Stubblefield) Head, parents of A. J. Head, were natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. The father, who was of English-Welsh descent, was the owner of a plantation in Alabama, and when the Civil war was in progress he enlisted in one of the regiments of his state and died while in the service. Doubtless from his maternal grandfather, George Stubblefield, A. J. Head inherited his natural aptitude for machinery, for that ancestor, as well as all of his sons, were engineers and expert machinists. Mrs. Head died at her old Alabama home, and all of her four children survive.

The subject of this article was born near Union Springs, Ala., March 18, 1848, and was reared upon the old plantation. He received his early education in the primitive country schoolhouses of the place and period. In 1870 he joined his uncle, George Stubblefield, who owned a lumber mill at Troy, Ala., and under his supervision mastered the business of a sawyer and stationary engineer. After this apprenticeship of two or more years he went into the shops of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and in 1873 went to Florida, where he worked in sawmills until the spring of 1876.

Desiring to behold the great and enterprising west, Mr. Head made a journey to San Francisco, there took a steamer bound for the seaport of Los Angeles, and thence proceeded by rail to Colton, Cal., where he became a passenger in a stage coach coming to Prescott. That summer he assisted in the task of making hay with a hoe, as it was done in those days, his employer being a government contractor. In September the young man returned from the Verde to Prescott, and for several months was employed in a brickyard. When the Clipper Mills at Hassayampa were started he applied for a position as a sawyer, and on October 18, 1876, became an employe of J. G. Wiley, with whom he continued two years. Then for nearly six years he was sawyer and foreman for the firm of Clark & Adams, in their different mills.

Having husbanded his earnings until a good opportunity opened for embarking in business on his own account, Mr. Head purchased the old "Jeff Davis" ranch, twelve miles south of Prescott, and about a year later, in 1885, sold the place. Then he was engineer in a mine for a few months, after which he took charge of a sawmill for the Walnut Grove Water Storage Company.

Appointed postmaster of Prescott in 1886 by President Cleveland, Mr. Head assumed his office February 10, 1887, and for four years faithfully discharged his duties. When J. W. Archibald was appointed as his successor, Mr. Head was made deputy by him, and continued as assistant postmaster until 1893, when he resigned. During the following three years he was engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, and in 1896 started a small planing-mill and

commenced dealing in lumber. Later, he built his present substantial mill, equipping it with a twenty-horse power boiler and fifteen-horse power engine. In addition to general mill work, he manufactures moldings, sash, doors and builder's supplies. A large stock of lumber is kept on hand, and a wholesale and retail trade of large proportions has been built up by the enterprising proprietor. In 1899 he erected the postoffice building, and in addition to the handsome residence on Cortez street, which he built for his family, he owns other residence and business property in this city. Since 1887 he has carried on a piano and organ business, making a specialty of renting them. All of his enterprises are flourishing, and to himself only does he owe his business success.

The marriage of Mr. Head and Miss Susie Tighe, a native of Ellenburg, Grant county, Wis., took place in Prescott, September 10, 1884. They have one child, Viva G. Mrs. Head's father, Thomas Tighe, a native of Ohio, was a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin, and her brother, Hubert, now of Flagstaff, came to Arizona in 1874 and was long engaged in mining enterprises. Mrs. Head was educated at the Platteville (Wis.) State Normal, and in the fall of 1882 came to this territory, taught the first school at Ash Fork, the first on Groom creek, also the first one at Agua Fria. Thus, she, too, is a pioneer of Arizona, and within her recollection notable changes have taken place here.

For three years Mr. Head was a school trustee and also acted for a period as clerk of the board. Fraternally he is a past officer of the Odd Fellows Lodge and also of the Encampment, and of the lodge of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat.

GEORGE H. CLAYSON.

The fertility and promise of the Salt River valley have been utilized in a substantial manner by Mr. Clayson, who, as proprietor of the well-known Arizona Nurseries, has realized many of his expectations as to the adaptability of the soil for his interesting occupation. The nurseries, located about five miles east of Phoenix, are the pride of their owner, and a credit to the locality in which they are situated. The ranch of which

they are a part is eighty acres in extent, forty-seven acres being under various kinds of fruits, and the balance under nursery stock and oranges. Here, under the bright skies, and in close proximity to the sun-kissed land of California, this student of the intricacies and possibilities of nature and her soil pursues an unrelenting research, remote from commercial strife, and in touch with the best things of life. Mindful of the comfort and convenience of the tourist public, Mr. Clayson has erected on his land a commodious and well-equipped private hotel, called the Homestead Park Hotel, which is sure to meet with the appreciation of the traveling element.

The Clayson family comes of old New England stock, and his paternal grandfather, Reuben, served with courage and distinction in the war of the Revolution. George H. Clayson was born in Steuben county, N. Y., November 22, 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Salmon) Clayson, natives of New York. On his father's farm he was reared to habits of industry and thrift, nor was his education neglected, for he studied in the public schools and in the academy at Bath, N. Y. Upon attaining his majority and starting out in the world for himself, he became interested in a mercantile venture at Avoca, N. Y., and after several years continued the mercantile business in Chicago, for a period of seven years. After removing to Crystal Lake, Ill., he entered upon the work which has since claimed his devoted attention, and developed a large fruit-growing industry, by far the most extensive in that state. At the time he was the largest grower of raspberries in America. During the forty years of his residence in Illinois Mr. Clayson became identified with the various enterprises of the localities in which he lived, and was particularly influential from an educational and religious standpoint. For a quarter of a century he served as Sunday-school superintendent at Crystal Lake and Palatine, in both of which places he resided after leaving Chicago. For a time he was part owner of the Crystal Lake canning and preserving works. In 1888 he took up his permanent residence in Salt River valley, and has come to regard it as a field for continued prosperity.

By the union of Mr. Clayson and Martha A. Harris, of Palatine, Ill., there are three children:

Frank H.; Daisy J., who is the wife of Henry Millholland; and G. Roy. Mr. Clayson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Phoenix, and as one of the official board is actively interested in the affairs of the church. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order.

EDWARD HALE.

One of the most active and efficient members of the Tucson city council is Edward Hale, who was elected by his Democratic friends to this honorable body in 1898. He is the chairman of the fire committee and belongs to the committees having in charge the streets, building and land questions. He also is identified with the Tucson Hook & Ladder Company No. 1, and in innumerable ways has expressed the genuine interest which he takes in everything pertaining to the welfare of this city.

The ancestors of our subject, on both sides of the family, belonged to the Society of Friends. The Hales were Pennsylvanians back to the time of William Penn. Thomas S., father of Edward Hale, was born in Philadelphia, and was a member of the successful firm of Brown & Hale, furriers and hatters. It is said that Thomas S. Hale was the first man who ever manufactured a fur hat in the United States, and the first engaged in dyeing fur in this country. His wife, whose maiden name was Frances Bromley, also was a native of Philadelphia, and both passed their entire lives in that city. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter.

The third in order of birth was Edward Hale, born April 30, 1860, in the "Quaker City." He was reared to maturity there and mastered the trade of a painter. At the age of eighteen he went to New York City and was employed at his calling there and in Boston, Providence, R. I., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Butte City, Mont., until 1879. Then he went to the Pacific coast and found plenty of employment in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. In 1881 he went to San Francisco, thence proceeded to Los Angeles, Cal., and in 1882 came to Arizona, locating in Prescott, where he took contracts for painting. In 1883 he was similarly occupied in Tempe, Ariz., and from 1884 to 1890 was in Phoenix,

where he found no dearth of work. Since 1890 he has been a resident of Tucson, where he has executed some of the finest contract painting performed in this period. Among other buildings of note which he has decorated are the cathedral, the University building, St. Joseph's Academy and the Indian School, the old hospital, the opera-house, the court-house and numerous business buildings and residences of the best class. In the meantime he has been the proprietor of a store in which a fine supply of paints and wall-paper is kept in stock. In 1897 he opened a carriage painting shop, and now transacts the largest business in this line in southern Arizona. Like most of the wide-awake citizens of this territory he has made investments in mining property.

Needless to say, Mr. Hale is a great worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and formerly was a member of the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For a wife he chose Miss Julia DeBoud, their marriage taking place in Tucson in March, 1897. She is a native of Los Angeles, Cal., and is the mother of a daughter, Henriette.

WHITFIELD T. CUMMINGS.

Much of the prosperity which the dwellers of Salt River valley now enjoy is due to the untiring pioneer efforts of men like Mr. Cummings, who worked to substantiate a splendid faith in the possibilities of their surroundings and to build up a home for themselves and for their children, and their children's children. Under their indulgent care the soil, long inured to inactivity, was made to give up its stored excellence, and to yield abundant harvests; and where was once a desert of intimidating aspect, and scant inducement for labor, the cattle now peacefully graze and multiply, under bright skies, and with plenty of artificially procured water. In this work of transformation which has so amazed the surrounding states and territories Mr. Cummings has contributed his share, and is entitled to the gratitude and appreciation of latter-day residents.

In his native county of Jackson, Mo., Mr.

Cummings was born November 23, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Barnett) Cummings, born respectively in Kentucky and Missouri. On his father's farm in Jackson county, Whitfield T. Cummings was reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life, and received a fair education in the public schools. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Cosner, a native of West Virginia, and of this union there have been eleven children, nine of whom are living: Mrs. Fisher Bailey, Mrs. Charles Austin, Mrs. Carl Keller, Mollie, Hattie, Lucy, Ethel, John A. and Edwin.

Mr. Cummings came to Arizona in 1877, and has resided in the Salt River valley up to the present time. The ranch which has for so many years been the object of his care is located near Tempe, and is one hundred and twenty acres in extent. It was acquired under the homestead act, and has been developed from an arid waste to its present remunerative condition. With the various enterprises for the development of the locality he has been wisely and substantially interested, and in the matter of water development especially has brought to bear much study and thought. For several years he has served as a director of the Western Branch of the Tempe canal. As a broad-minded member of the Democratic party he has rendered his party valuable service, and for a number of years has been a school trustee of district No. 12. He has also been road-overseer of district No. 3, Maricopa county, and is still holding the same position. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Moderns, at Tempe. A typical pioneer, he possesses the reliable traits of mind and character which insure excellent citizenship and the fundamental growth of localities. He is esteemed by all who are privileged to know him, and is respected for his integrity and honesty of purpose.

CLINTON CAMPBELL.

As an unusually successful contractor and builder Mr. Campbell has been enabled to realize many of his glowing expectations in regard to life in the territory, and more especially in Phoenix, where his skillful handiwork is seen in many of the prominent residences and public



Paul

buildings. It is doubtful if any who are engaged in a similar line of work have received more gratifying evidences of appreciation than has he, and it may be doubted, too, if they keep in closer touch with the advancement in their occupation as developed in the great building centers of the world.

The ancestral home of the Campbells is Scotland, and when some of their numbers decided to come to America they settled in the Carolinas. They were loyalists, however, and during the Revolution removed to Canada and settled on a grant of land from Scotland in Prince Edward Island. The paternal grandfather, Archibald, lived in Prince Edward Island, and married a Miss McDonald. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived to be ninety-six years of age. To a degree Mr. Campbell inherits his special ability as a builder and contractor, his father, Donald, who was also born in Prince Edward Island, having been a builder during his years of activity. He was interested especially in the construction of wharves and breakwaters, and in addition, owned and managed a large farm. He lived to be seventy years old. His wife, formerly Jane McGregor, was born in Perth, Scotland, and was a daughter of William McGregor, also born in Scotland, but during his later years a resident of Canada. William McGregor was a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, a man of wide knowledge and a profound scholar and writer. Mrs. Campbell died in Canada. She was the mother of six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased.

Clinton Campbell is the youngest in his father's family and the only one in the United States. He was reared on a farm in Prince Edward Island, and received his education from the public schools. When sixteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father's able instruction, and in 1886 went to Denver, Colo., where for three years he was employed in the planing mill of McPhee & McGinity. Subsequently he worked independently at his trade in Denver, and in 1891 located in Phoenix, which has since been the scene of his successful efforts.

Among the many buildings erected by Mr. Campbell may be mentioned the Territorial

Normal School at Tempe, several buildings of the United States Industrial School at Phoenix, O'Neill building No. 2, the Hickey building, the Indian school and several business blocks at Yuma, several business buildings at Mesa, and some of the finest residences in Phoenix. He also did some carpenter work on the Fleming block. Mr. Campbell has built several residences for himself in Phoenix, and is living in a commodious and comfortable structure at No. 515 North Fourth avenue. He is variously interested in the enterprises which make for the development of the town of his adoption, and is a stockholder and director of the Alhambra Brick Company, a large brick manufacturing concern. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the Knights of Pythias.

In Denver, Colo., December 25, 1890, Mr. Campbell married Lena Rowen, who was born in Nodaway county, Mo. Her father, Nelson Rowen, is a native of Indiana, and a farmer and builder. At a very early day he settled in Colorado, near Cañon City, and later removed to Denver. He is now living on his farm near Fowler, Colo. His wife, Elizabeth (Amos) Rowen, was born in Kentucky, and was the third youngest in a family of nine children. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born two children, George W. and Frank L.

C. J. HALL.

One of the soundest financial institutions in the country is the Phoenix National Bank, of which C. J. Hall is a controlling genius, and, as cashier, has had much to do with shaping the destiny of one of the landmarks and principal developers of this most wonderful city.

A native of Charlotte, Mich., Mr. Hall was born October 1, 1866. His father, Charles A. T. Hall, was born in Ohio, and died at the early age of twenty-three years. He was a merchant at Charlotte, and a musician of more than ordinary ability. The paternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph P. Hall, a native of Rimmey, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, for many years was a prominent member of the profession of medicine, and continued to practice until

his death in 1863. As early as 1841 he took up his residence in Charlotte, when there were but a few straggling settlers as forerunners of later prosperity, and courageously faced the deprivations incident to all pioneer life. In 1845 he built a residence in the embryo town when there were scarcely enough men to complete the structure. He was a prominent Democrat, but invariably refused the local offices within the gift of the people, and devoted all of his time to the practice of his profession. He was proud of a distinguished lineage, and some of his ancestors served with courage and fidelity in the war of the Revolution. The mother of C. J. Hall was formerly Laura Lacey, a daughter of E. D. Lacey, a native of New York, and a merchant, first in New York, and later in Kalamo, Mich. He was prominent in the political affairs of his locality, and served as registrar of deeds of Eaton county, Mich. Mrs. Hall is a sister of Hon. E. S. Lacey, ex-comptroller of the currency, ex-member of congress, the "father" of the postal savings bank bill, and now president of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago. The Lacey family originally settled in Vermont upon coming to America, and later removed to New York. Mrs. Hall is living at the present time with her son, C. J. Hall.

Mr. Hall received a common-school education. When he was fifteen years of age he became office boy in the First National Bank of Charlotte, of which Mr. Lacey was the controlling power. With commendable aptitude he rapidly advanced to a general knowledge of the banking business, and at the time of his removal to the far west was assistant cashier. While living in Charlotte he married Jessie Ainger, who was born at Napoleon, Ohio, a daughter of Gen. D. B. Ainger, formerly postmaster at Washington, D. C., and for many years prominent in the affairs of Michigan. During the Civil war General Ainger served in the same regiment with William McKinley, and was later adjutant-general of Michigan. The mother of Mrs. Hall was Fannie (Rhodes) Ainger, a daughter of Joshua Rhodes, of Napoleon, Ohio, and from a family resident on the eastern shore of Maryland. General Ainger makes his home in Chicago.

The Phoenix National Bank, with which Mr.

Hall is associated as vice-president, was organized April 20, 1892, with James A. Fleming president, and E. J. Bennett cashier. February 25, 1895, a controlling interest was purchased by F. S. Belcher, of Charlotte, Mich.; D. M. Ferry and C. C. Bowen, of D. M. Ferry & Co., the Detroit (Mich.) seedmen; Simon J. Murphy, of Detroit, and others more or less prominent in financial circles. F. S. Belcher was elected president, and C. J. Hall, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of Charlotte, Mich., was elected cashier. The deposits at that time were \$265,737.53, and loans \$127,464.53. Mr. Belcher died November 1, 1896, and in the following April E. B. Gage, president of the Congress Gold Company, was elected his predecessor. In January, 1898, C. J. Hall was elected vice-president, and E. B. Knox promoted to the position of cashier. Mr. Hall served as vice-president until January 11, 1901, at which time he was elected cashier. The bank has among its stockholders and directors some of the most widely known heads of financial concerns in the country, and among the former may be mentioned D. M. Ferry, of D. M. Ferry & Co., seedmen; C. C. Bowen of the same firm; Simon J. Murphy, the wealthy lumberman; John T. Shaw, cashier of the First National Bank, all of Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Belcher, of the First National Bank, Charlotte, Mich.; Hon. E. S. Lacey, president of the Bankers' National Bank, of Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Hubbard, of Redlands, Cal., and others equally well known. The present board of directors are E. B. Gage, J. A. Fleming, G. B. Richmond, T. W. Pemberton, F. M. Murphy, D. M. Ferry, B. Heyman, A. N. Gage and C. J. Hall. Deposits were at the last public statement \$780,153.34, and loans and discounts, \$405,013.61; available cash and due from other banks, \$428,692.80; surplus and undivided profits, \$43,847.52; capital, \$100,000, and total footings nearly \$1,000,000.

In addition to the responsibilities incident to the vice-presidency of the Phoenix National Bank, Mr. Hall holds many other important positions in the community, and has been identified with most of the forward movements for the upbuilding of the locality. He is vice-president of the Arizona Water Company, a director of the Phoenix Light and Fuel Company, and

director of the board of trade. He is a member of the American Bankers' Association, the Maricopa Club, and the Athletic Club. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and is a staunch upholder of its principles and issues. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He represents the best and most progressive element in Phoenix, and too much cannot be said of his many fine and sterling traits of character, whether viewed from a business or social standpoint.

LEROY F. HILL.

The subject of water supply in Arizona has engaged the most serious thought and attention of many of the dwellers in localities dependent upon artificial irrigation, and their various solutions of the problem have been the means of reclaiming the lands from sterility. Among the number who have been actively interested in the subject may be mentioned LeRoy F. Hill, secretary of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. Upon first coming to the territory, in 1885, he resided for a time with his parents at Mesa, and then removed with them to a farm in the vicinity of Tempe. In 1888 he came to the town of Tempe, and attended the public schools, later graduating from the Territorial Normal School at this place. In 1895 his association with the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company began and subsequently he became secretary of the concern and of its branches, which position he still holds.

Assuming yet another responsibility in 1896, Mr. Hill became proprietor of a store, which contained a full line of sporting goods and bicycles, as well as a complete repairing outfit. Of this business he continued to be the head until December, 1899, when it was merged into the Bicycle Electric Plumbing Company, of which he has since been the secretary. The company has met with gratifying success and is looking forward to still greater returns in the future. In March, 1901, he was the prime mover in the organization of the Tempe Hardware and Supply Company, which absorbed the hardware business of F. W. Holsapple, and that of the Bicycle Electric Plumbing Company. This company has a paid-up capital of \$10,000 and is com-

posed of some of the best-known business men in town. Mr. Hill is the principal stockholder of the company and is officially connected with the same as secretary and manager.

In Dunnville, Haldimand county, Ontario, Mr. Hill was born, July 12, 1876, and is a son of Melvin G. and Ella (Page) Hill, natives of New York state, the latter now deceased. The father is station agent at Tempe for the Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad. When a small child LeRoy F. Hill was taken by his parents to Passaic, N. J., and he was only four years old when the family settled in Durango, Colo., where they made their home for a number of years. A later place of residence was Bloomington, N. M., and from there they came to Arizona in 1885. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hill has been a resident of this territory since boyhood. He represents the most progressive and substantial of the young business men in his section of the territory. In national politics he is a Republican and maintains a warm interest in the issues of his party. June 30, 1900, he was united in marriage with Alma Virginia George, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Benjamin J. George, of Tempe.

EUGENE S. L. JACKSON.

The name of Mr. Jackson will ever be associated with the growth and prosperity of Arizona, and especially will he be remembered because of his particular interest in the construction of the Buckeye canal. As early as February 17, 1877, in company with his father and two men, named Wylie and Hughes, they found and purchased a suitable location for the canal, which, however, was not started before 1884. At this time they raised the money through forming a stock company, of which Mr. Jackson was secretary and treasurer, and the elder Jackson president. For the carrying on of their plans, they utilized the underflow of the Gila river, and devoted their combined energy and money to redeeming a part of the territory, which is now indebted to the earnest efforts of these far-sighted pioneers for its abundant harvests and well-tilled farms. The canal is thirty-six miles long, and supplies water sufficient for

all demands of the surrounding farmers. In this enterprising undertaking Mr. Jackson still retains an interest, and is himself one of the principal beneficiaries of his own forethought. Aside from the responsibility which he discharges as chief engineer of the Phoenix Ice Company's plant, Mr. Jackson has a finely improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres, two and a half miles from Sidney, where are conducted large general farming and stock-raising interests. An additional source of responsibility is the copper, silver and gold mining enterprise in Yuma county, Ariz., in which he has for a long time been engaged.

A native of Edgerton, Wis., Mr. Jackson was born in 1858, and is a son of M. M. Jackson, born in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Seward Jackson, came to Montgomery county, Ohio, when a boy of seventeen, where he became successfully interested in dairy-farming, and where he died. He was a first cousin of Andrew Jackson, and married a member of the prominent Roberts family, of Pennsylvania. M. M. Jackson was the only son in his father's family, and was reared in his native state of Ohio. Upon coming west to Wisconsin he learned the trade of carpenter, and afterwards worked at his trade in Ohio. During the Civil war he served with courage in an Ohio regiment. When his son, Eugene, was eight years old, the family removed to Macon City, Mo., where the father engaged as a builder and contractor, and later made quite a success of tobacco raising near Mendon, Mo. Owing to failing health, Mr. Jackson was obliged to seek a change of occupation and climate, and in search of renewed health traveled for four years through the south and west. In 1876 he drifted to Arizona, and in Prescott followed his old occupation of contracting and building, which has since engaged his time and ability. His association with the Buckeye canal began in 1877, and in this undertaking of utility and magnitude his efforts go hand in hand with those of his son. Mr. Jackson is now living two and a half miles from Phoenix. His wife, formerly Amelia Thompson, was born in Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel Thompson, a descendant of an old Virginia family. Mrs. Jackson is the mother of two sons and

five daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased.

Until 1866 Eugene Jackson lived in Ohio, and made the most of the limited educational opportunities that came his way. As a means to future independence he learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker, which he successfully carried on until 1875. He was filled with early ambitions which he sought to gratify in the far west, and crossed the plains via Colorado and New Mexico to Arizona. Here he found a small village where has since grown the promising city of Prescott, and secured employment in a sawmill in the vicinity of the town. In the following year he located in Phoenix, which also at the time bore but a trace of resemblance to its present large proportions, and after clerking for a while, worked at his trade as blacksmith, and was also interested in mining. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Phoenix Ice Company as chief engineer, and has followed the rise and fortunes of this large concern down to the present time. The plant has a capacity of twenty-five tons, and has two Corliss engines of seventy-five and ninety horse-power respectively.

In Phoenix occurred the marriage of Mr. Jackson and Virginia Scott, of Virginia, and of this union there are three children, Gladys, Victor and Jewel. In national politics Mr. Jackson is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never been a seeker after official recognition. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

RICHARD B. ORNDORFF.

Though his life has spanned less than a quarter of a century, Richard B. Orndorff (popularly known as "Burt" Orndorff) is a young man of undoubted business talents and is making a great success of the hotel which bears his name—the leading hotel of Tucson. He has looked upon this city as his home since he was a mere child and takes an active interest in whatever affects its prosperity. Already he is felt as an influential political factor, as he has served in the county and territorial central committees of the Democratic party, and in 1900 was sent as a delegate to the territorial convention.



Mar C. Barry

The paternal grandfather of our subject is Ira P. Orndorff, a native of Kentucky and yet living on his old plantation near Russellville, that state. The maternal grandfather of Richard B. Orndorff was S. A. Allis, a Louisiana planter who was killed in the Mexican war while acting as correspondent for the New Orleans "Picayune." The parents of our subject are L. H. and Alice (Allis) Orndorff, natives of Russellville, Ky., and Louisiana, respectively. In the Blue Grass state and in Missouri L. H. Orndorff was a successful-cattle raiser and dealer, and in 1887 he came to Tucson and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific as a conductor. Before he had been thus engaged two months he was accidentally killed, while signaling for the stopping of a train. His widow subsequently became the wife of Charles DeGross, who was the postmaster of Tucson under the second administration of President Cleveland. She possesses exceptional business ability and not only placed the Tucson Orndorff Hotel on a good paying basis, running it for eight years, but also is making a success of the Hotel Orndorff, of El Paso, Tex., of which she is the proprietor.

Richard B. Orndorff doubtless inherited his mother's genius as manager of hotels, for he not only is doing finely now, but also contributed materially to her success when she was at the head of this enterprise. He was born in Nevada, Mo., on the last day of the Centennial year, and came to Tucson when he was ten years old. Here he pursued his studies in the public schools and was ready for admission to the University of Arizona in its first class. He continued there until his junior year, when he went to the National Military Preparatory Academy at Highland Falls, N. Y. After spending one year there he returned home and identified himself with the hotel business, for in 1890 his mother had opened the Orndorff on North Church street, and continued to conduct it until 1894, when she purchased the present hotel of the same name, and, having remodeled the building, it began its career as the largest and leading hotel in the city. In 1898 the present owner and manager of the Orndorff became its sole proprietor. Its location is central, at the corner of North Main and Pennington streets.

From 1893 to 1896, under the administration

of Cleveland, Mr. Orndorff was assistant to Postmaster DeGross, of this city, winning many friends and an extended acquaintanceship. He is a member of the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and at present is the esteemed loyal knight of the lodge. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Order of Foresters. His marriage to Miss Cora Delano, a native of the state of Nevada, took place in this city, December 31, 1898. They have a daughter, Alzina DeGross.

MAX C. BONNE.

For a man who was reared to the non-commercial life of a German officer, and the consequent freedom from serious responsibility or the necessity of hustling for a livelihood, Mr. Bonne has made a splendid success of his life in the west, where conditions are so diametrically opposite. He is the owner and proprietor of the largest and best-equipped meat concern in the town of Globe, his enterprise being conducted in a large brick store which he personally owns, the interior arrangements of which are compatible with neatness, thrift and the remarkable success which has rewarded the efforts of the enterprising purveyor of everything good in the meat line. For the conduct of his business Mr. Bonne has his own slaughter house, and buys stock in large quantities, supplying material also in wholesale lots to small dealers for many miles up and down the valley. His stock yards are equipped with Buffalo scales, and are the equal, in point of convenience, to those in any large city. It is needless to state that he has realized many of his expectations, and has a bank account of goodly proportions to show for his strict honesty and untiring attention to business. He is also the possessor of considerable real estate in different parts of the territory, and has interests in copper and silver mines in Cooke, Mont.

Much of the thrift which has characterized the career of Mr. Bonne is his by right of inheritance if not by early training. The German is by instinct thrifty, and he has a far-reaching vision for fine opportunities. Mr. Bonne was borne in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, June 14, 1862. He received a military education, attending a military school between the ages of four-

teen and twenty-four. He subsequently attained to the rank of second lieutenant in the army, and at the age of nineteen was made a lieutenant. In 1888 he came to the United States, and was at once ushered into the crude and changeful atmosphere of a mining camp in Montana, where he engaged for eight years in the butchering and cattle business in Bozeman. Following this experience he came immediately to Globe February 1, 1896, and has since been one of the principal hustlers of the place.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Bonne is a strict party man, and is active in all of the local undertakings of his adopted town. He is connected with the Elks, with the blue lodge of Masons in Globe, and with the Scottish Rites at Livingston, Mont. Mr. Bonne's prosperity is a one-sided affair, for he is unmarried and the sole appreciator of his worldly affluence.

F. J. VILLAESCUSA.

Commercial activity is the keynote of American prosperity today, and where one fortune is made in the mines thousands are acquired in the safe and certain channels of the business world. Realizing this and modeling his career on the conclusions formed, F. J. Villaescusa, a prominent and valued citizen of Tucson, has risen to an enviable position of wealth and influence. Literally, he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and in a narration of the main points in his life, much can be learned, lessons of industry and perseverance being chief.

Though springing from one of the old and formerly wealthy families of the state of Sonora, Mexico, F. J. Villaescusa perceived at an early age that he was destined to be dependent upon his own resources, for his father, Manuel Villaescusa, died when he was young. The birth of our subject took place at Arispe, Sonora, Mexico, February 4, 1860, and he was reared at Hermosillo, same state. Prior to his arrival in Tucson, in 1879, he had commenced to learn the saddlery trade, and completed the calling with the firm of Clarke & Patton, of Tucson.

Just a score of years ago the young man embarked in business for himself. His little shop, a room 10x12 feet in size, was situated on South Meyer street, opposite his present establishment.

A few tools, a sewing machine and fifty dollars in cash then constituted his business stock and capital, but within a few years he had built up so large a trade that he was in much larger quarters, and ten years ago, in 1891, he erected his fine building, running from Meyer to Main streets, and 36x192 feet in dimensions, part of it two stories in height. It is all utilized in his business, and in addition to this he owns warehouses on Corral street. For some years he has kept a wagon and carriage repository, representing old and reliable manufactures, including the Mitchell wagons and Racine (Wis.) wagons and carriages. At the same time he maintains his harness and saddlery business, his goods standing unrivaled in the markets of these territories. He deals in all kinds of horse furnishings, both in wholesale and retail. For some time he owned and carried on a tannery, but discontinued it, as he had too many other "irons in the fire."

Mr. Villaescusa is interested in the Tucson Building & Loan Association, has invested in local property on his own account, and built a handsome residence for his family at the corner of Convent and Corral streets. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Hall Association of that fraternity. In his political convictions he is a Republican. The first wife of our subject bore the maiden name of Victoria Jimenes. She was born in Sonora, Mexico, and died in this city, leaving one son, Philip. The lady who now is the wife of Mr. Villaescusa was formerly Miss Luz Redondo, also of Sonora.

RAMON B. ARBALLO.

Unlike the majority who have cast their lot with the fluctuating fortunes of the towns of the territory, Mr. Arballo is a native of Arizona, having been born in Tucson July 23, 1870. Here he was educated in the public schools of Florence, whither his parents removed in 1875. Of an ambitious and enterprising turn of mind, he early evinced habits of industry and thrift, and October 9, 1884, at the age of fourteen, entered the employ of J. B. Michea, a purveyor of general merchandise. At first a clerk, he rapidly mastered every detail of the business, and his

conscientious application of the principles of honesty and correct business methods found their fitting reward in 1893, when he became a member of the firm of C. R. Michea & Co.

Mr. Arballo's rise in life from a comparatively small beginning has enabled him to amass considerable of this world's goods, and in addition to owning the store and stock which forms the basis of the merchandise business, he is the possessor of local and country real estate. He finds time amid the stress of business worries to actively engage in many of the enterprises which have been instrumental in advancing the best interests of the city, and his large-heartedness and generosity to all good causes are never questioned. In a Democratic community he firmly adheres to Republican principles, and has been prominent in local affairs. At the present time he is one of the city councilmen. Fraternaly he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Spanish-American Alliance.

J. KNOX CORBETT.

Success is the just reward of persistent and well-directed effort, and in the case of J. Knox Corbett it is plain that he has won prosperity and a position of influence in his community by the exercise of the essential qualities of a business man. Beginning his commercial career without means or extraneous assistance of any kind, he sturdily pressed his way forward until he arrived at his present honorable place, as one of the leading business men of Tucson. Moreover, he is intensely patriotic and has been an effective worker in the ranks of the Republican party, being the secretary of the Arizona territorial central committee from 1898 to 1900, having been chairman of the city Republican committee and for a long time connected with the county central committee.

Mr. Corbett is of Scotch-French extraction, his grandfather, James Corbett, having been a native of Scotland, and his maternal ancestors having been subjects of the French crown, though his grandfather, James J. Britton, was a native of Sumter, S. C., and some of the family fought for American independence in the war of the Revolution. James Corbett was a Scot-

tish refugee-who became a prominent manufacturer of linen in Charleston, S. C. His son, J. N., father of our subject, was born in Sumter, S. C., and lived in that place until 1899, when, well along in years, and accompanied by his wife, he came to make his home with his son in Tucson. He was a hardware merchant during his active life, and his eldest son, W. J., is engaged in the same business in Tucson. Harry D., the next son, is a member of the Heermann Stationery Company, of Tucson; Dr. George Corbett is a physician of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and L. W. is a furniture merchant of Santa Paula, Cal. Mrs. Lizzie Mimms, Mrs. Susan L. Hood and Mrs. Emma Roland, the daughters, live in Sumter, S. C. The mother, whose maiden name was Gulie Britton, was born and has always lived in Sumter. Both she and her husband are strong Presbyterians. While he was in thorough sympathy with the Union during the Civil war and as long as possible kept out of the Confederate army, he was at last pressed into the service, but managed to be appointed to the non-aggressive position of assistant quartermaster.

J. Knox Corbett was born June 20, 1861, in Sumter, S. C., and was reared in that place. When a mere boy he commenced learning the lumber business, and was in the employ of Samuel Graham from the time he was fourteen until he was eighteen years of age. In January, 1880, he came to Tucson, making the journey from Albuquerque, N. M., by stage coach. For about three years thereafter he was a clerk in the post-office under Dr. Lord, the postmaster, and, after an interval of about a year when he ran a stage line between Tucson and Silver Bell, he became assistant postmaster to M. P. Freeman, and continued in that position for four years.

In the mean time, in 1883, Mr. Corbett had embarked in the cattle business and had established a ranch in the Rincon mountains, and at the end of his term in the postoffice located on his property. At intervals, however, his family resided in Tucson. Subsequently he became the owner of another ranch, this one situated about four miles from the other, across the line in Cochise county. It was not until 1898 that he sold all of his cattle, but his home has been in Tucson since 1880. In February, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Tucson by President Har-

rison, and efficiently served for four years. Retiring from the office in 1894, he embarked in the lumber business, built large sheds, and now is the proprietor of the most extensive yards in southern Arizona, a whole block being devoted to the same, and a fine stock of building material of all kinds being kept on hand. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Citizens' Building & Loan Association and is a member of the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As a representative Republican, he is well known throughout Arizona.

A few years ago Mr. Corbett built a handsome modern residence on Eighth street. In 1885 he married Miss Lizzie Hughes, one of Tucson's native-born daughters, and a daughter of Samuel Hughes, one of the oldest and most prominent American pioneers of southern Arizona. She possesses an excellent education, having pursued the higher branches of knowledge at the University of Kansas, in Lawrence. Two children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, namely: Hiram Stevens and Gulie.

JOHN C. HARRIS.

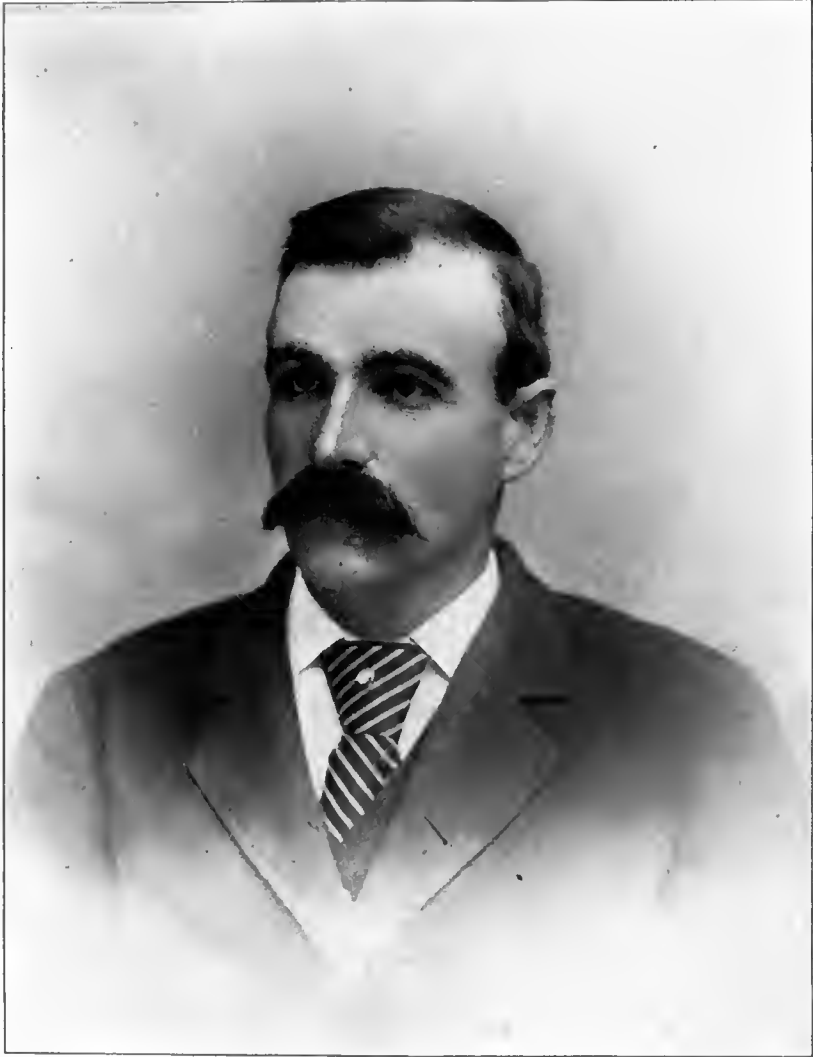
To Mr. Harris belongs the distinction of being the oldest inhabitant of Florence in point of years of residence. Long before this prosperous little town was even dimly outlined in the minds of men he came from Lassen county, Cal., and settled at old Adamsville on the Gila river in the fall of 1869. Here he was for several years employed in the Richard & Company's flour mill constructing concern, and in time became a master of the trade, starting a mill for them in the Salt River valley. Since the days of the flour mill association he has lived in this part of the territory, and covering a period of more than twenty years has been engaged in contracting and building, having accomplished more in that line than any one other man. Nor have his efforts been confined to the work of building, for he has availed himself of several of the opportunities for the acquisition of wealth afforded by this versatile part of the west.

Although born in Harford county, Md., in 1848, Mr. Harris was reared in Pennsylvania, whither his parents had, in the mean time, re-

moved when he was a mere child. In the vicinity of Harrisburg he was educated in the public schools, and at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Harrisburg. With the breaking out of the war he entered the service of the Union army in 1864 and was discharged in 1865. The following year he crossed the plains to California with wagons and teams, working his way along with the constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and arrived eventually in Lassen county, Cal. As a means of livelihood he engaged in farming, and put up feed for the wintering of stock, and in 1869 took up his permanent residence in Arizona.

The mining experiences of Mr. Harris have continued over many years, and have been fraught with much success. It is doubtful if there are many in the vicinity more familiar with the histories of the different mines and their ratio of productiveness than is he. Among his other interests in mining was his location of the famous Half Moon mine, which was later disposed of at a reasonable figure. In 1899 he sold to George B. Chittendon what is known as a group of four claims for \$5,000, but he still owns several good copper claims, among them being two claims east of Florence which show a high grade of red oxide ore containing both gold and silver. In the Riverside district also he has some fine prospects in copper, gold and silver. In fact, at the present time Mr. Harris spends the greater part of his time in the mountains, in prospecting and in practical mining, and is one of the best authorities on ores in the territory.

In 1870 Mr. Harris married Rose Ramires, who became the mother of seven children and died in 1893. The surviving children are Elizabeth, the wife of Taylor Brannaman, and living at Florence; Mrs. J. E. McGee, of Florence; Sophia, Caroline, Sarah and Edna. In national politics a Democrat, Mr. Harris has been prominent in local affairs, but has of late years been affiliated with the Republican party. He rendered valuable service to the cause of education as a trustee of the school district, and was county coroner for four years, and administrator for the same length of time. Fraternally he is associated with the Gila Valley Masonic Lodge No. 9, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he has been a member for seven-



Wm Ambruster

teen years. In addition to considerable property in Florence Mr. Harris also owns considerable real estate in Tucson, in which city he is well and favorably known. _____

WILLIAM ARMBRUSTER.

For twenty-three years this sterling citizen of Holbrook has been a resident of Arizona, and in many substantial ways has assisted in its up-building and progress. A native of Germany, he lived in the fatherland until 1872, when he came to the United States. During the six years which followed he lived in Ohio, at Cobden, Union county, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., devoting a portion of this period to agricultural pursuits and the remainder of the time working at his newly-acquired trade of blacksmithing.

When in the prime of early manhood, in 1878, Mr. Armbruster yielded to the desire for a taste of military life, so common among the robust, stalwart sons of Germany, enlisting for five years in the United States regulars. Being assigned to the cavalry troops stationed at Fort McDowell, Ariz., he spent five years there, his trade coming into play, as he was appointed company blacksmith, his duty being to keep all of the horses well shod. In addition to this, when the Indians were on the warpath, as they were a number of times during that period, he took part in the active campaigns against the red men. In 1883, when he had been honorably discharged, owing to the expiration of his term of enlistment, he came to Fort Apache, where he was employed as a blacksmith in the quartermaster's department some three years.

Altogether Mr. Armbruster looks back upon his army life on this frontier with some pleasant recollections, in spite of the monotonous routine of drills and petty duties, relieved only by a lively campaign with the Indians, almost hailed as a boon, though full of peril. He formed some friendships, strong as only common hopes and dangers can ever make. In 1886, almost reluctantly leaving the military circles, he came to Holbrook, and having purchased the shop of H. H. Scorse, began carrying on a general blacksmithing business, making a speciality of all kinds of repairing. By diligence and application to business he has amassed a snug little competency and to-day owns considerable

real estate in Holbrook, and several dwellings which he leases. For a time he was financially interested in the cattle business at Fort McDowell, but sold out his cattle interests in 1898. As an instance of his public spirit, it may be stated that he was one of the enterprising men who built the dam across the Little Colorado, for irrigation purposes, a fact that redounds none the less to his credit because of its unfortunate climax, when it was destroyed by the great flood of 1888. In political standing he is an ardent Republican, and for a number of years was affiliated with the Odd Fellows' fraternity in the east. _____

CONRAD MEYER.

Of the many sons of Germany who have associated their best days and most earnest efforts with the promise and prosperity of the Salt River valley, none is held in higher esteem, nor have any turned their abilities and opportunities to better account than has Mr. Meyer. He first came to the territory in May, 1870, when the country was unsettled and most unpromising in aspect, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government. At the present time he owns one hundred and forty acres, having sold twenty acres. By his neighbors he is accounted one of the most prosperous in the locality, and his farm is conducted on model lines and to the best possible advantage.

A native of Prussia, Germany, Mr. Meyer was born in 1844, and is a son of Henry and Fredericka Meyer, who were born in Germany. The youth Conrad was reared to man's estate in his native land, and received, as do most German boys, a good common-school education. While still quite young he learned the trade of brush-maker, serving an apprenticeship of four years, after which he followed his trade for several years as journeyman brushmaker. In 1866 he immigrated to America, sailing on the ship Bremen from the city of Bremen, and after a seventeen days' voyage landed in New York City. For some time he followed his trade of journeyman brushmaker, and continued the same after removing to California in 1869. In the spring of the following year he located in Prescott, Ariz., for a few months, and came to the Salt River valley in the fall.

In May, 1888, Mr. Meyer married Minnie Pendleton, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Harry Pendleton. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have been born eight children, of whom these are living: Mabel, Harry, Carl, Albert and Clifford. Lucy and Nellie are deceased, also Margaret. Mr. Meyer has lived so long in the locality that he seems a part of its growth, and his labors will be always associated with its enterprise and development. He has been greatly interested in the matter of water supply, and aided in the construction of the Tempe canal, from which he receives the water for irrigating his land. In national politics he is a Republican, and though interested in the undertakings of that party has never had a desire for political office. The thorough education acquired in his native land has aided him in readily picking up the English language, and in appreciating the benefits of a residence in this wonderful territory in the far west.

DANIEL McDERMOTT.

The well-known and efficient superintendent of the Arizona Water Company, Mr. McDermott, of Phoenix, has charge of all of the canals on that side of Salt river, namely: the Arizona, Grand, Maricopa and Salt River Valley canals. He is an energetic and enterprising business man of known reliability, and has met with well-deserved success during his residence in the territory.

Mr. McDermott was born in Fairbury, Livingston county, Ill., on the 27th of February, 1861, and is a son of Lawrence and Ann (Maher) McDermott, natives of County Kildare and County Tipperary, Ireland, respectively. The family is of Scotch origin, his ancestors having removed with Bruce from Scotland to Ireland. While in his teens the father came to America, and first settled in Indiana, where he followed farming. Subsequently he engaged in the same pursuit in Livingston county, Ill. In 1880 he removed to Nebraska, and eight years later became a resident of Rawlins county, Kans., where he has since engaged in the stock business. He and his wife have a family of seven children, of whom Daniel is third in order of birth.

Our subject spent the first nineteen years of

his life in his native state and is indebted to its public schools for his educational advantages. In 1880 he removed to Seward, Neb., where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for three years, and for the same length of time was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clay county, that state. In 1886 he entered the employ of Rhinehart & Mehan, railroad contractors, and served as foreman on the construction of the Rock Island Railroad in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado for one year each. He then went to New Mexico as a canal builder, and was engaged in the construction of the canal through the Maxwell grant of land. In 1889 he went to Bisbee, where, in the employ of the same company, he built the railroad for the Copper Queen Mining Company from Fairbank to their mines. In the spring of 1890 Mr. McDermott came to Phoenix as *zanjero* in the employ of the Arizona Canal Company and remained with them until he received his present appointment as superintendent of the Arizona Water Company, in January, 1899. He has since most capably and satisfactorily filled that responsible position, and has the entire confidence and good will of the company. He now owns some city property in Phoenix, and also has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres five miles west of the city, on which he is engaged in raising alfalfa and feeding cattle.

Mr. McDermott was married in Phoenix to Miss Florence Kay, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of P. L. and Mary E. (Smith) Kay. Her father was born near Payson, Adams county, Ill., and was a son of Robert G. Kay and grandson of James Kay, both natives of Culpeper county, Va., and representatives of an old family of that state. Mrs. McDermott's father was reared in Illinois and completed his education at Shurtleff College. He engaged in farming near the old homestead until the fall of 1888, when he came to Arizona, and, together with his son, purchased a ranch of two hundred and forty acres nine miles northwest of Phoenix, but in 1889 he sold that property and embarked in the real-estate business in Phoenix. He was president of the Western Investment & Banking Company until 1899, when he resigned that position. He has four children: George R., a ranchman living six miles west of Phoenix; Florence,



David Clark

wife of our subject; Edith M., at home; and A. Woodie, who is attending Berkeley University. Mr. and Mrs. McDermott have two children, Ethel and Mary. Our subject is a member of the Board of Trade and a staunch supporter of the Republican party, having served as a member of the county central committee ten years, and taking an active part in its work.

DAVID CLARK.

Throughout his mature life, and, indeed, even from the time he was thirteen years of age, David Clark has been associated with railroad-ing and mechanical enterprises, and is an expert in everything pertaining to machinery. His birth took place in Montreal, Canada, forty-two years ago, and until he was seventeen he remained under the parental roof, attending the common and high schools. Having served an apprenticeship as a machinist in the shops of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Montreal he was given a position as a fireman on a locomotive, and continued to act in that capacity for two years, with the same corporation. Subsequently, he worked in the shops at Port Huron for six months.

In 1879 Mr. Clark came to the west and for some time was with the Central Pacific Railroad, first at Sacramento and later at Carlin. Next we find him in Denver, as a machinist with the South Park Railroad Company; six months afterwards in Leadville, Colo., as engineer of the Little Pittsburg Mining Company. In 1882 he entered upon a year's service with the Southern Pacific, as a machinist in the Tucson shops, after which he lived at Albuquerque, N. M., for a like period, employed as an engineer and machinist in the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad shops. His next experience was in old Mexico; having been offered a paying position as a master mechanic by the Mexican Central Railway, he accepted the place and was stationed at Santa Rosalia and at Jiminez. Four years having thus rolled away, he returned to Tucson and to the Southern Pacific, running a locomotive from that point for four months. Then, coming to Clifton in 1887, he worked in the machine-shops three months, and during the ensuing six years was an engineer on the railroad line. Resigning, he then went to South McAlester, I. T., and was the first machin-

ist and extra engineer of the newly-completed Choctaw Railroad, at that place. When his year was finished he again went to Tucson, and after a short period of service with the Southern Pacific resigned and became an engineer on the Globe, Gila Valley & Northern. Only four months later, he came to Clifton for the second time and for two years was foreman in the railroad shops. In March, 1897, he was promoted, being installed as master mechanic of the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad, and, in addition to this, he holds the same position with the Arizona Copper Company. As is well known, the 20-inch gauge railroad running from Clifton to the Company's mines, up in the mountains, in itself is an excellent specimen of engineering, with its steep grades and abrupt curves, necessitated by the peculiarities of the cañon and cliffs.

For just one decade Mr. Clark has been a naturalized citizen of the United States, his papers having been made out in Tucson. He now votes the straight Republican ticket and loyally upholds all measures and institutions of his chosen country. Eight years ago he was initiated into Masonry in Clifton and seven years ago was raised to the Royal Arch degree at Deming, N. M.

In December, 1894, Mr. Clark married Miss Mollie McDonald of New Mexico. They are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, named respectively in order of age, Roy, Annie L., and Alexander.

NIELS MORTEN.

Of the many sons of Denmark who have brought their excellent national characteristics of thrift and industry to bear upon the development of Salt River valley, none is more worthy of the confidence and esteem of their fellowmen than is Mr. Morten. His success here is entirely the result of his own ability and enterprise, which has brought him from a small beginning to a position of comparative affluence.

Mr. Morten was born in Denmark, March 25, 1835, and his parents were both natives of that country. In his native land he received a good common-school education, and when old enough to realize the advantages of life in America, determined to avail himself of the conditions there

existing. In the spring of 1862 he set sail from Hamburg, and after a journey covering seven weeks of storms and delaying calms, landed in New York City. He went direct to Utah, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1876, when he located in the Salt River valley, in Arizona, which has since been the scene of his enterprising efforts.

Mr. Morten originally took up from the government two quarter sections of land in the vicinity of Phoenix, and of the three hundred and twenty acres he now owns one hundred and sixty. No one in the valley has witnessed greater changes than has Mr. Morten, for his land was in the midst of a wilderness of unpromising aspect, and his neighbors few and far between. For a number of years he suffered the usual privations of pioneer life, and received his recompense therefor when the soil began to give forth its abundant harvests, under his watchful care and untiring industry. For a number of years the family lived in an adobe house, and finally erected the frame structure which has since been their home. His farm is devoted to farming and stock-raising, which is carried on in the most approved and enterprising manner.

While living in Denmark Mr. Morten was united in marriage with Carrie Oleson, a native of Denmark, and of this union there are five children living, viz.: Mrs. Peter Neilson; Mrs. J. D. Marlar; Mrs. Oliver Isaac; Peter N.; and Nellie. There are two deceased, Peter and Hiram. Mr. Morten is variously interested in the affairs of the community, and as a staunch member of the Republican party has served as a member of the school board of his district. Since coming to America Mr. Morten has acquired a fair knowledge of the English language, and has in all ways identified himself with the interests of his adopted country. He is recognized as one of the typical pioneers of this wonderful valley, whose benefits he has enjoyed, and whose resources he has helped to develop.

WILLIAM M. NEWELL.

The first house built at Mesa was erected of adobe by William M. Newell, and thus it is an obvious fact that he has been a witness of the entire development of this section of the Salt

River valley. Not only has he witnessed it, but has himself aided in the great work of transformation whereby the desert has become a garden-spot. Since February 22, 1900, he has been acting in the capacity of postmaster of Mesa, and is a justly popular official. For several years he was a justice of the peace, and for a long period has been connected with the board of education of Mesa, at the present time being the treasurer of that body. In matters relating to national politics, he is a Republican, and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. It is a fact worthy of note that years ago he was the only Republican voter in Mesa.

The nativity of William M. Newell occurred February 27, 1850, in Wapello county, Iowa. His parents, William M. and Jemima (Foster) Newell were natives of Indiana and were early settlers of Wapello county, whither they went in 1845. Reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of the district, our subject was well prepared for the battles of life by the time that he had arrived at his majority. Though a mere lad when the Civil war had come to a close, he was deeply patriotic, and ere the struggle was over volunteered his services to the defense of the Stars and Stripes. One of the youngest members of Company K, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, which was enlisted for one hundred days, he served, all told, about six months, being stationed chiefly at the Helena (Ark.) garrison. After he had been honorably discharged he returned to his Iowa home, and subsequently attended Birmingham College in Van Buren county. In 1873 he went to Utah, where he taught school for a short time, and then engaged in mining. In 1878 he came to Mesa, and now is the owner of a well cultivated farm of forty acres, not far from this place. His public duties have occupied a large share of his time, and he has made it a point of honor to neglect no detail of his official work, however pressing his private affairs might happen to be. His strict attention to the interests of the public largely accounts for his undoubted popularity.

The marriage of Mr. Newell and Miss Irene Pomeroy, who was born in Utah, was solemnized in that state. Four daughters were born to them, namely: Blanche Irene, Lulu Fay,



J. H. Gardner

Grace J. and Sibyl. The lady who now bears the name of our subject was formerly Miss Eleanor Brizzee, of Mesa. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters, named as follows: Lottie, William M., Jr., Thomas S. and Eleanor M.

FRED E. CADWELL.

It is doubtful if any of the citizens of Willcox have contributed a larger share toward the modernizing and upbuilding of their prosperous little settlement than has Mr. Cadwell. In all of the comparatively new communities which have arisen in the midst of the hitherto unsuspected fertility and promise of Arizona, a few have taken the lead in the introduction of advanced methods of improvement, and which contribute to the pleasure, comfort and general well-being of the citizens.

In various capacities Mr. Cadwell has been for years associated with the opening up of the west. A native of Racine county, Wis., he was born in 1857, and is a son of Erasmus and Clara (Moe) Cadwell, natives respectively of New York and Ohio. Interesting to note is the fact that he was the first child born at Union Grove, a small station on the southwest division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, where his parents lived and of which they were among the enterprising and industrious farmers. In the midst of this fine agricultural region he received his early training and education, and in preparation for the future learned the trades of carpenter and millwright, which he subsequently followed in the home district for four years. Into his peaceful life came the rumors of the vast fortunes to be found in the Black Hills, and following the inclination of thousands of others he hastened thither in the spring of 1877, and for a year experienced the exaltation and disappointments of the average fortune seeker. A later venture was along the Union Pacific Railroad to Wyoming, as superintendent of building for the railroad, and in 1879 he again yielded to the popular excitement which emanated from Leadville, and was interested in mining and prospecting in this great camp until 1881. Between the years 1881 and 1884 he located at Lake Valley, N. M., where he worked

at his trade and was fairly successful as a builder and contractor.

Mr. Cadwell came to Arizona in 1884, settling in the Sulphur Spring valley and going into the cattle business on quite a large scale. In 1887 he sold his interests in this line and settled in Willcox, which afforded, as the nucleus for a town, an excellent field for a skilled contractor and builder. In the time intervening between his arrival on the scene and 1893 he erected practically all of the business houses of the place, and a large number of the residences, thus enrolling himself as one of the benefactors and most earnest workers for the advancement of the locality. A subsequent occupation was taking charge of the wheelwright shop connected with the Government Indian School, and in 1895 he was appointed under sheriff with Sheriff Fly, during which time of service he was located at Tombstone. In 1897 he went to Pearce, Ariz., a large and flourishing mining settlement, and started a lumber yard and engaged in building and contracting.

One of the most appreciated and up-to-date enterprises of which the town of Willcox boasts was started by Mr. Cadwell in 1899, when he located here permanently and, in partnership with D. T. Swatling, built the electric light plant, which supplies the whole town with light. The citizens are also indebted to these gentlemen for the luxury of an ice plant and cold storage warehouse, which, during the heat of the summer, is the means of supplying points all along the railroad and the surrounding mining camps with ice and bottled beer by the car-load lots. The advantage of this industry can only be appreciated by those who suffer from the almost intolerable heat which visits the region for a portion of each year. The same firm are at present engaged in putting in a system of waterworks for the city, the water being derived from a well two hundred and seventy feet deep, and the supply of one hundred gallons a minute is derived through four-inch mains and sixty feet of stand pipe. The firm will thus furnish for the city electric light, ice, cold storage and water, four of the most pressing necessities of all modern localities.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Cadwell and Margaret Fowler, a native of Logans-

port, Ind. Of this union there is one son, Ralph Fowler, who is being educated at the University in Tucson. In politics a Republican, Mr. Cadwell has been nominated for sheriff and supervisor, and was defeated by but seventeen and twenty-three votes respectively. He is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a charter member of the lodge at Willcox, besides which he is connected with the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 20, at Willcox.

LEONARD D. REDFIELD.

Leonard D. Redfield, the popular postmaster at Benson, was born in Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., December 6, 1867, and is a son of H. T. and Malvina (Pierce) Redfield, who were also born in New York state. When quite young the scene of his training and education was shifted to Tulare county, Cal., whither his parents removed in 1868. They were industrious and progressive farmers, and successful in the land of perpetual sunshine and flowers. In the hope, however, of still further bettering their condition they removed to Arizona in 1876, settling on the present site of Redington, forty miles below Benson on the river. They were among the very early comers to that locality and endured all of the hardships and deprivations which are the necessary heritage of those courageous people who settle in wild countries. At first their state was indeed desolate, for the nearest neighbor was thirty miles distant, and the intervening territory alive with hostile Indians. The river farm was their home until 1883, and in 1886 the father died. The mother is living with her son, Leonard D., at Benson.

In 1883 L. D. Redfield accompanied his father and the rest of the family to Benson, where he finished the education which had been imperfectly begun on the farm. The elder Redfield engaged in the livery business until his death, and his son attended the public schools, and fitted himself in general for earning an independent livelihood. When fifteen years of age he went to work in a smelter, and after a few months turned to the more agreeable occupation of clerking. With the experience thus acquired he engaged in a general merchandise business in Benson with G. W. Bryan, an unfortunate ven-

ture, for a devastating fire wiped out all that he had in the world. Nothing daunted, he started a fruit stand as a small means of getting ahead, and little by little managed to save enough money to start the general merchandise business in which he is at present engaged.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Redfield is among the influential men in his party in the county. He has been prominent in the local undertakings of a political nature in his town, and received the appointment as postmaster in 1896 from President Cleveland and reappointed by President McKinley, having held the same continuously since. He is interested in mining and is the possessor of some valuable properties. Fraternally Mr. Redfield is a Mason, having joined that organization at Willcox; he is a member of the Chapter at Tombstone and of the Commandery at Tucson. As a Knight of Pythias he is connected with Benson Post No. 5, and is past chancellor.

JAMES PEARCE.

From out a mining experience covering many years and extending throughout England, Scotland and the United States, Mr. Pearce numbers among his undertakings an achievement which will inseparably associate his name with the large mineral developers of the territory, viz.: the finding of the Pearce mine in 1895. This valuable claim is located about four miles from the Pearce ranch, at the foot of the Dragoon mountains on the northeast side, and its value was made apparent by breaking a piece of the ledge which betrayed the presence of gold. A little later a shaft was sunk and gold found in the ledge four feet above the ground, and eight months later they sunk a shaft fifty feet deep, and sold out to the Commonwealth company for \$275,000. During the next six months the company took out enough gold to pay for the mine, and the output since then has more than realized the expectations of the promoters and stockholders. The mine is known all over Arizona as the Pearce mine, and is among the most famous of the many gold producers in the territory. Also Mr. Pearce and sons at present own the Horn Spoon mine, located just back of the Pearce group, and they have another mine called the Blue Bell. These are promising properties and

will doubtless bring further reward for patience to their persistent owners. Blue Bell is about a mile from the original mine, and in this the sons-in-law of Mr. Pearce are also interested.

Mr. Pearce was born in England July 23, 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Auther) Pearce, also natives of England. His first remembered aspirations were centered on mining, and in pursuit of the wealth of the earth he visited different parts of his native land and Scotland. In the hope of reaching a more prolific field of activity he emigrated to America in 1868, arriving in New York May 10, and after spending two years in the east, went to Colorado in 1870. Three years later he removed to Idaho, and in 1876 settled in the Grass valley, in California, removing in 1880 to Montana, from which he returned to Nevada. January 8 he became identified with Arizona, settling in Sulphur Springs valley, which has since been his home.

In 1864 Mr. Pearce married Maria Curnow in England, and of this union there are four children: Anna Maria, wife of John Hartrey; John J., who is also married; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Kinsman, and William, who resides with his parents. The daughters are living in California.

AUGUSTUS C. BRICHTA.

A veteran of the Mexican war and one of the early settlers of Arizona, Augustus Brichta is one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of Tucson. Moreover, to him is due the credit of having taught the first school in Tucson, if not the first in the territory, as is generally believed. His history, could it be given in all of its interesting details, would prove attractive reading to the general public, and even in outline testifies to his efficiency as a business man and his value as a citizen.

The parents of our subject were Francis and Amelia (Rudolphus) Brichta, natives of Schleswig and Hamburg, Germany, respectively. When a young man the father settled in New York City and was occupied in mercantile pursuits there for a period. Subsequently, going to Havana, Cuba, he made his home there for some time and as manager took the first Italian opera company from Italy to Havana. About that time General Tacon, then governor, built the old Ha-

vana theater, which is yet standing. Later in life Mr. Brichta removed to New Orleans and then to Texas. His last years were spent in the Crescent City, where he was a commission merchant. His wife departed this life in Austin, Texas, and two of their four children are yet living.

Augustus Brichta was born in New York City September 2, 1821, and was educated in the Jesuit College in Havana and in the St. Louis University, in which institution he was graduated. Then he was associated in business with his father in Nacogdoches county, Texas, and when the war with Mexico came on enlisted in the Second Texas Mounted Volunteers. From 1846 to 1847 he was actively engaged at the front, and participated in the battle of Monterey. For many years he has been a member of the Society of Mexican Veterans, having joined that order in San Francisco.

In 1849 Mr. Brichta went to California and for some years engaged in mining on the American, Feather and Yuba rivers. About 1865 he came to Arizona and, locating on Walker creek, in Yavapai county, was occupied in placer mining there until three years after Arizona was organized as a territory. Then, coming to Tucson, as previously stated, he taught the first English-speaking school here, and for a few months managed a private school. For a period he was in business with the old firm of Lord & Williams, and served as deputy postmaster for some time. When Mr. De Long was mayor he was an assistant clerk in the commissary department, and for one term was the county recorder of Pima county. Mining enterprises have occupied the major portion of his attention for years, and with his son, Bernabe C., he owns three fine claims in the copper region of the Tucson mountains. He has built two residences in this city and has loyally aided in local undertakings. Active in the ranks of the Democratic party, he was frequently called upon by his political friends to fill public offices of more or less importance, and always acquitted himself with credit. He was clerk of the second legislature held in Arizona and also was clerk of the third general assembly, both held in Prescott.

In Tucson the marriage of Mr. Brichta and Miss Jesus Franco, a native of Santa Cruz, Mexico, was solemnized. She is the daughter of

Alexander Franco. B. C. Brichta, their eldest son, is a merchant of Tucson and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Manuel F. is employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Peter F. is connected with the mining interests above referred to.

NEIL P. McCALLUM.

Sound judgment, combined with fine ability in mechanical lines, has enabled the subject of this biography, now a well-known resident of Phoenix, to obtain a substantial success in life, and his history is of especial interest. He is proprietor of the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Works at Nos. 25-33 North Second street, manufacturing machinery, supplies and castings and doing all kinds of work in the mechanical line.

Mr. McCallum was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1860, and belongs to an old and prominent Scotch family. His paternal great-grandfather was a Scotch baron, who brought the family to America and located in Canada. The grandfather became a resident of Indiana, of which state he was a pioneer. By occupation he was a farmer. The father, John McCallum, was born near Veva, Ind., and was for some time engaged in the commission business in Memphis, Tenn., but later lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died during the Civil war. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He married Ellen Andrew, who also died in Cincinnati. She was a native of that city and a daughter of William Andrew, who located there on his emigration from Scotland, and was there engaged in mechanical work, being a fine machinist. Our subject is the youngest in a family of five children, three of whom are now living. His brother, William A., is a manufacturer of electrical goods in Cincinnati, Ohio.

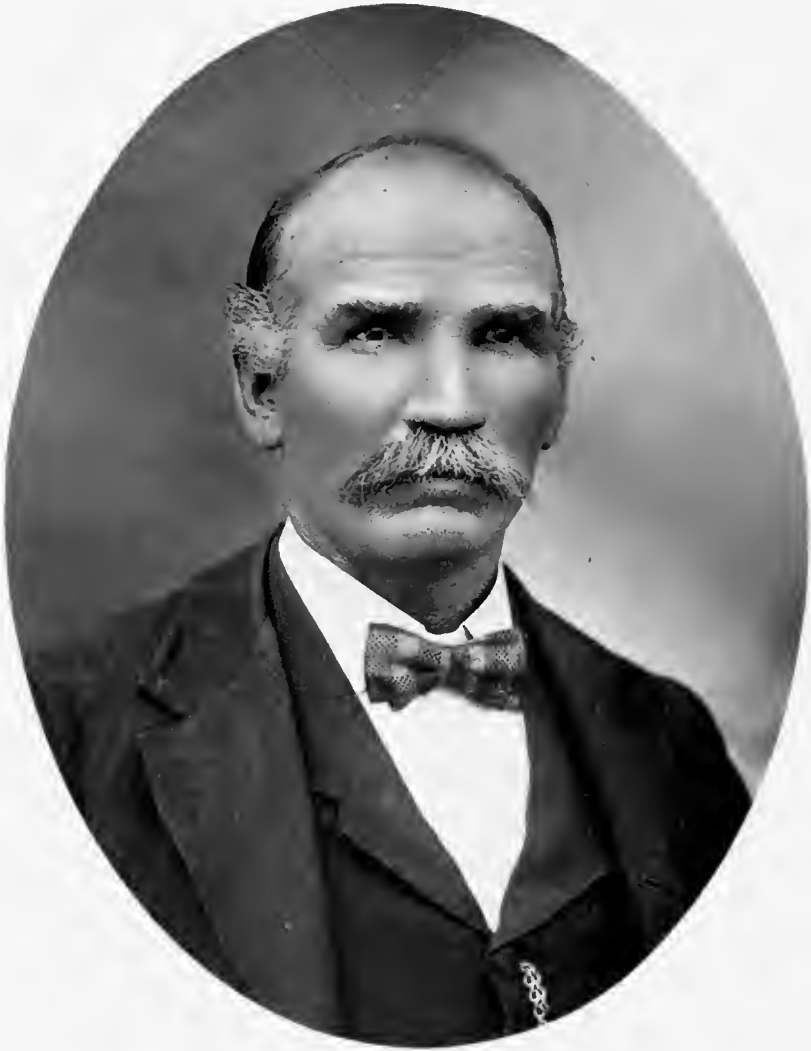
Reared in the city of his birth, Neil P. McCallum attended its public and high schools, and when his education was completed entered the employ of William Kirkup & Son, machinists and brass founders, for whom he worked seven years. In 1883 he came to Arizona, and embarked in the cattle business near Willcox, Cochise county, having a ranch in the Chiricahua mountains, thirty-five miles south of Willcox, where he lived for ten years. During that time he

was also interested in mining, and was manager of the Aravaipa Mining Company's store at the camp. Selling out in 1893 he came to Phoenix, and the following year became assistant territorial auditor, which position he held for eighteen months. At the end of that time he embarked in his present business, and is now enjoying an excellent trade both as a manufacturer and repairer of machinery. He has also built a cold storage plant, and has a street system of refrigeration, by which his customers are furnished with refrigeration. His ice machine has a capacity of about fifteen tons per day, and his cold storage plant is quite large. Wide-awake, energetic and progressive, he has prospered in his undertakings thus far, his excellent success being but the logical result of his careful and correct business methods. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit.

FREEMAN T. POWERS.

In addition to filling the office of president of the Utah Canal Enlargement & Extension Company, Mr. Powers operates a well-improved claim seven miles southeast of Tempe. After coming to the territory in 1881, he remained for a number of years on the upper Salt river, in the Gila country, and in 1892 located on the ranch which is his present home. He has one hundred and twenty acres under a high state of cultivation, and devotes the greater part of his land to the raising of cattle.

A native of Susquehanna county, Pa., Mr. Powers was born August 30, 1841, and is a son of Hazard and Philena (Tingley) Powers, natives respectively of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. He was reared to farming and stock-raising, and surrounded by the influence that usually predominates in the average country home. At the district schools of his native county he received a fair education, and in later life devoted much time to research along many lines. He was married in Pennsylvania to Prudence Bailey, a native of Susquehanna county, that state, who died after a few years. Mr. Powers later married Mrs. Amanda Collins, formerly of Grand Junction, Tenn., and the mother of three children by her



John Taylor

former husband, Henry, Dixie and Lafayette Collins. To Mr. and Mrs. Powers have been born three children, two of whom are living: Lulu A. and Tingley K.

Mr. Powers is greatly interested in the cause of education, and is now serving as a trustee of the Jordan school district No. 26, a position which he has held for several years. Although independent in politics, he has held several local positions within the gift of the people, and while living in Gila county served as county supervisor for several years. He is progressive and enterprising and has materially aided in the growth of the localities in which he has resided. In Gila county he rendered a lasting service to the residents by digging a ditch from the upper Salt river which furnished abundant water for irrigating purposes. He has since given many practical evidences of his interest in the general welfare, and is accounted one of the reliable and substantial citizens and farmers of the valley. Mrs. Powers is a member of the Church of God of the Abrahamic faith.

BISHOP JOHN TAYLOR.

This large-hearted and progressive churchman at Pima was born in Salt Lake City October 25, 1850. He comes of a family who have for years been intimately associated with the undertakings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and who have exerted a wide influence toward moral and commercial development. His parents were Allen and Hannah (Egbert) Taylor. His father was born in Kentucky and was a close companion of Joseph Smith, often being a member of his bodyguard. In the very early days of the century he brought two wagon trains across the desert and took up his residence in Utah, where his high moral character and ability gained for him ready recognition. For ten years he was bishop of Kaysville, Davis county, Utah, and subsequently, at the age of seventy-seven years, he died in the service of his church at Rabbit valley, where he is buried.

The youth of John Taylor was passed, until his eleventh year, at Kaysville, at which time he removed to south Utah, where he lived until twenty years of age. At the age of nine-

teen he married Mary Kelsey, a daughter of Easton and Mary Jane (Cox) Kelsey, and the following year he aided in the colonization plan of the church by establishing a colony at Panguitch, Utah. In 1880 he brought his family to Arizona, settling in Pima within a few yards of where he now lives. He helped to lay out the town, and aided in its growth and prosperity, and in 1885 was ordained bishop of Pima ward, St. Joseph stake, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which position he still holds. The congregation has a good brick church and the membership is large.

To Bishop and Mrs. Taylor have been born twelve children: Mary, John E., Joseph A., William C., Franklin R., who filled a mission in the southwestern states in 1898 and 1899; Sarah L., Edith R., Marion A. and Myrtle (twins); Jessie K., George A., and Era, who is six years of age. All of the children are living in Pima, and five are married, and have, according to the habit of their generous and helpful father, homes of their own which they received at the time of their marriage. The Bishop has seven living grandchildren, and an event of rejoicing was when the entire family ate Christmas dinner together. The sons and daughters are all members of the church to which their father has ever given his allegiance, and the oldest son is first assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. About a mile from Pima Bishop Taylor has eighty acres of land under cultivation. He is a member of the Democratic party, as are his sons.

C. C. McEWEN.

The Pioneer & City Transfer Company, of which Mr. McEwen is vice-president, is meeting with a high degree of success, and receives the patronage of a large share of the residents of Phoenix and vicinity. The company is the result of the consolidation, in 1899, of the City Transfer, which was started by Mr. McEwen in 1891, and the Pioneer Transfer. The president is J. D. Reed, of Tucson, and the secretary and treasurer Clinton Lauver. The office of the concern is located at 10 South Center street. The firm does a large storage business, and have two storehouses on the corner of Jackson and First

streets, one of which is 40x40 in dimensions and the other 50x50 feet. They also conduct a general moving business. Their reliable business methods and extreme care in the matter of transfer of valuable articles and house furnishings have won for them the confidence of the community, and by far the largest patronage of any firm in the valley.

A native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Mr. McEwen was born December 20, 1856, and is a son of George and Eliza (Bohannan) McEwen, natives respectively of St. Lawrence and Oswego counties, N. Y. George McEwen was a farmer during his lifetime, and in 1866 removed to Shelby county, Mo., where he eventually died. The paternal grandfather, Daniel, was born in Vermont, and was later a farmer in St. Lawrence county. He was of Scotch descent. C. C. McEwen remained at home on his father's farm until about twenty years of age, and in 1876 removed to Missouri, where he became interested in general farming and in the horse business. In 1884 he settled in Gainesville, Texas, and engaged in the cattle business, and later went to the Indian territory. In 1884 he located in Phoenix, and for eighteen months was in the employ of J. B. Montgomery's dairy concern. He then turned his attention to farming for three years, later engaging in the management of a wood and coal yard, on the present site of the O'Neill building, which was later removed to East Madison street, and was conducted by Mr. McEwen until his change of occupation to the transfer business.

In Palmyra, N. Y., occurred the marriage of Mr. McEwen and Elizabeth Schaffar, a native of Illinois, and of German descent. Of this union there have been three children: Clarice, Sidney and Arizona. Mr. McEwen is a very public-spirited man, and interested in all that pertains to the development of his locality. He still has an interest in the City Wood Yard, on West Washington street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The residence constructed by him at No. 505 South Third street is a commodious and comfortable structure, and a credit to the surrounding homes. In national politics he is a Democrat, and with his family is connected with the Lutheran Church. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr.

McEwen has great faith in the prospects of his adopted territory, and is particularly pleased with the climate and general conditions. When he first came here a five years' illness had reduced his weight to one hundred and seventeen pounds, and six months later he weighed one hundred and forty pounds. He has since enjoyed perfect health, and attributes the change to the wonderful climate of this most wonderful territory.

CHRISTIAN MILLER.

The record of the life of Mr. Miller, a farmer of the Salt River valley, shows that he is a native of Baltimore, Md., born February 26, 1837. His parents, Christian S. and Catherine R. (Luke) Miller, were natives of Germany, the former of Prussia and the latter of Wurtemberg. Their son was reared in Baltimore until his fourteenth year, at which time he removed with his parents to Springfield, Ill., and in 1857 they changed their location to Harrison county, Mo. There the parents died. He received an excellent education in the public schools of Springfield and Missouri, and was well equipped by education and practical home-training for the future responsibilities of life.

While living in Harrison county, Mo., Mr. Miller became a prominent member of the community, and exerted a wide influence in all of the affairs of the county. He held various responsible local offices within the gift of the people, including that of treasurer of Dallas township. His harmonious existence was somewhat broken in upon at the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army and served for three years and two months in Company G, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He was stationed mostly in Arkansas and Missouri, and participated in many of the important battles of the war, among which were Wilson's Creek, Cross Hollow, Forbes River, and in several minor skirmishes. During the course of the service his command was a part of the army that fought Price and Marmaduke, and run them out of Missouri.

In 1865, while still living in Missouri, Mr. Miller married Emily Reaksecker, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Frederick and Christena (King) Reaksecker. Of this union there were

six children, of whom the eldest, Ida May, died at the age of twenty-one. Those now living are: Edward; Julia; Lizzie, who is the wife of John A. Elvey, a rancher and miner of Maricopa county; J. Frank; Ralph E., and Lillje B. In Missouri Mr. Miller successfully carried on large general farming and stock-raising interests and continued the same until his removal to Arizona in 1893.

In the Salt River valley, the farm of Mr. Miller has many natural advantages and is located on the Maricopa canal. He owns one hundred and twenty-eight and a quarter acres of land, forty acres comprising the home claim. It is under a high state of cultivation, and is a credit to the enterprising owner and to the locality in which it is situated. He is thoroughly in touch with the enterprises instituted for the upbuilding of the valley, and is regarded as an acquisition to the agriculturists there residing. Politically he has always been a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN R. NORTON.

Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity, and to pursue this with a resolute and unflagging energy. It results from continued labor, and the man who thus accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Through such means Mr. Norton has attained a leading place among the representative men of Phoenix, and his well-spent and honorable life commands the respect of all who know him.

He was born at Sulphur Well, Metcalfe county, Ky., February 28, 1854, a son of Robert and Annie (Hunter) Norton, the former of Scotch-Irish, the latter of English descent. The paternal grandfather, George Washington Norton, was a native of Virginia, from which state he removed to Kentucky at an early day, and about 1856 took up his residence near Lexington, La Fayette county, Mo., where his death occurred. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's father was a native of Kentucky, and became a farmer, machinist and inventor, constructing many appliances for woolen mills. He

built the woolen mills at Nicholasville, Ky., which he operated until they were destroyed by fire, and then removed to Lexington, Mo., where he engaged in business as a hemp dealer until his death in 1860. His wife was born near Nicholasville, Ky., and was a daughter of John Hunter, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Kentucky, who followed the occupation of farming and served as captain in the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. Our subject is second in order of birth in a family of three children, the others being Mrs. Lavina Shearer and Mrs. Lucy Bickers, both residents of Kentucky.

John R. Norton was three years old when the family removed to Lexington, Mo., but in the fall of 1860 he returned to Kentucky and made his home with an uncle, Mr. Hurst, on a farm near Richmond, Madison county, until thirteen years of age, when he went to Centralia, Mo., where he was employed on a farm for five years. During the last year he also traded in stock. In 1876 he removed to Ford county, Ill., and embarked in farming on his own account near Gibson City. He planted a large amount of corn, but the season being wet his crop proved a failure.

In 1881 Mr. Norton concluded to come to a place where it never rains, and entered the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad as foreman for W. Murphy, a construction contractor. On the 5th of May, 1883, he came with Mr. Murphy to Phoenix as foreman on the construction of the Arizona canal, and held that position three years. In 1887 he had charge of the grading of thirty-four miles of the Maricopa road for the same gentleman, and was then made superintendent of the Arizona Improvement Company's Works, serving as such about five years. Subsequently he was superintendent of all of the canals on the north side of Salt river, namely: the Arizona, Grand, Maricopa and Salt river, and during the seven years he held that position he worked about eighteen hours a day. He resigned in 1898. Five years before this he became interested in the cattle business, and bought and improved a ranch north of the city, which he sold in 1900, and purchased his present ranch of three hundred and sixty acres on the Buckeye, twenty-seven miles west of Phoenix. This is one of the finest alfalfa ranches in Arizona. As a dealer

and feeder, Mr. Norton handles from fifteen hundred to two thousand head of cattle annually, and keeps some standard bred horses and mules. He organized the Phoenix Hay & Grain Company, now located at the corner of Jefferson and First streets, and is a stockholder, director and president of the same.

In Phoenix Mr. Norton was united in marriage with Miss Etta W. Wright, who was born near Yuma, Ariz., while her parents, J. C. and Mary Wright, were en route to California, though they now live near Phoenix. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have two children, Fred W. and Edith M. The family have a pleasant residence on Ninth avenue, near the Yuma road.

Fraternally Mr. Norton affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is prominently identified with the Democratic party, always attending its conventions, and frequently serving as a member of the county committee. In 1896 he was elected supervisor of Maricopa county, receiving a higher number of votes than any other supervisor, and he has since filled that office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He takes an active interest in the forest reserve scheme to preserve the forest for a watershed, and he owns a third interest in the mouth of the Verde, which has been tendered the reservoir committee at what it cost the company. He is pre-eminently public-spirited and progressive, and takes a deep interest in all enterprises tending to advance the welfare of his community.

THOMAS M. BROCKMAN.

Great changes have taken place in Arizona since Mr. Brockman came here in 1874. From a wild and desert condition of unpromising aspect the Salt River valley has developed under the untiring industry of the well-to-do farmers into one of the garden spots of the extreme west. Although at first associated with Prescott, where he remained until 1878, Mr. Brockman finally settled upon the land which has since been the object of his persistent efforts and improvement. Under the homestead act he took up one hundred and sixty acres, which at the

present time bears scarcely a trace of resemblance to its former sterile condition. While tilling his land Mr. Brockman has become popular with all who are privileged to know him, and he is recognized as a typical pioneer of the early days, who is large of heart and generously disposed towards everything that improves his locality. He is a staunch Democrat, but not an office-seeker, although often induced to accept positions of responsibility and trust. For some time, however, he served as a member of the school board, and thereby rendered valuable assistance to the community.

In very early life Mr. Brockman was inured to the serious and responsible side of existence, for when quite young he lost both his father and mother by death. A native of Sonoma county, Cal., he was born March 14, 1858, and is a son of Israel E. and Mary J. (Carriger) Brockman, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. When but a small boy Israel E. Brockman removed from Kentucky to Missouri, where he lived until his nineteenth year. He was early ambitious for independence, and in 1846 undertook a trip to the far west, crossing the plains by means of ox teams. Upon arriving in California he became identified with the early pioneer days of Sonoma county. In time he was prominent in the locality both as farmer and citizen, and was honored with the election to office of first Democratic sheriff of Sonoma county. He died in San Diego county, Cal., when his son Thomas was eleven years of age. The lad had previously lost his mother when but five years of age. Thrown thus early upon himself he lived until his sixteenth year with relatives in California, and then, accompanied by an elder brother, Joseph E., left California for Arizona. He subsequently settled in Maricopa county, his brother Joseph locating in Yavapai county.

Though practically self-educated, Mr. Brockman has studied along many lines, and is a well-informed man. He has many of the substantial traits of mind and character which go to make up the successful citizen, and the ability to improve his opportunities to the utmost. Mrs. Brockman was formerly Perline A. Cartwright, a native of Illinois, and subsequently a resident of Salt River valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Brockman have been born eight children, viz.: Emory



John Michelson

C., Ernest J., Lawrence H., Bessie, Dora, Clifton M., Mabel and Israel M. In the religious world Mr. Brockman wields an extended influence, and is a member of the Christian Church.

PEDRO MICHELENA.

Many public honors have been bestowed upon the subject of this sketch, who undoubtedly is a prime favorite in the ranks of the Democratic party, for he has labored assiduously in the promotion of its interests. At intervals, ever since he reached mature years, he has been called upon to officiate in positions of responsibility and trust, and always, without exception, discharged his duties so well that he added fresh laurels to those already earned. In addition to all this he is one of the pioneers of Graham county, and has assisted in innumerable ways in the great work of making it a rich and progressive part of the territory.

Thus, doubly entitled to representation in the annals of this future state, the following facts in regard to the life of Mr. Michelena have been gathered. He is a native of Sonora, Mexico, born March 14, 1858, and at the age of five years he removed with his parents to Tubac, Ariz. Four years later they located in Tucson, where the lad obtained a public school education, and in 1875 the family removed to the Gila valley. His mother died in 1874 and his father in 1877, and then he was left entirely upon his own resources.

After clerking in a general merchandise store in Tucson for two years, Mr. Michelena came to Graham county, and for a quarter of a century has been associated with its history. Devoting his energy to the development of a farm until he was made deputy county recorder, he then so faithfully performed his duties that in 1886 he was elected to the post of county recorder and served two years. From 1885 to 1888 he was clerk of the district court, and upon the expiration of his term resumed his agricultural labors, succeeding in making a fine homestead. In 1894 he was again brought before the public as a candidate for the office of county assessor, and was duly elected, serving acceptably for two years. In 1896 he was again called to fill the position of recorder of Graham county, and his

tenure of the post continued until the first day of 1901. Since retiring from office he has been giving his attention to his mining interests, for he has disposed of the well-improved farm which he formerly owned. He resides in a commodious home and thoroughly enjoys the privileges of the county seat. He is an honored member of the Territorial Association of Arizona Pioneers and belongs to the Spanish-American Alliance.

HENRY BRINKMEYER.

What may be accomplished within even a few years by a man of industry and perseverance may be plainly seen in the case of Henry Brinkmeyer, who today is the proprietor of the Brinkmeyer Hotel and a flourishing bakery, and who, a few years ago, arrived in Prescott with no capital save a thorough knowledge of his trade. Success has been won by him in the legitimate channels of business enterprise, and he is eminently deserving of commendation.

One of seven children, Henry Brinkmeyer was born in Osnabrock, Hanover, Germany, in 1866. His father, in whose honor he is named, is still living on the old homestead in Hanover, but the mother is deceased. A brother, Herman, also resides in Prescott. The early years of the two were passed upon the farm in their native land, and their education was such as is afforded by the national schools. When fourteen years of age, our subject was apprenticed to the trade of a baker and confectioner, and three years of his life were passed in mastering the business.

In July, 1884, the young man came to America, proceeding toward the setting sun until he arrived in Prescott. Here he was employed at his trade for three years, in the meantime becoming well acquainted with the intricacies of the English language. In 1887 he opened a bakery and confectionery store, with a restaurant in connection, his location being on Montezuma street. In 1890 he started in another and more ambitious enterprise, as he purchased the Brinkmeyer Hotel, and this he continued to run until the large building was destroyed by fire, July 14, 1900. He immediately rebuilt the hotel, and three days after the fire again opened his bakery business, for he had not given it up even while

managing the hotel. In October the hotel was ready for the entertainment of the public, and now another addition to it is in process of construction. When completed, the building will be 50x150 feet in dimensions, and two stories and basement in height. It is centrally situated on Montezuma street, and receives a large share of the local patronage, as well as of the traveling public.

In 1899 Mr. Brinkmeyer erected a large and modern residence on West Gurley street, and, with his family, occupies it. He was married in this city to Miss Ina Mucik, who was born in Hutchinson, Minn. They are the parents of two promising children, Henry, Jr., and Marcella.

An honored member of the Odd Fellows' order, Mr. Brinkmeyer is a past officer of the Prescott Lodge and is past chief patriarch of the Encampment. He also is identified with the Rebekahs and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In religion he is a Lutheran and in politics is a Democrat, and is now serving as a member of the city council of Prescott.

JOHN F. MAHONY.

Since 1866 this worthy pioneer of Prescott has been actively associated with the upbuilding of these southwestern territories, and for the past thirty-two years has looked upon this county as his home place. Indeed, he has witnessed almost its entire development, and in the early years of his residence here experienced serious discomforts, not the least of his trials being the troublesome Indians.

The birth of J. F. Mahony occurred in County Cork, Ireland, August 13, 1850, he being one of six children, three of whom were sons, and two brothers and two sisters are today in America. The parents were Maurice and Eliza (Shepherd) Mahony. The father and his father and grandfather were architects, and followed that calling with success in the Emerald Isle.

The boyhood of John F. Mahony passed quietly in his native land, his studies being pursued in the public schools. Having marked mechanical ability, he spent some time in the shops and thoroughly mastered the trade of a machinist. Coming to the United States at the close of the Civil war, he enlisted in the regular army,

though only fifteen years of age, and was assigned to Company G, Third United States Cavalry. At first he was stationed at Fort Union, but in 1866 was sent to New Mexico, where he took part in the memorable campaigns against the Utes, Comanches and Navajos, only once, however, being wounded, and that only slightly. At the end of a service which extended over three years and nine months, he was honorably discharged, by special order.

Coming to Yavapai county in 1869, Mr. Mahony started in the restaurant business at Wickensburg, and at the end of six or eight months gave up that enterprise, devoting his attention to mining. Later he kept a stage at Date creek, four miles from Congress, and during the nine months of his residence at that point his place was raided by the Apaches, who made away with all of his live stock and whatever else they desired. Again he went to the mines, and remained in the Weaver district until 1874, when he proceeded to Nye county, Nev., and there passed about two years, engaged in quartz milling. Then, going to Kern county, Cal., he spent one season in the silver mills. Returning to Arizona in the autumn of 1876, he was connected with mining enterprises for the next decade, latterly being located at Placerita, in Yavapai county.

Having been tendered the position of city engineer of Prescott, Mr. Mahony accepted it, and was in charge of the entire water system here, putting up the Goose Flat Water-Works and managing them until 1895. Altogether, he was city engineer for nine years, after which he became superintendent of the quartz mills of the Tonto Basin, and in 1898 assumed the duties of engineer at the Crystal Ice plant, in which capacity he is yet acting. He thoroughly understands machinery.

For his family Mr. Mahony built a comfortable modern residence on Granite street, Prescott. In the Centennial year he made a trip back to his old home in Ireland, and again, in 1880, made the long journey to the scenes of his youth. He did not return alone, however, that time, for he was accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Eliza Abbott. They are the parents of three daughters, namely: Lizzie, Maggie and Susan.

In the Odd Fellows' order Mr. Mabony stands high, and is past noble grand of the Prescott Lodge and past chief patriarch of the Encampment, also belonging to the Daughters of Rebekah. For six years he was district deputy grand master, representing Arizona District No. 1, and for three years was grand representative to the grand lodge of the territory. Politically he is independent.

WILLIAM REID.

The proprietor of the Park View Hotel of Tucson has been numbered among our business men since 1879, and thus has been a participant in the events which have marked our progress as a city, as within this period it has been transformed from an unattractive town into a thoroughly desirable modern place of residence and mercantile undertakings. He has been a very active factor in local politics, using his influence on behalf of the platform and nominees of the Republican party. For six years he was a member of the city council, and for a short time, during a vacancy in the office, filled the mayor's chair.

A son of Richard and Margaret (Forsythe) Reid, who were born in the highlands of Scotland, William Reid is the youngest and only one living of their six children. The father was born and reared in Roxburgshire and was a contractor and builder by occupation. The birth of our subject took place in Glasgow, Scotland, July 3, 1849, and his youth was passed in that city. He attended the Free Trade school in Glasgow and when arrived at a suitable age went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, where he commenced learning the business of a florist and gardener.

In 1871 William Reid bade adieu to his native land and crossed the Atlantic, proceeding westward to Chicago, Ill., and in the fall of the same year went to Marysville, Cal. Later he became a citizen of San Francisco, but for about a year suffered with chills and fever, and, believing a change of climate might prove beneficial, went to San José, Cal., where a marked change for the better was observed. There he was employed in the San José Hotel, and finally, returning to San Francisco, he obtained a pay-

ing position as head cook in the Brooklyn Hotel, and remained there until 1879. That year witnessed his arrival in Tucson, and his installation as head cook in the Palace Hotel, a position which he held for three and a half years. For a short time he then was engaged in the liquor business on his own account, but in 1883, leasing a building, he converted it into an opera-house, and subsequently bought the property. In 1886 he built the Reid Opera-house, which had a capacity of six hundred, and was a model little theater. He continued to operate this until 1898, when he commenced its reconstruction, and today the Park View Hotel is the result of his labors. The hotel has a pleasant rotunda and large, airy rooms, well equipped with modern conveniences. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, and an extensive business is justifying the proprietor's sagacity and energetic efforts to please the public.

Like most of the live business men of Arizona, Mr. Reid has made investments in mining property from time to time, his interests being in the Dragoon Mountains, in the Santa Catalina district, and in the Helvetia district. He is a past officer of the Tucson lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, but as there is no church here of that denomination, he holds membership with the Congregational Church. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Lena Duber, a native of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and her death occurred in this city in 1892.

JAMES C. ROBINSON.

Much of the prosperity of the flourishing little town of Safford is due to the successful manipulations of Mr. Robinson, one of the sound commercial forces of the town and county. A native of Marshfield, Mo., he was born in 1854, and is a son of C. W. and Elizabeth Robinson. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, and was crippled during his service with the army of the Confederacy, from which he never recovered. After the war, in 1866, he removed with his family to Texas and here his son James became interested in stock-raising and general merchandise, continuing the same until 1892.

While living in Texas Mr. Robinson married, in 1879, Louise M. Porter, a daughter of R. S. and Louise Porter, the former a veteran stockman and merchant. Of this union there have been four children: Angie, who is attending school in Kansas City; J. N., who is studying at the university at Tucson; Maggie, who is a student at Safford, and Zona. Mr. Robinson became identified with Arizona in 1892, and settled at Fort Thomas. Like the majority, he was not drawn here by the animating desire for wealth, but was rather following a doctor's orders in the hope of regaining lost health. In this connection he has a most exalted idea of Arizona, for he is today a man of remarkably strong constitution, and not a trace remains of his former disability. In Fort Thomas and Geronimo he engaged in general merchandise for five years, and upon selling out in 1897 took up his residence in Safford.

In Safford Mr. Robinson has been variously engaged, principally in real-estate and stock speculating. He has mining properties in the Yavapai district, in the Trumbull mountains, from which he hopes for large returns. He is in national politics a Democrat, and although interested in all of the undertakings of his party, has never been an office-seeker. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, and is a Master Mason and charter member of the lodge at Safford. Although reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he now attends the Baptist Church, of which his wife and children are members. Mr. Robinson has a beautiful home in Safford, where are gathered a happy family circle, and which is the scene of a widespread and gracious hospitality. To no one of her citizens does Safford accord a larger degree of esteem and appreciation than is merited and received by this amiable and large-hearted member of the community.

HARRINGTON BLAUVELT.

The superintendent of the Monte Cristo and Cash mines, near Prescott, Yavapai county, is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Having thoroughly fitted himself for his chosen field of endeavor, he has devoted about two decades to mining and metallurgical

work, and is considered an expert in his line. Mr. Blauvelt is a native of New York state and for eighteen years has been actively associated with the west, giving his time to mining engineering and metallurgy. About ten years ago he came to Prescott, and since has been employed in the development of mines of this district. In the past he has held important and remunerative positions with different companies of this territory.

The two groups of mines in which Mr. Blauvelt is now especially interested are the Monte Cristo, of the Groom Creek district, and the Cash mine, situated at the head of Maple Gulch, neither far from Prescott. Two different syndicates are developing these groups, Phoenix, Chicago and New England capitalists composing the companies. The Cash mine was located by David Grubb in the latter part of the '70s, and through many disheartening seasons he held on to his property, which is now yielding excellently. The work is progressing, the shaft having been sunk to a depth of three hundred and thirty-five feet, and the ore extracted containing heavy deposits of lead, with a good percentage of gold and silver metals. A ten-stamp mill is now in course of erection. The Monte Cristo group, comprising seven claims, was located about ten or twelve years ago by John Hutchins. Some rich native silver has been taken out, and the shaft has now reached a depth of ninety feet. Some gold is found in the iron pyrites, and occasional pockets, while native silver occurs in leafs and wires. A five-stamp mill is about to be placed on this property.

JAMES D. MARLAR.

The mining for copper, one of the boundless resources of Arizona, has an enthusiastic advocate in Mr. Marlar, of Phoenix, who, as secretary and manager of the Lime Creek Copper Company, is developing a great and remunerative property.

A native of Crawford county, Ark., Mr. Marlar was born February 8, 1859, and is a son of W. E. Marlar, who was born in middle Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, John, was also born in Tennessee, and removed with his family to Arkansas, where he eventually died. He was a



J. J. Meyer

planter on a large scale, and served with courage and distinction in the war of 1812. W. E. Marlar was a successful raiser of stock in Arkansas, and in 1859 settled in California, going hence by way of the plains, which were crossed with wagons and ox teams. The route chosen was by way of Santa Fe to Yuma, and across the desert to Los Angeles. In those early days the journey was full of peril to the little family of father, mother and two children, for the Indians still regarded the land as their undisputed heritage, and to them the paleface was a menace and intrusion. Arriving in Visalia, Tulare county, Mr. Marlar became interested in stock-raising and died in March of 1899. His grandfather, John Marlar, was born in Tennessee, and was a captain in the Revolutionary war. The mother of J. D. Marlar was formerly Cynthia Hinds, and was born in Arkansas. Her father, James Hinds, was also a native of Arkansas, and was, during the years of his activity, a large planter in Arkansas. He served during the war of 1812. Mrs. Marlar became the mother of three children, and died in California.

J. D. Marlar was the second of the children in his father's family, and was only six weeks old when his parents made the memorable journey to California. He was reared on a farm in California, and necessarily at that time received but a limited education. In 1877 he started out in the world to make his own living, and farmed for a year in California, going in 1878 to Prescott, Ariz. Here he was employed for a year as a vaquero, and in 1879 went to the Salt River valley, and was interested in farming near Phoenix. In 1880 he removed to Tombstone, Ariz., and worked in a mine, and in 1881 returned to Phoenix, and subsequently settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres five and a half miles from the city. This farm has been improved to the utmost and is still in the possession of Mr. Marlar. It is devoted to the raising of alfalfa, grain and stock, and a specialty is made of high-class Durhams. For a time after coming to the territory Mr. Marlar ran a steam-threshing machine, which was the first Minnesota Chief introduced in the county. He was obliged to mortgage eighty acres of land to secure \$500 for the freight, which more than repaid him for the trouble, for during the first year (three months'

work) he cleared \$10,000. He then sold out to good advantage and started a grocery business. This proved a discouraging venture, for fire destroyed the greater part of his goods, and the loss sustained was very heavy. Mr. Marlar afterwards rebuilt his store in brick, and in 1895 returned for a time to the operation of his farm.

In 1896 Mr. Marlar engaged in mining in connection with his farm work, and in the course of prospecting located the mines on the line between Maricopa and Yavapai counties, on Lime creek. This mine covers about four hundred acres, and has proved to be one of the best mines in the country, with an abundance of wood and water. Eventually, Mr. Marlar organized the Lime Creek Copper Company, which is doing a large business, and is one of the important mining organizations in the country.

In Phoenix in 1879 Mr. Marlar was united in marriage with Fannie C. Morten, a native of Salt Lake City, Utah. Of this union there were ten children, of whom seven are living, viz.: William E., who is at present attending the University of Arizona at Tucson; Carrie B., who is attending the high school; Fannie L.; James Floyd; Thomas; Cynthia, and Harry. In national politics Mr. Marlar is identified with the Democratic party, but has no desire for political office. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Marlar is a member of and a large contributor to the Christian Church.

JOHN J. MEYER.

A citizen from other shores who has made a name for himself as a rancher in the Salt River valley, Mr. Meyer was born in Alsace-Lorraine, near Strasburg, on the Rhine, April 13, 1865. His parents, John and Margaret (Houser) Meyer, were agriculturists during the years of their activity. The father is now deceased, and the mother is living in Illinois.

When nine years of age a change came into the life of John J. Meyer, for his parents had decided to avail themselves of the larger possibilities of the United States, and set sail for America. Almost immediately they located in Lake county, Ill., where their son was reared

to man's estate, and educated in the district schools. While prosecuting the peaceful occupation of farming the family fortunes were materially affected by the death of the father. In 1884, the son, John, evinced an independent disposition, and started out in the world to earn his own living. Upon leaving Illinois he wandered through several of the northwestern states in search of a desirable permanent location, and eventually settled in Wyoming, where for several years he was variously occupied, according to the location and time of year.

Mr. Meyer became identified with the promising conditions of Arizona in 1893, and has since had cause to congratulate himself upon his choice of location. He is one of the successful men of the valley, and is continually progressing along the lines of his chosen occupation.

Mrs. Meyer was formerly Clara E. Wilky, daughter of Henry H. and Sophia (Lutgerding) Wilky, pioneers of the Salt River valley. Mr. Wilky died December 21, 1900. His widow is still living on the old homestead. A sketch of the Wilky family appears elsewhere in this work. Of Mr. Meyer's marriage there is one daughter, Edna M. Personally he is a progressive citizen and capable farmer, and has won the esteem of all who have in any way associated with him. He has great faith in the latent qualities of the soil in his adopted locality, and is ever ready to contribute time and money towards all improvements and development of the surrounding resources. Politically he is a Democrat.

REV. THOMAS M. CONNOLLY.

One of the most earnest moral agencies in Winslow is Father Connolly, rector of the Catholic Church. His work among the people of this thriving little town has been characterized by unflagging zeal, and an inexhaustible sympathy for all who suffer or are in need of help. He came here in 1896, when but a few settlers had availed themselves of the excellence of location, and the manifold opportunities for money-getting. With the enthusiasm which everywhere seems to animate the disciples of the great church in which he is a worker, he continued the work of construction begun by his predecessor, and after two years had completed the plas-

tering, furnishing and frescoing, and a creditable structure was the result, at a cost of \$1,200. Since then the work has progressed with gratifying results, the membership has grown to sixty-five families and four hundred members, who work in harmony with the pastor, whose counsels they follow, and in whose judgment they have the utmost confidence.

Father Connolly was born in Murrayville, Ill., and was educated at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., from which he was graduated in June of 1891. June 21, of the same year, he was ordained by Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, and his first charge was at Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., as rector of St. Mary's Church. After a year he went to Alton, Ill., as assistant in the Alton Cathedral, but owing to failing health was obliged to relinquish his charge when a year had passed. In the hope of benefiting by a change of climate and surroundings, he came to Arizona in 1894, remaining for a short time in Flagstaff, and removing to Winslow in December of 1896. Father Connolly belongs to the secular clergy, and devotes his entire time to religious work.

GORHAM A. BRAY.

Just when the Bray family was first represented in America is not definitely known, but at any rate some remote scion of the house crossed the seas from England many years ago and settled at Cape Cod, Mass. Later bearers of the name were closely associated with the quaint and picturesque village of Yarmouth, on the coast, and here, where the fishermen so industriously ply their trade, and where so many millions of the plebeian cod are smoked every year, the paternal grandfather, William, was born, and in time became a ship builder by occupation. His grandson, G. A. Bray, was born at Yarmouth February 11, 1848, and his father, Gorham, was a native of the same town, and a prosperous farmer and speculator of the cape. The ship builder's son died near the scene of his birth in 1895, at the age of sixty-three years. In his early manhood he had married Nancy Thatcher, also a native of Cape Cod, and a daughter of Deacon Samuel Thatcher, a prominent man in the Congregational Church. Mrs. Bray, who



P. H. Lahti

was the mother of six children, died when sixty years of age. Five of the children attained maturity, three sons and two daughters, of whom G. A. is second.

After completing an education begun in the public schools, Mr. Bray began to earn his own living at the age of sixteen as a clerk at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass. When twenty-one years of age, he engaged with his father in the gents' clothing and furnishing business at Lynn, Essex county, Mass., and in 1875 sold out and returned to his old home at Yarmouth. In May of 1876 he went to San Francisco by way of Panama, and there assumed charge of the furnishing goods department of Davis Brothers. From San Francisco he went to Soledad, Monterey county, Cal., and then to Gonzales, where he became foreman of a mercantile concern, eventually returning to the employ of Davis Brothers in San Francisco. Upon resigning from his position in 1878 he became associated with T. C. Bray, a cousin, in Prescott, with whom he continued in the general merchandise business until March of 1888. He then removed to Flagstaff and started in business for himself, and during the seven years of his residence in that place became prominent in the affairs of the town. He was the first mayor of Flagstaff and took an active part in its incorporation.

In November of 1894 Mr. Bray returned to Prescott, and at once became interested in the B. B. Company, with which he has since associated his fortunes, and of which he is now a director. The greater part of his time is now spent in looking after the affairs of this large concern, one of the largest in the county, and indeed in the west. The concern carries a general line of necessities, and it would be difficult to mention anything between a cambric needle and a threshing machine that may not be purchased at their establishment. The building is 75x130 in ground dimensions and is three stories high. In addition there are warehouses and the most complete arrangements for carrying on an extensive and comprehensive business.

The marriage of Mr. Bray and Desdemona E. Grandy occurred June 4, 1882. Mrs. Bray was born in St. Paris, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. I. B. Grandy, a native of New York, and

Julia (Lee) Grandy, a native of Troy, Ohio, and daughter of Benjamin Lee. The paternal grandfather lives in Cleveland, N. Y., and is of English descent. Rev. I. B. Grandy is a Universalist minister, now living at Indianapolis, Ind. He served during the Civil war in the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was wounded during the war. He is a Mason of high degree. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has been active in sustaining the best principles and issues of the party. For many years he has been a member of the city council. During the existence of the Mining Exchange he was one of the moving forces and was the treasurer for this widely-known organization.

PATRICK J. DELAHANTY.

Though at the present time conducting a large livery enterprise in Benson, Mr. Delahanty has been variously identified with the growth of his adopted town, and is one of its most enterprising and prosperous citizens. A native of County Waterford, Ireland, he received his education and early training in his island home, and immigrated to America in 1872. After a year spent in Massachusetts he went to Michigan and became interested in iron mining in the Lake Superior region for a year and a half, and was successful in this first attempt to gain a livelihood from the earth's hidden resources. In Utah he later engaged in silver mining, and met with equal success, and after eighteen months tried his luck in Nevada in the same line of occupation. He later spent about two years in Inyo county, Cal., which was followed by a residence in San Francisco of several years.

Mr. Delahanty became associated with Arizona in 1880, and at first lived in Tombstone for a couple of years, going then to Dos Cabezas for a year, where he was engaged in mining. For a couple of years he mined in Pima county, and then located in Benson which has since been his home. In addition to his livery business he is interested in a saloon and in the cattle industry, and erected the buildings in which the first two industries are carried on. He is a large property owner in his own and some of the adjoining towns, and also owns valuable mining claims. In Benson he owns sixteen lots besides

those on which his business is conducted, six of which are improved and located on Main street. Mr. Delahanty is one of those men who has known how to avail himself of opportunities, and his numerous possessions and the esteem which is accorded him by the citizens of Benson bear testimony to his success.

In politics Mr. Delahanty is an uncompromising Democrat, and has for years been an influential leader of his party in Cochise county. In 1900 he was elected to the office of supervisor of Cochise county. He has from the first of his residence here been interested in all of the local political undertakings, and has exerted an influence for advancement along political and other lines. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and past chancellor of Benson Lodge No. 5.

A. L. PECK.

A. L. Peck, who is conducting mining and livery interests at Nogales, has purchased his success in the territory by experiences unusually discouraging and terrible. A native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., he was born March 21, 1849, and was reared in the west. Of an enterprising and industrious disposition, he early availed himself of all the opportunities that came his way, and found himself in Nevada in 1872. Then followed a season of prospecting in different parts of the southwest and in Sonora, Mexico, which terminated in 1884, when he settled on a ranch ten miles from Calabasas, in what is now Santa Cruz county. Upon this ranch he carried on large cattle and horse interests, and at the end of two years his wife and infant child were killed by Apache Indians, and himself and wife's niece taken prisoners. After being robbed of everything of value which he possessed, his house burned, forty head of cattle and ten horses stolen, and general destruction cast abroad, he was turned loose in the mountains, and left to a loneliness and desolation truly heartrending. He finally sold out his land and returned to Mexico, where he worked in the mines in lieu of other occupation. The niece captured with him was recaptured six weeks later in the mountains by Lawton's troops. She is now married and lives in Naco, Ariz.

In 1887 Mr. Peck came to Nogales and for a

time worked in the Promontory mines in Sonora, and also bought property on the international line valued at \$5,000. There he carried on a boarding house until 1898, when the buildings were ordered removed by the United States government. In 1888 he went into partnership with Joe Carbon in the livery business, the latter soon after being substituted by Maurice Breen, with whom the business is still carried on. The firm engages in all kinds of livery and teaming business, and has been very successful in its line. Mr. Peck is also engaged in ranching in the Santa Cruz valley, where he makes a specialty of cattle and horses.

In national politics Mr. Peck is a Republican, and was appointed a member of the first board of supervisors of the new county, having been active in securing the separation of Santa Cruz from Pima county. Fraternally he is a member of the Nogales Lodge of Masons at Sonora, Mexico, Nogales Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., at Nogales, Ariz., and the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Nogales, Ariz. In 1888 he was united in marriage with Carman Montana, and of this second union there are four children: May, Arthur, Luly and Malathia. Mr. Peck owns considerable residence property in Nogales, and has a fine and commodious residence on West Hill, in this city.

JOSEPH S. BIRCHETT.

From practically the termination of the Civil war Mr. Birchett has made his home in the far west, and has, as do most who are in touch with its promise and possibility, remained here since. In the primitive and time-honored way of the early travelers through the western wilderness, he came from Texas in 1865, crossing the plains by means of ox teams and wagons, in a train of emigrants, locating in Los Angeles county, Cal. In the vicinity of Downey he carried on farming enterprises for some time, and subsequently engaged in a mercantile business at Modoc, Inyo county, Cal., for several years. In 1881 he removed to Arizona, and carried on a mercantile venture for a short time, and later engaged in mining in the Tonto Basin, Ariz. In 1888 he came to the Salt River valley, and has since made this section of the county his home.



Horison Jewell.

The first farm upon which Mr. Birchett settled in the valley was located about ten miles southwest of Phoenix, on the south side of the Salt river. In 1891 he removed to the farm near Tempe which has since been the object of his care, and which is one hundred and ninety acres in extent. The home place of thirty acres comprises the original land purchased by Mr. Birchett, and which was in a very crude and unpromising condition. As the various enterprises sprang into existence as the result of the march of progress, Mr. Birchett became prominently interested in their upbuilding. In 1895 he became identified with the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, and served for one year as a director in the same. In 1900 he was elected superintendent of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, and had, previous to that, been in charge of the mercantile department of the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company at their plant near Tempe.

A native of Carroll county, Ark., Mr. Birchett was born October 6, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Cole) Birchett, natives respectively of the south and of Illinois. The family is said to be of Scotch extraction. When a small boy Joseph S. removed with his parents to Burleson county, Tex., where he spent the greater part of his childhood and early manhood. His parents believed in educating their children, and he was fortunate in being able to attend school regularly, at least during the winter months. When old enough he assisted his father in the management of the home farm, and at the time of the removal of the family to California in 1865 was a practical and experienced farmer.

December 10, 1871, in Los Angeles county, Cal., Mr. Birchett married Mattie Morrow, who was born in Texas. Her father, John Norris Morrow, was a native of Kentucky, and settled in Texas, afterwards removing to California. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Birchett there have been four children: Mary, who is the wife of George Ruffner, a resident of the vicinity of Prescott and ex-sheriff of Yavapai county; Jeanie, who is married to Andrew J. Houston, residing south of Tempe; John R., who is a farmer near Tempe; and Joseph T., who is manager of the mercantile department of the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company. In national politics Mr. Birchett is a believer in the principles and

issues of the Democratic party, and has held several local offices. While living in Gila county, Ariz., he served for some time as probate judge of the county. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the United Moderns at Tempe. He has contributed his share towards the development of his adopted section of the country, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and reliable of the dwellers of the valley.

HARRISON JEWELL.

The distinction of being one of the earliest inhabitants of the prosperous mining town of Globe, Gila county, belongs to Mr. Jewell, whose residence at this point dates from 1878. When he arrived in the town, it contained but a rude aggregation of huts and tents, with practically no substantial dwellings or business blocks.

Born in Tamworth, N. H., July 22, 1839, Mr. Jewell is a son of Mark and Annie (Sinclair) Jewell. While he was still a boy, death deprived him of his parents. Until 1853 he continued to reside in New Hampshire, but in that year removed to Medford, Mass., where he devoted twelve months to learning the ship carpenter's trade. From 1854 to 1858 he was employed at the same calling in the East Boston shipyard, where he became proficient in the trade. In 1859 he started for the west. At Nebraska City, Neb., he purchased a team, and, joining a party bound overland, he traveled through Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Nevada, locating in Virginia City, where he engaged in contracting and carpentering until 1862.

The following three years were devoted to the pursuit of the same calling at Austin, Nev., after which he settled in Eureka, Nev. In 1875 he removed to California, remaining in Oakland and San Francisco until 1878, when he located in Globe. This place has since been his home, and here, with the exception of the past two years, he has been engaged at his trade and in prospecting and mining. In 1899 he sold to the Old Dominion Mining Company the copper mines he owned in the Globe district, since which time he has been living in practical retirement by reason of poor health. Among the

buildings he erected or assisted in erecting in Globe may be mentioned the Gila county courthouse (on which he did the carpenter work), the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist (now the Roman Catholic) Church, the Buffalo smelter building, and several residences and business blocks.

Though a staunch Republican, Mr. Jewell has never sought nor consented to fill public office, with the single exception of the position of school trustee, which he filled for a period of thirteen years. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, he fills the office of trustee. In Odd Fellowship he has passed all the chairs in the lodge and encampment at Globe. Among his real-estate interests, which are considerable and important, may be mentioned four houses which he owns in Globe. He has never married.

ELMER E. PASCOE.

Now successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Phoenix, Mr. Pascoe was born in Indianapolis, Ind., November 3, 1861. His father, James Pascoe, was born in Cornwall, England, and at the age of seven years came with his parents to America, and located at Galena, Ill., where his father engaged in mining. He died at Dubuque, Iowa. James Pascoe went to Missouri when old enough to look out for himself, and, following his father's example, interested himself in lead mining. He later continued the same occupation in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and in 1855 located in Indianapolis and occupied himself with boiler making in the railroad shops. He died in 1891. His wife, formerly Louisa Snyder, was born in Reading, Pa., and is a daughter of an old Pennsylvania family. She is now residing in Phoenix. Of the four children composing this family, one sister resides in Indianapolis, and a brother, Eugene, is a railroad engineer in Mexico.

The youth of E. E. Pascoe was passed in Indianapolis, where he received an excellent education in the public schools, and graduated from the high school. Following the ambitious inclination to be self-supporting he removed, in 1879, to New Orleans, where he was connected with a wholesale dry-goods firm for two years.

Upon returning to Indianapolis he was employed by a hardware house, and in 1882 removed to Colorado, where he was engaged in the hardware business first in Buena Vista, and later at Pueblo; resided for a time at Fort Collins, and during the excitement at Creed, Colo., availed himself of the demand for general merchandise and started a store. In 1892 Mr. Pascoe took up his permanent residence in Phoenix, and at once engaged in the loan and real-estate business, so prolific of good returns in all comparatively new and promising localities. His efforts have met with gratifying success, and he does a large business in farm and city property, and makes a specialty of loans. The headquarters of this enterprise are No. 110 North Center street. Mr. Pascoe has added to the appearance of his locality and to the comfort of himself and family by erecting a pleasant and commodious residence.

The marriage of Mr. Pascoe and Marguerite Bell, a native of Jasper county, Mo., and a daughter of Benton Bell, occurred in Phoenix. Of this union there is one daughter, Ruby. In national politics Mr. Pascoe is independent, and usually votes for the man best qualified to fill the position. He is enterprising and popular, and appreciated for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

JESSE PEARCE.

Since 1878 Jesse Pearce, a representative citizen of Mesa, has resided in Arizona, and thus is a pioneer of this future state. Within his recollection nearly all of the development of Mesa and locality has taken place, and his own prosperity has kept pace with that of the community where he cast his lot a score of years ago. His birth occurred in Wayne county, Miss., August 4, 1852. His parents, Zebulon and Rebecca (Cud) Pearce, likewise were natives of the South, and his step-grandfather, John May, who attained the advanced age of one hundred and four years, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

With the exception of a short time spent in Perry county, Ill., Jesse Pearce lived in his native county until he had arrived at maturity. His educational advantages during the years of his

boyhood, when the national strife was at its height, were, of necessity, very limited, and thus in several senses he has been obliged to rely upon his independent efforts to make his way in the world.

In 1877, with his wife and one child, Jesse Pearce went to Utah, but within a short time decided to remove to Arizona. In the spring of 1878 he settled in Apache county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1881, then coming to Maricopa county. Here he homesteaded a quarter section of land, of which he yet retains seventy acres. At the time of his coming to this region the town of Mesa comprised only a few adobe houses, and bore little resemblance to the present city. With his customary energy, he commenced making improvements upon his property, and today has a valuable and well-cultivated farm. In politics he uses his franchise in favor of the Democratic platform and nominees. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias of Mesa.

Twenty-six years ago the marriage of Mr. Pearce and Miss Eliza Downing was solemnized in Mississippi, their native state. Seven children were born to them, and two of the number have been taken by the angel of death. Three sons and two daughters remain to cheer their parents' hearts, namely: Zebulon, Flora S., Jesse R., George W. and Zetty M.

P. T. HURLEY.

By exceptional business ability and perseverance in his undertakings until he has brought them to a marked measure of prosperity, P. T. Hurley, of Phoenix, is deserving of great credit. In all affairs pertaining to the growth and welfare of this city he is actively interested, loyally aiding in the work of improvements and good civil government. Believing that his numerous friends and business associates will be interested in a review of his career, the following facts have been gathered in regard to him.

One of the six children of Timothy and Maggie (Casey) Hurley, he was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., near the village of Potsdam, January 8, 1861. His father, now arrived at a venerable age, has been numbered among the farm-

ers of New York state since his youth, and is highly respected in his community. His wife departed this life fully a quarter of a century ago, and his children are far away from him. Cornelius, Mrs. Maggie Long, P. T., and John living in or near Phoenix, while Mrs. Nellie Long resides in Buckeye, this county, and Michael is in South Africa.

During his boyhood and until he was twenty years of age P. T. Hurley lived with his father upon the old homestead in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. In 1881 he came to Phoenix, being the first of the family to locate here, and for ten years his attention was given to the task of improving and cultivating a farm. After living for about a year on one ranch, he removed to another place, situated about ten miles west of Phoenix. There he made substantial improvements, including ditches and canals for irrigation, and at the end of about three years sold the place. In the meantime he had also been engaged in the raising of cattle, the Gila bottoms affording rich pasture lands. He then bought and still owns eighty acres in the Salt River valley, in the Mesquite district, and there, as formerly, made a great success of raising cattle. Later he purchased a quarter section of land two miles from Phoenix, and there now has his packing-houses, with cold storage departments of large capacity, the plant being located in the packing-houses. He has continued to raise cattle up to the present time, and for the past decade has been the proprietor of a meat market in Phoenix. By degrees he built up a large trade, and each year it is being widely extended. At this writing he carries on three large markets, the leading one at No. 5 West Washington street. Of late years he has made a specialty of packing and shipping meats to points outside this city, both near and far, north and south, and to places on the Southern Pacific. About eight years ago a soap factory was started here by his brother, and after it had grown to large proportions our subject bought the plant, and since that time has been the sole owner of the Arizona Soap Works, located in Phoenix, being the only soap factory in Phoenix.

Mr. Hurley is a member of the Phoenix Board of Trade, and is connected with the local lodge

of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In political matters he is a Democrat. His marriage to Miss Maggie Sullivan was celebrated in Phoenix thirteen years ago. They are the parents of four children, namely: Harry Lee, Hettie May, Emory Joseph and Norman. Mrs. Hurley is a native of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the old home of our subject, and, like him, received good educational advantages in her youth.

A. J. BRADLEY.

The leading undertaker of Phoenix has demonstrated the true meaning of the word success as the full accomplishment of an honorable purpose. Energy, close application, perseverance and good management—these are the elements which have entered into his business career and crowned his efforts with prosperity.

Mr. Bradley was born in Toronto, Canada, May 7, 1852, and is the only child of Robert and Alice (Boyd) Bradley, both natives of Armagh, Ireland, and the latter a daughter of Joseph Boyd, who was also born on the Emerald Isle, but spent his last days in Canada, where he lived a retired life. On their emigration to America the parents of our subject located in Toronto, Canada, where the father engaged in the boot and shoe business. There both he and his wife died.

During his boyhood A. J. Bradley acquired a good knowledge of the common English branches of learning in the public schools of Toronto, and at the age of thirteen began learning the cabinetmaker's trade in that city, where he worked at the same for seven years. In 1880 he removed to Missoula, Mont., and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business on his own account. He also served as coroner of Missoula county for two years. In 1895 he removed to Butte, Mont., where he continued to engage in the undertaking business, and July 11, 1896, came to Phoenix, Ariz. He was graduated from the Chicago College of Embalming in 1888, and as a funeral director has no superior in this territory. He has fine undertaking rooms at No. 216 West Washington street, and is well equipped in every way to carry on his business.

At Bolivar, N. Y., Mr. Bradley was united in

marriage with Miss Lila Walker, a native of Ontario, Canada, and to them has been born one child, Edna. Mr. Bradley is a prominent Mason, having been initiated into the mysteries of that order at Missoula, Mont. He now holds membership in Arizona Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; Phoenix Chapter, R. A. M.; Phoenix Commandery No. 3, K. T., and El Zaribah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past noble grand in the last named fraternity. In his political affiliations he is an ardent Republican. Both in business and social circles he stands deservedly high, and has the entire confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

F. W. NELSON.

The junior member of the firm of Burbage & Nelson, attorneys-at-law, and dealers in real-estate and insurance at Winslow, was born in Manchester, N. H., in 1857, and was reared and educated in New York. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, and was employed in that city until 1883, when he took up his residence in Springerville, Ariz. Upon being appointed under sheriff of Apache county in 1891, he removed to St. Johns, the county seat, and creditably discharged the arduous duties of the office until 1894. In 1892 he was elected county recorder and held both offices at the same time.

In 1895 he became associated with Winslow, and at once took an active interest in the creating of Navajo county, and exerted an influence in the legislature to secure the passage of the bill separating Apache from Navajo county. His services were rewarded by his appointment as first county recorder and clerk of the board of supervisors of Navajo county, which positions he filled during 1895 and 1896. In 1895 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Holbrook, and the same year formed a partnership with W. H. Burbage, in the real-estate and insurance business. The firm do a large business, and have, besides lucrative law practices, the agency for twenty-one British and American insurance companies.

In 1900 Mr. Nelson assisted Mr. Burbage in



J. W. Martin

the organization of the Navajo County Bank, the officers being: W. H. Burbage, president; F. W. Nelson, vice-president, and George A. Lane, cashier. The institution is capitalized for \$25,000 and is considered one of the solid financial institutions of the county. As proof of his success Mr. Nelson has accumulated property in Winslow and other parts of the territory, and has a large interest in the opera house. He is one of the substantial and reliable business men of the place, and has rendered conspicuous service to his fellow-townsmen as city attorney. He is fraternally connected with the Elks, and with many of the social and other interests of his adopted town.

GEORGE W. MARTIN.

Unlike the majority of the residents of Williams, Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Palace meat market, has but a faint remembrance of any part of the country but Arizona. He was practically reared and educated in Yavapai county, and residence and training have made of him a typical western man. He was born at Bentonville, Ark., May 18, 1863, and is a son of Lowry Ogden Martin, for many years one of the largest stock-raisers of eastern Arizona.

The elder Martin is a native of Dover, Stewart county, Tenn., and was born in 1824. Until the age of twenty-one he lived on his father's farm, and then removed to northwest Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for seven years. In 1852 he removed to Benton county, Ark., and settled on the land which is the present town site of Rogers. This was his home for thirty-four years, until, in 1876, he came to Prescott, Ariz., and went into the cattle business in Skull valley. During his residence in Yavapai county he engaged to some extent in teaming and freighting, besides caring for a herd of cattle that numbered about a thousand head. In 1890 he crossed over to what is now Coconino county, taking with him his herd of cattle and settled near Williams, when that town was in its infancy and had but two hundred settlers. During this time his sons had been in partnership with him, and in 1895 the firm sold their cattle and established the Palace meat market.

In his young days L. O. Martin married Miss Stringfield, and of this union there are four children, of whom John R., George W. and A. L. are members of the firm, and Emily is the wife of Joe Akard. In his seventy-seventh year, after a long and useful career, L. O. Martin passed away at his home in Williams, May 9, 1901. His wife, whose demise occurred April 10, 1901, had passed her sixty-eighth year.

George W. Martin, who has assumed charge of the firm's business, received a common-school education in Yavapai county, and was for many years with his father in the cattle business. For the carrying on of the extensive enterprise of which he is the head he uses about fifty head of cattle a month, and a proportionately large number of sheep and hogs. He has a small ranch upon which the fatted cattle are kept and butchered, and he has made of the business a success in every sense of the word. In the meantime he has purchased his own home, and owns as well the shop in which the business is conducted.

Mr. Martin married Lizzie Isom, in 1898, and they have one daughter, Ruby. Fraternally Mr. Martin is associated with the Odd Fellows at Williams. He is one of the reliable and substantial citizens of the town.

WOLF SACHS.

Wolf Sachs, for twenty-three years a resident of Arizona and an active factor in its development, is a native of Russia, his birth having occurred in one of the Baltic provinces June 15, 1853. His father, Isaac Sachs, likewise a Russian, is deceased, and the mother, Leba, a native of the same province, is now making her home in New York City. Until he was in his nineteenth year, Wolf Sachs lived in his home neighborhood and then went to Germany, where he lived for something more than a year.

Having learned much of the United States, our subject determined to come to these hospitable shores, and in the fall of 1873 crossed the Atlantic. Going to Philadelphia he conducted a department in the Union Market of that city, and then went to Texas, where he spent a short time. In the spring of 1878 he started on horseback from the Lone Star State to Arizona, the

journey at that time requiring marked courage and resolution, for aside from the discomforts and difficulties of the almost untraveled, lonely trails, the Indians were especially troublesome.

For some time after his arrival in Cochise county, Ariz., Mr. Sachs was engaged in mining and prospecting, and then turned his attention to freighting goods. In 1886 he became interested in the cattle industry, and for six years lived near Willcox. In the meantime he served as a territorial inspector of brands on cattle. Since 1892 he has lived in the Salt River valley, and now owns a valuable farm of six hundred and forty acres, situated near Tempe. Here, as formerly, he conducts an extensive cattle business, and also raises grain and hay. By his own well-applied energy and determination he has become rich and influential, and is deserving of great credit.

Public-spirited and liberal to worthy enterprises, Mr. Sachs has won the genuine regard of all associated with him. For one term he served as a member of the city council of Tempe, having been elected by his Republican friends, for he is an ardent advocate of that party. At the present time he is serving as noble grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Tempe, and is connected with the order of United Moderns.

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

As a merchant, miner and ranchman, Mr. Smith has been identified with the fortunes of Casa Grande since 1883. Coming to the United States in 1870, from Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born May 12, 1850, he brought with him the sterling and persevering traits of character which we are wont to associate with the sturdy sons of Scotland, and which invariably tend to the strength of the communities in which they locate. After a year of residence in Washington, D. C., he came west overland from St. Louis, and reached Florence, Ariz., in 1875. The town was then at the height of its pride and productiveness, and remote from the desolate visitation of later years. Having in his native land learned the trade of mechanical engineer, he here found it a ready means of livelihood and prosecuted the same for a number of years.

In time Mr. Smith engaged in the general

merchandise business in Florence, under the firm name of Smith & Watzlavzick. After a few years the junior partner sold his interest to H. B. Murray, the enterprise being then conducted under the name of Smith & Murray. In 1883 Mr. Smith moved to Casa Grande, in the hope of improving his prospects, and in this interesting little town continued his former occupation of general merchant under the firm name of W. C. Smith & Co. This arrangement was continued until 1892, when Mr. Smith sold his business to F. B. Maldonado, who formed the Maldonado Commercial Company, with Mr. Smith as manager and resident agent. The store comprises a full line of the articles required by the citizens, who are glad to avail themselves of the honest and reliable business methods adopted by the firm.

In the general development of his adopted town Mr. Smith has taken an active part, and has been associated with all that has tended to the well-being of all who reside within its boundaries. In 1889 he constructed the large brick block at Florence now occupied by Shields & Price, and has been interested in other building projects in the town. In the mining world he is well and widely known, and has shipped thousands of dollars' worth of ore from the Jack Rabbit gold and silver mine, of which he is the owner. Another industry which calls for a great deal of his time and attention is the ranch on the Florence canal, where are raised large numbers of stock and quantities of feed for the same.

In 1883 Mr. Smith married Jessie Robertson, who also is a native of Scotland, and of this union there is one daughter, Aggie. Mr. Smith is greatly interested in the cause of education, and has been one of the foremost citizens of the town and locality in perfecting the prevailing system. He served for several years as one of the school trustees, and he, more than any other, was instrumental in securing the erection of the school, as well as the Pinal county courthouse. During the construction of the buildings he was chairman of the board of construction, and contributed both time and money to enforce these necessary constructions. As a staunch and liberal-minded member of the Democratic party he has contributed not a little to the various

local undertakings of the party, and has served as county supervisor for four years. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic lodge at Florence, the chapter at Tucson, has taken the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the Scottish Rites. The Ancient Order of United Workmen at Florence numbers him among its members. Mr. Smith has been and is one of the most influential factors of growth in the locality in which he lives, and is respected and liked by all who know him.

GEORGE HAUGH SMITH.

The leading landscape gardener of Arizona, Mr. Smith is today the efficient superintendent of the capitol grounds at Phoenix, which he laid out in 1889, and of which he has had charge the greater part of the intervening time. He was born in Kettering, Northamptonshire, England, October 20, 1843, and is the youngest in a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are still living. His brother, William, is a resident of Philadelphia, Pa. His father, George Smith, was a native of Carlisle, Cumberland, England, and belonged to an old borderland family. He served a seven years' apprenticeship to the tanner and currier's trade in Carlisle, and became an expert workman in that line. He married Ellen Haugh, a native of Dumfries, England, and a representative of an old Scotch family, being a lineal descendant of the Camerons. She died when our subject was only seven years old, and the father also died in England.

George H. Smith was educated in the national schools of his native land, where, in connection with the common English branches of learning, he was also taught gardening. For a time he engaged in teaching and in woolen manufacture, and later served for four years as government secretary to the Kendall School of Science & Art, which was connected with the South Kensington Museum. Owing to ill health, he was forced to resign that position in 1883. Crossing the Atlantic, he came to Salt River valley, Arizona, and first located at Tempe, where he bought land and began its improvement. He began to improve in health almost immediately,

and the strength and vigor which he has since acquired show conclusively what the Arizona climate can do for one who is seriously ill. As a landscape gardener he has done considerable work throughout the territory, and the capitol grounds stand as a monument to his skill and ability along that line.

In England Mr. Smith married Miss Mary A. Ridding, who was born in Westmoreland and belongs to an old Yorkshire family. Since coming to this country he has made two trips to his native land, at one time spending fifteen months, and at the other three months. While living in England he made a special study of botany and chemistry, and was the first to manufacture water from fire and utilize the same in heating conservatories, greenhouses and other buildings. In his botanical researches he gave special attention to the study of British ferns, and produced several new varieties. He also won many prizes on his fern exhibits. Fraternally he was formerly connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a man of artistic taste and temperament and is thus well fitted for the profession which he is making his life work.

CHARLES G. SHILL.

A venerable and highly-honored citizen of his community is Charles G. Shill, now four-score years of age, and since 1849 an elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. One of the representative pioneers of Lehi precinct, he has been intimately associated with the development of this locality for twenty-one years, and probably no one here is more revered and looked up to as an authority on matters of practical business, as well as of ecclesiastical affairs.

Born in Gloucestershire, England, February 12, 1821, Mr. Shill is a son of Robert and Prudence (Goulding) Shill, both likewise of that country. The mother died in 1854 and in the following year the father and son came to the United States. They lived in St. Louis for a short time, but the father died ere the year had run its course. In 1857 our subject went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was employed as a

carpenter for six years, having previously mastered the trade in his native land. Then settling in Morgan county, Utah, he devoted his attention chiefly to the cultivation of his farm and to the raising of live stock, in which undertakings he was very successful. In his locality he served as a road supervisor.

In 1845 Mr. Shill and Harriet Webb, a native of England, were married in that country. Their only daughter, Rosa H., is the wife of William H. Bachellor, of Summit county, Utah. In 1867 Mr. Shill married Harriet Stronach, whose birthplace also was in England. Of the eleven children born to this union only one (George) is deceased. The others are: Ella D., wife of Thomas P. Biggs; Milo G.; Victor C.; Orson; Wright P.; Ralph F.; Renus; Frank; Harry S., and Otto S.

In 1880 Mr. Shill removed with his family to Lehi precinct, Maricopa county, where he proceeded to develop a fine farm from a fifty-acre tract of wild land. That he has accomplished his desire, a visit to his homestead confirms, for everything about the place gives evidence of his thrift and labor. In political affairs he uses his ballot on behalf of the Democratic platform. For eight successive years he has served as a school trustee of Lehi district No. 10, and in all public matters he takes great interest.

WILLIAM MOODY.

It has so happened that William Moody, of Thatcher, has never lived within a state, but always in a territory, on the frontier. In his youth he used to rest at night with his gun within reach, for it was necessary in those unsettled times to have means of protection from Indians at hand, and frequently the herds of cattle which he was watching were threatened by the red men. On one occasion, at a point near the place where he was stationed, three Indians were killed in a hot fight between them and some white settlers. After coming to Graham county he often hunted in the mesquite undergrowth on the very site of Thatcher, and thus has witnessed its entire upbuilding.

Born in St. John, Utah, in 1864, William Moody is a son of John and Elizabeth Moody, the former a very early settler in that state. The

family was identified with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints during the early history of Utah, and now is active in all of its undertakings. William Moody was in his seventeenth year when he became a resident of this locality, and for several years he was engaged in peddling merchandise far and near, through the valley. Being economical and industrious, he finally had accumulated sufficient capital to buy a small stock of goods which he placed in a limited space in a storeroom. Gradually he won the patronage of the people and within the six years which have elapsed he succeeded in building up a large and representative trade. At length he built a fine brick store building in Thatcher, and sold it to his cousin, Judge Moody, and other parties. Again he is engaged in the construction of a large brick store, and thus, in addition to the one already occupied by him on Main street, he owns two good brick residences and ten acres of land adjoining the town. His financial success has been truly remarkable, and at the same time he has maintained a high standard of square-dealing with the public, and has not stooped to underhanded methods in order to win prosperity.

In 1890 Mr. Moody married Miss Mabel Cluff, daughter of Moses and Jane Cluff, the first white settlers in this region. Three children bless the home of this sterling couple, namely: Joseph, Blanche and Alphonso. Politically Mr. Moody is affiliated with the Democratic party. He stands well in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at present serving in the capacity of an elder.

R. L. HAYDEN.

The blacksmith shop which is the scene of the every-day activity of Mr. Hayden, and over which this genial and enthusiastic manipulator of the anvil and hammer presides to the satisfaction of all who profit by his skill, is one of the popular meeting places in Willcox. Hither come residents of the town and country who have aught in the line of wagon and general repair to be inspected by the critical eye of the mechanical physician, confident that they will meet with prompt attention, and that the work here turned out will insure their return should other bolts



J. M. Pratt

and breaks or shoeless mares interfere with the working of the wheels of commerce. Day in and day out, in rain and shine, and summer and winter, there is the merry ring of the resounding iron and the wheeze of the bellows, and the general hum of industry which accompanies the gossip of the neighborhood as narrated by the visiting customers.

Up to about six years ago Mr. Hayden lived in Texas, where he was born in Wilson county in 1867, a son of L. and Artemesa Hayden, natives respectively of Missouri and Arkansas. He received a common school education and was reared to agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he engaged in independent farming in the western part of the state for about three years, and in 1894 came to Arizona. At first settling in Fort Thomas, he later removed to the Sulphur Spring valley, and worked on different ranches in the locality until 1898, when he came to Willcox and opened the blacksmith and general repair shop that is still the object of his care. Contrary to precedent Mr. Hayden did not regularly learn the trade of blacksmith, but picked it up at odd times from a blacksmith in his employ. Today his reputation extends for miles around and the patronage accorded him is far in excess of his original expectations.

In national politics Mr. Hayden is a Democrat, and he never deviates from the straight and narrow path of voting the Democratic ticket. He is a charter member of Willcox Lodge No. 20, K. P., and is a member of the Catholic Church.

MAJOR JAMES M. WATTS.

A special place of honor is accorded to the defenders of the Union in the Civil war in the hearts of patriotic citizens of this great and prosperous republic. Major J. M. Watts made a thoroughly creditable record in that terrible strife, and won the commendation and respect of his superior officers. The following sketch of his life has been prepared, with the belief that it will be perused with great interest by the numerous friends he has made in Prescott and elsewhere.

Though he was one of the very first to respond to the call of his country when the Union

was threatened, the major comes of old southern stock, and both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812, his paternal grandfather also participating in the Blackhawk war. The latter, Samuel Watts, of Scotch descent, was a planter in North Carolina, later of Tennessee, and still later of Kentucky. George Piper, the maternal grandfather, was of German extraction, and at an early day removed from West Virginia to Tippecanoe county, Ind., where he carried on a farm.

The Major's parents were Andrew and Drussilla (Piper) Watts, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Clarksburg, W. Va. The early years of the father were spent in the Blue Grass state, and when Indiana was yet but little developed, he became a resident of the state. By trade he was a cabinet-maker, but in the Hoosier state he was chiefly engaged in merchandising and farming. He departed this life at Delphi, Ind., and his wife also died in that state.

The only one of their six children who lived to maturity is the subject of this review, born in Carroll county, Ind., July 2, 1839. He lived on the farm until he was fifteen, and completed his education in Battle Ground Institute. At eighteen he obtained a position as a clerk with William Bolles & Co., at Delphi, Ind. Then came the firing upon Fort Sumter, and a few days later, April 20, 1861, young Watts enlisted at Indianapolis in the Ninth Indiana, the first regiment which left the state for the front. Proceeding to West Virginia, it took part in the first regular battle of the war, Phillippi. At the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment Mr. Watts was honorably discharged and returned home. In October, 1861, he re-enlisted, becoming second lieutenant of Company A, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in the following May was commissioned as first lieutenant; in October, of the same year was promoted to adjutant of his regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. Among the engagements in which he took part are included New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis Helena (Ark.), Clarendon, Duval's Bluffs and Grand Gulf. His was the first regiment which crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg, and later it was active in the siege of that city, at

Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill. At Port Gibson he was wounded, a minie ball passing through his body, but, owing to his splendid constitution, he recovered in an incredibly short time. In the summer of 1863 his regiment was called from the siege of Vicksburg and that campaign to New Orleans, and thence went on an expedition through Louisiana, taking part in the battle of Carrion Crow Bayou and others. In January, 1864, he veteranized and re-enlisted, then being sent on the Red River campaign, in which occurred the battles of Pleasant Hill and Sabine Cross Roads. In June of that year he returned home on a veteran's furlough, but in a short time was back in the ranks in Kentucky. Thence his regiment was called into West Virginia to aid in destroying the salt works, and in March, 1865, Mr. Watts was transferred to the One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana, being commissioned as a major. His next military operations were in the Shenandoah valley, and at length, the war happily having been terminated, he was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, in August, 1865.

Subsequent to the close of the war, Major Watts was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Delphi, Ind., until 1890. In the meantime he took a leading part in Republican party politics, and for several terms served on the Indiana state central committee. In the year mentioned, he came to Prescott, and soon was appointed clerk of the United States and district courts of the fourth judicial district, serving until the change of administration, in 1893. Then he was clerk in the county recorder's office for about a year, and in 1895 was county assessor, under appointment of the board of supervisors. During the following year he devoted his attention to mining and conveyancing. Since 1897 he has been clerk of the fourth judicial district court, having been appointed by Judge Sloan, and, as heretofore, in all public positions which he has held, is justifying the confidence reposed in him.

Initiated into Masonry in Delphi, Ind., the major served as master of the lodge there several terms. He also belongs to the chapter, of which he is past high priest, and was identified with Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis, and with the Consistory of that city, having taken

the thirty-second degree. In Grand Army circles he is very popular, and is past commander of Boothroyd Post, of Delphi, Ind., with which post he has been connected since its organization. For a period he also was a member of the council of administration in the Indiana department of the Grand Army of the Republic. To-day he is one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Prescott.

The marriage of Major Watts and Miss Cornelia Blanchard took place in Delphi, Ind., in his early manhood. She was a native of the town and died at her home there a number of years ago. The second marriage of the major was solemnized in Delphi, Mrs. Amelia (Coster) Gonzales, who was born in Massachusetts, becoming his bride. They have an attractive home and enjoy the friendship of most of our representative citizens.

JOHN V. SPAINHOWER.

From a commercial and agricultural standpoint Mr. Spainhower is among the most substantial and reliable of the residents of the Salt River valley. As one of the first directors and now the vice-president of the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, he has rendered valuable service to the company, and confirmed the impression of his fellow-citizens as to his pronounced business ability. An additional source of revenue for Mr. Spainhower is the Mesa Milling Company, in which he is actively interested and one of the principal stockholders. His farm in the vicinity of the thriving little town of Mesa is eighty acres in extent, and while devoted in the main to general farming, is also utilized for a large stock-raising industry.

In Stokes county, N. C., Mr. Spainhower was born January 29, 1849, and is a son of John W. and Lydia (Miller) Spainhower, who were born in North Carolina. The ancestry of the family on both sides is German, and the first representatives to come to America settled in the Carolinas. John V. was reared on his father's farm, and early developed habits of industry and thrift. In the public schools of his native county he received a good education, and as time went on obtained considerable business experience.

The marriage of Mr. Spainhower and Char-



J L Munde

lotte E. Crouse took place February 13, 1868. Mrs. Spainhower was born in North Carolina, and is a daughter of the late Henry Crouse, of Surry county, N. C. Of this union there are three children, viz.: Lydia E., who is the wife of Frank Williams, of Webster county, Iowa; John H., who is living in Maricopa county, Ariz.; and Luther F., also in Maricopa county. In March, 1868, Mr. Spainhower and wife removed to Webster county, Iowa, and there he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his removal to Arizona in 1894. While a resident of Webster county he served as assessor and was otherwise identified with the best interests of the county. In Arizona he is one of the most progressive of the residents of his locality, and has materially assisted in the development of the vicinity in which he lives. In politics he is a Democrat, but entertains liberal views regarding the politics of officeholders. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World at Mesa. Mrs. Spainhower is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN L. MUNDS.

A westerner both by birth and training, Mr. Munds is thoroughly interested in the lines of occupation which have specially engaged the attention of frontiersmen. The school of life in which he has been reared is calculated to develop the strength of character, the self-reliance and courage which are essential qualities in one to whom is entrusted the maintenance of law and order, and thus he is well fitted for his office of sheriff. In January, 1899, he entered upon his duties and is discharging them with fidelity and ability.

Our subject comes of pioneer stock, for his paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers in Iowa, and his maternal grandfather, John Cox, born in the east, was a pioneer ranchman on the Pacific coast. His father, William N. Munds, was a pioneer of California and later of Oregon. His birth occurred in Iowa and when young he was orphaned. In 1852 he crossed the plains to the Pacific slope and for some time was a miner on the American and Feather rivers, in California. Then, going to Oregon, he became a stockman of Douglas

county, remaining there until 1876, when he came to Arizona and established a ranch on the Upper Verde, here, as formerly, keeping large herds of cattle. Now retired, he makes his home in Jerome and merely looks after his property and mining investments. His wife, Sarah (Cox) Munds, was born in Oregon, and of their three sons and two daughters only two survive. W. C. Munds was accidentally killed on the ranch in the Verde valley by one of his horses, and J. T. Munds also met death by a deplorable accident, the premature discharge of a gun which he was holding.

J. L. Munds was born in Douglas county, Ore., October 4, 1868, and was reared in his native state, in California and Arizona. Coming to Yavapai county in the Centennial year, he attended the schools of Verde and Prescott, and later fitted himself for his business career by a course in the Stockton (Cal.) Commercial College. With his father and brothers he was engaged in the cattle business on the Verde valley ranch until he lost his last brother. He still owns some cattle, making a specialty of raising high-grade Herefords, and his herds arouse great admiration. He has three ranges along the Verde, and his brand is the well-known "T—T" (a double "T" with a dash between). He is a member of the Yavapai County Stock Growers' Association.

In January, 1895, J. L. Munds was appointed deputy sheriff by G. C. Ruffner, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1898 he was made county assessor by the board of county supervisors and held that office until the fall of the following year, when he resigned, owing to the fact that he had been nominated for sheriff. He was duly elected by his numerous Democratic friends, and in 1900 was again elected. Politically a strong Democrat, he served for some time on the county central committee. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Azatlan Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. In addition to this he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Order of Red Men.

In this county, March 4, 1890, Mr. Munds married Fannie L. Willard, who was born in Nevada. Her father, John Willard, was a

pioneer of California and of Nevada, and later came to Arizona, where he became a well-known cattleman. Two children bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Munds, named respectively Harold and Sadie.

IVY V. STEWART.

As a director in the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company and the owner of a well-conducted and remunerative farm about eight miles from Tempe, Mr. Stewart is known to many of the residents of this part of Arizona. On his place are conducted large general farming and stock-raising enterprises, to the successful carrying out of which he brings a wide previous experience, and a general knowledge of the best way to conduct a farm. For a time, after coming to the territory in 1894, he resided in the vicinity of Mesa, but later decided in favor of the conditions existing around Tempe, and removed to his present ranch in 1897.

The Stewart family is of Scotch descent. I. V. Stewart was born February 1, 1854, and is a son of Robert G. and Nancy (Vandervort) Stewart, natives of Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Jonah Vandervort, was a courageous soldier in the second war with England, and his descendants have been conspicuous for their success in life, the result of habits of industry and economy. Robert G. Stewart was a farmer during the greater part of the years of his activity, and died in 1895. His wife is still living at Paola, Kans., and is more than eighty years of age.

In 1869 Ivy V. Stewart was taken by his parents to Miami county, Kans., where he grew to be a man, and was admirably fitted by early training for the future responsibilities of life. After attending the public schools at Paola, Kans., he was graduated from the high school of that place, and later supplemented this rudimentary knowledge by research along many lines. While living in Miami county, he was united in marriage with Annie Bradbury, a native of Kansas, and a daughter of John and Eda (Heald) Bradbury. Of this union there are seven children, viz.: Leslie A., Merton W., A. Maude, J. Benjamin, Marie, Robert I. and Harry.

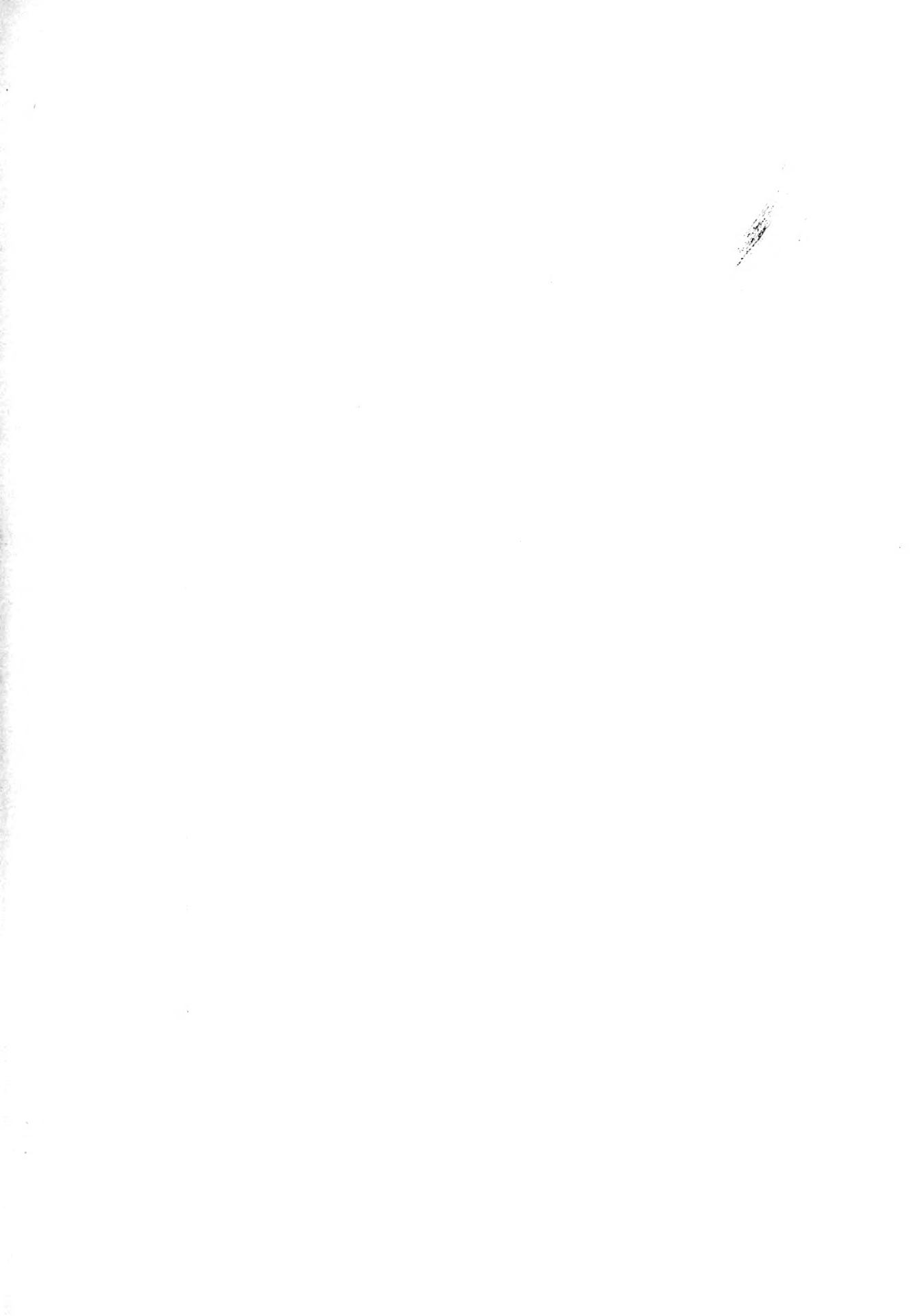
Mr. Stewart is a representative dweller of Salt

River valley, and is interested in water and other developments of the locality. In October of 1900 he was elected president of the southern extension of the Tempe canal. A Republican in politics, he has been prominently connected with the undertakings of his party, and has held several local offices within the gift of the people. While living in Paola, Kans., he served as justice of the peace of Miami county, and he is at present a school trustee of the district in which he lives. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Tempe and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Paola, Kans. With his family, Mr. Stewart is a member of the Baptist Church, and contributes generously towards the support of the same. He is enterprising and progressive, and though, practically speaking, a new comer in the territory, has so far identified himself with its promise and prosperity as to seem a part of its growth and development.

ALOIS L. CUBER.

Sixty-two years ago Alois L. Cuber, of Mesa, was born in Bohemia, Austria, the date of his nativity being June 14, 1839. His parents, Anton and Barbara Cuber, were born in the same province, and in 1851 the family sailed for the shores of the New World. After living in Freeport, Ill., for about two years, they removed to Jackson county, Wis., where the father engaged in farming and also gave a portion of his time to his trade, that of harness and saddle-maker.

As related above, Alois L. Cuber was a lad of some twelve years when he bade adieu to his native land, and it was not until ten years later that he left his parental home to seek his independent fortune. Going then to Iowa City, Iowa, he learned the trade of manufacturing harness and saddles with his brother, and remained in that place until 1866. At that time he returned to Wisconsin and established himself in the same line of business at Black River Falls. There he won his way into the esteem of his fellow-citizens and for a number of years served as chief engineer and treasurer of Albion Hose Company No. 1, of which he was a charter member, as well.





J. P. Storm

In 1888 Mr. Cuber made a decided change in business and place of residence, for at that time he cast in his lot with the people of Arizona, becoming a citizen of the Mesa district. In a small way he engaged at once in the same industry that occupies his attention today, the manufacture of wine, and as the years rolled away was enabled to greatly enlarge his facilities and possessions. His fine vineyard, twenty-five acres in extent, is planted with wine grapevines, used in the three special kinds of sweet wines for which his establishment is noted, Angelica, port and sherry. He also manufactures two varieties of dry wines, namely: claret and riesling, and in addition to these makes a good grade of grape brandy.

By strict attention to his business and the demands of the trade, Mr. Cuber has succeeded even beyond his sanguine expectations. He is practically self-made, educationally speaking, as well as from a financial point of view. In his political faith he is a Republican.

For a wife Mr. Cuber chose Miss Barbara C. Holub, who was born and reared in Iowa. Of the nine children born to them seven are yet living, and are receiving good advantages. The family is identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

JAMES P. STORM.

James P. Storm, the present county treasurer of Yavapai county, is a native of Tennessee, born in Perry county, November 20, 1852. His parents were William H. and Martha W. (Thomas) Storm, the latter born in North Carolina. The former was a native of Tennessee, where he followed the occupation of a surveyor. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Storm, was born in Germany and emigrated from that country to the United States in his early manhood, settling on the Tennessee river in the state of the same name. Securing land, he began the life of a planter, in which he continued in the same place until his death.

In his native county William H. Storm grew to manhood, was educated and married. In the year 1854, accompanied by his family, he removed to Coryell county, Tex. After a brief residence there he settled in Lampasas county,

same state, where he became the owner of a large tract of land and engaged extensively in the cattle business. He was also the owner of the town site and sulphur springs at Lampasas. For several terms he filled the office of county judge, and, politically, he was a local leader in the Democratic party. During 1869 he settled in California, establishing his home in San Diego county, where his death occurred in 1889. His widow is still living in the same county. They had a family of eight children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Susan E., wife of C. L. Evans, of San Diego; James P., of this sketch; and Frank R., who resides in Escondido, San Diego county, his mother making her home with him.

In the schools of Texas and California James P. Storm received his education. After coming to this state he was engaged with his father in ranching and the stock business. November 4, 1880, he married Ella A., daughter of William and Susan (White) Bunton. Her father was a native of Kentucky and went from Missouri to Placer county, Cal., later removing to San Diego county. During his residence in Placer county Mrs. Storm was born, but she was reared principally in San Diego county. Born of this union are six children, viz.: William B., Mattie W., James C., Nellie K., Jesse T., and May N. The children have had the advantages of good educational privileges. Mattie W. is a graduate of the San Diego Business College.

Mr. Storm's residence in Arizona dates from 1883, when he settled in Chino valley, Yavapai county. On a stock farm in this valley he successfully conducted a ranch and engaged in the cattle business until December, 1900. Mean time, for eight years he was postmaster at Storm, which office was located at his residence and named in his honor. Ever since he became a resident of the county he has taken an active interest in politics, generally in the interests of his friends. A staunch supporter of Democratic principles, he is a leader in the local ranks of his party. In the fall of 1900 he was nominated, as the Democratic candidate, for the office of county treasurer, and was duly elected. Since his election he has given his attention to the care of his office and the supervision of all of

its details. Through his conscientious discharge of every duty, he has won the approval of the people, and proved beyond a question his fitness for the office he occupies. Fraternaly, he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and also with the Improved Order of Red Men, in Prescott.

PETER CORPSTEIN.

From the date of his nativity, July 31, 1857. Peter Corpstein has been closely associated with the Pacific slope, and since arriving at maturity he has contributed not a little towards its development. For the past five years he has made his home in Phoenix, of which place he is a highly esteemed business man.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were natives of Germany, and were pioneers of Iowa. The father of Peter Corpstein bore the Christian name of John, and Dubuque, Iowa, was his birthplace. In the early gold fever period in California he crossed the plains with ox-teams and devoted some time to mining on the American, Feather and Yuba rivers. At length, arriving at the conclusion that Mother Nature most surely rewarded with golden returns the tillers of the soil, he bought a farm in the fertile Santa Clara valley, Cal., and, having made good improvements, devoted the rest of his years to the cultivation of the place. His death occurred in 1885, and his widow is yet living on the old homestead. Her maiden name was Mary Strief, and of the six children born to this worthy couple five are living, of whom John, Katie, Mary and Louisa still reside in Santa Clara county, Cal. William departed this life at Tombstone, Ariz. The maternal grandfather, A. Strief, of Pennsylvania, took his family to Iowa at an early day, and thence they went to the Pacific coast by way of the plains. He died in California, where many of his descendants have perpetuated his name.

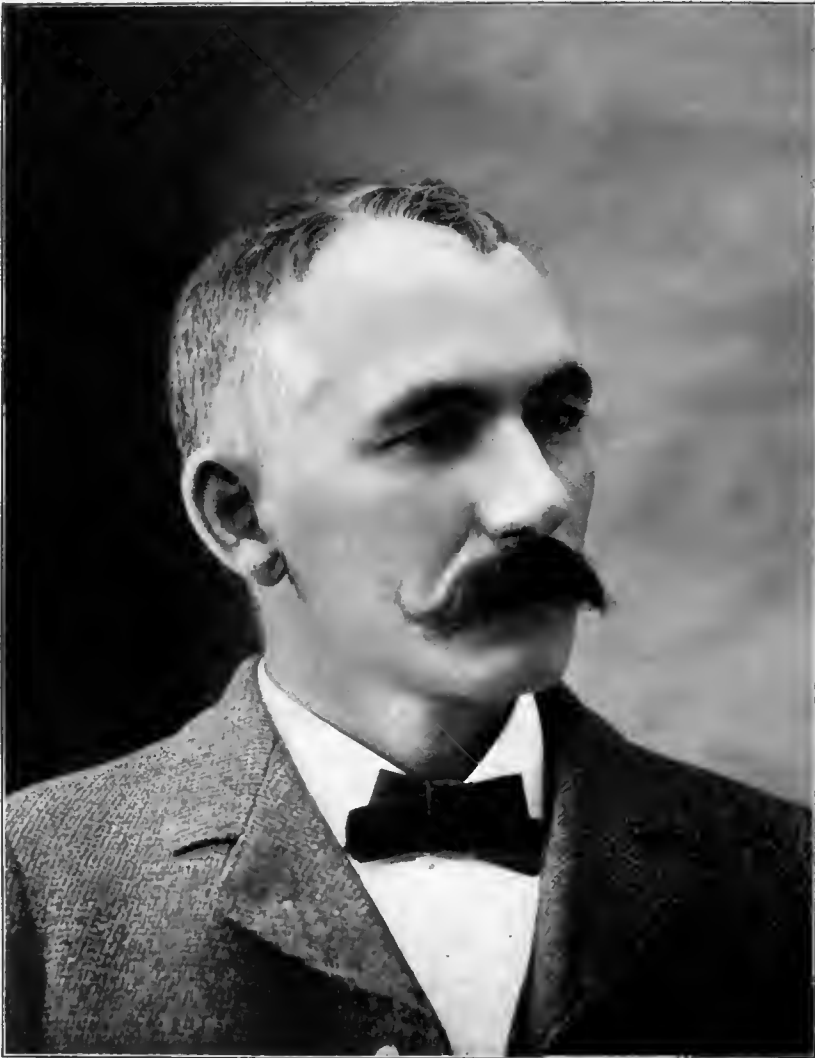
The birth of Peter Corpstein occurred in Pine Grove, Cal., and his boyhood passed uneventfully upon a farm in Santa Clara county, Cal. After completing his public school education he pursued a course of study in Santa Clara College. In May, 1881, he embarked in the business world by entering the employ of Harwood &

Morse, lumber merchants of Tombstone, Ariz. At the close of a year he identified himself with the Blinn Lumber Company, of the same place, and for several years continued with that well-known firm. In 1887 he was chosen to locate a branch lumber yard for the company at Tempe, Ariz., and for about three years he was the manager of the same. In 1890, when the great trade in Los Angeles and many towns of that region demanded men of unusual ability in meeting the requirements of builders and the retail lumber trade, Mr. Corpstein was sent by his firm to San Pedro, where the flourishing wholesale lumber yard of the company is situated. Two years later he returned to Tempe, where he managed the local lumber yard of the same house for some four years. In 1896 he came to Phoenix, where he acted in a like capacity for the firm until August, 1898. At that time the Valley Lumber Company was organized, largely through his own efforts, and since then he has been the president and manager of the concern. The plant occupies about one-third of a block, at the corner of Madison and Center streets. The sheds are 100x300 feet in dimensions, and a fine line of lumber and building material is always kept in stock. The success which has been achieved, even in so short a period, is largely attributed to the enterprise of the president, and the outlook is decidedly gratifying. He is a member of the Board of Trade.

The marriage of Mr. Corpstein and Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Massachusetts, and the daughter of Honestus Hervey and Anna M. Johnson, was solemnized in Phoenix, April 4, 1887. Two children bless their union, namely: William and Avery. Mrs. Corpstein was reared in the faith of her New England ancestors, Congregationalism. In the fraternities, Mr. Corpstein is associated with the Woodmen of the World.

S. W. SUTHERLAND.

This genial and highly popular citizen of Tucson, the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, has been associated with Sonora, Mexico, and southern Arizona for the past twenty-three years, and thus is thoroughly acquainted with the prevailing conditions of our rapidly increasing civili-



J. Starley

zation. Tucson, for instance, has made wonderful strides in the direction of progress since he first beheld the straggling village of 1878.

In 1896 he became the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, which is conducted on the European plan. The hotel is large and well furnished, affording every convenience to its guests. It is centrally situated on Meyer street, and comprises sixty-five rooms, all of good size.

PATRICK J. FARLEY.

It would be difficult to find a more efficient, reliable and popular holder of public trust than is found in P. J. Farley, county recorder of Yavapai county. A native of County Meath, Ireland, he was born March 17, 1865, and is a son of Michael Farley, also a native of Ireland. The father, who came to the United States in 1868, settled near Florida, Monroe county, Mo., and engaged in farming until his death in 1888. Our subject came with his parents in 1868, but returned to Ireland with his aunt in the winter of 1870 and was educated at the national school at Moyaugher. In 1883 he came back to America and with his father engaged in the stock business for several years. Subsequently he spent a short time in Kansas City and in the spring of 1888 came to Prescott and became interested in mining in different parts of Yavapai county. He also contracted to some extent and in January of 1897 was appointed deputy county recorder under W. I. Johnson and served in this capacity for two terms. In 1900 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county recorder and was elected by a majority of eight hundred and sixty-two votes; the second highest majority on the ticket.

Those who have seen the books of Mr. Farley pronounce them marvels of penmanship and neatness, exactness and uniformity, and he has completed an index, than which there could be no superior. That the position holds greater tasks than drawing one's salary is evinced by the number of books manipulated by this expert accountant and detailist. For example: there are fifty-seven books which contain records of mines; records of deeds, fifty-four; mill sites and water rights, four; promiscuous records, nine; agreements, five; mining bonds, three; official

oath and bonds, six; mortgages, seventeen; losses, four; townsites, one; corporations, one; homesteads, two; powers of attorney, four; besides numerous other records interesting only to a few. The office of the recorder contains fine filing cabinets and a vault for the custody of the same.

In Prescott, February 24, 1892, Mr. Farley married Mary Carr, a native of Ireland. Of this union there were born five children, Edward C., James V., Rose Mary, John (deceased), and Niall Patrick. Mr. Farley is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Red Men. He is also a member of the Prescott volunteer fire department.

JUDGE J. A. LOGAN.

The life record of the honored subject of this memoir is the record of one whose entire career has been on the frontier, and who has experienced and shared the vicissitudes of the pioneer of civilization and prosperity. One of the oldest residents of Mohave county, in years of continuous residence, he is entitled to representation in this volume, if for no other reason; and aside from that fact he is eminently deserving of an honored place in the annals of Arizona, with whose interests his own have been intimately connected for more than a quarter of a century.

Born in Wayne county, Mo., in 1821, then looked upon as the "far west," Judge Logan was reared in that state and in Arkansas, his advantages being quite limited. However, he was by nature a great student, and by his own efforts he educated himself, preparing for his future profession by a diligent perusal of the great legal authorities. Admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Arkansas in 1845, he embarked in practice. The great excitement of 1849 led to his joining the pilgrimage across the plains, his being the southerly route, via Tucson, Ariz., then a tiny Mexican hamlet. Crossing the Colorado river at Yuma on a raft, he proceeded to Trinity river (Cal.), where he was occupied in placer mining, and for some time conducted a general merchandise business. While on his way to California in 1849, he and

the members of his company constructed the first boat ever built in New Mexico, employing it for crossing the Rio Grande. In 1855 he returned on a visit to his old home in Arkansas, but in 1857 again started for the Pacific slope, this time driving a herd of cattle across the plains. He was quite fortunate in this great undertaking, as he lost only a few head of cattle, and was traversing Utah on the northern side of Salt Lake at the time the dreadful Mountain Meadow massacre occurred at the southern end of that body of water. He did not entirely escape molestation, for he had several exciting experiences with the Indians and Mormons. Locating in Tehama county, Cal., he devoted several years to the cattle business.

The spirit of adventure which has animated all discoverers in all ages then took possession of the Judge more completely than ever before, for, when he had completed his four years' term in the state legislature of California, as a senator representing Tehama county district, he refused renomination and went to the state of Sonora, Mexico, where for two years he mined and prospected. Then he returned to California and continued his way northward, residing in eastern Oregon and Idaho for a period, in the meantime making some of the first discoveries of valuable gold deposits in Cañon creek and Granite creek in the Blue mountains. Though he located some fine claims and had started to develop them, he found that the climate was seriously affecting his health, and for that reason he left the region, allowing others to reap the rich reward which he might have garnered under more favorable conditions. Returning to Tehama county, he devoted himself to different undertakings, with varying success.

In the spring of 1875 Judge Logan came to Mohave county and, settling in the Big Sandy Creek district, gave his attention to the management of a ranch and to mining enterprises for a number of years. In the autumn of 1892 he was elected to the probate judgeship on the Democratic ticket, and took up his residence in Kingman, and since that time has officiated in this capacity, being chosen as his own successor at each election, excepting one election—1894—receiving a two-thirds majority vote in 1896, 1898 and 1900, a fact which plainly indi-

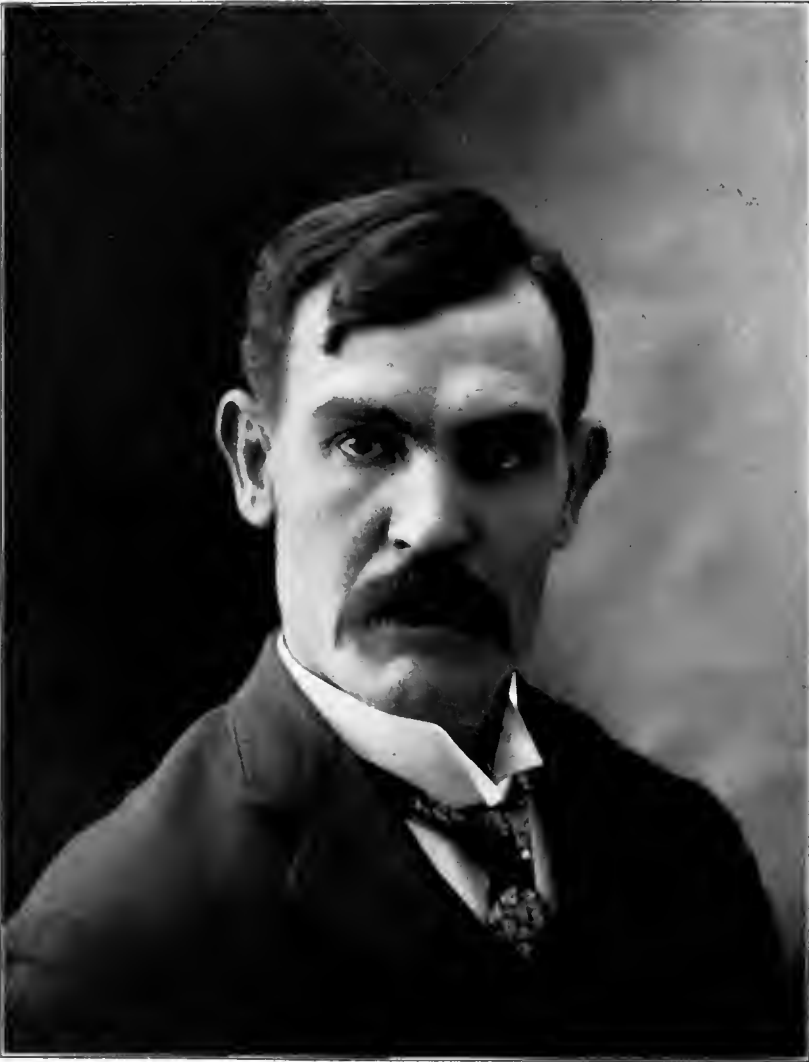
cates his popularity and the confidence which the people repose in him. Included in his duties is the supervision of the schools of the county, the office of superintendent not yet having been created here, though in force in many of the counties of the territory. He owns mines in the McCracken district, and retains his deep interest in the mineral wealth of Arizona. The secret of his success in all of his undertakings is his energy and foresight, his concentration of purpose and sterling integrity.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON.

Walter S. Johnston, a leading business man of Tempe, and local manager of the lumber interests of H. W. Ryder, the pioneer in this line in Arizona, is well and favorably known throughout the southern part of the territory. A native of Scotland, he was born March 11, 1859, in the vicinity of Glasgow, a son of John G. and Janet (Lowrie) Johnston, both likewise of the land of the "thistle and heather." When he was about eleven years of age the family removed to the United States, and, locating in Chicago, the lad received excellent educational advantages in the public schools of that city.

In 1882 W. S. Johnston came to Arizona, and for several years thereafter made his home in Phoenix, being chiefly employed by H. W. Ryder, with whom his business relations have extended over a long period. In 1887 he came to Tempe and since that time has conducted a large lumber yard, dealing in all kinds of building material, and, in addition to this, carries a full line of agricultural implements, hardware, wagons and buggies. By sterling integrity and correct business methods, he has won the high regard of the general public, and neglects none of his duties as a citizen.

From his youth Mr. Johnston has been a staunch friend to education, and, knowing his sentiments upon the subject, the public chose wisely when he was called to serve in the local school board. At that time, when he was officiating as secretary of the board, the handsome modern public school building was in process of construction, and, needless to say, the work was carried to a successful end. In the Tempe Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows



Wallace B Willard

he is a prominent member, having held all of the official positions therein twice, and having been one of the prime movers in the building of the Odd Fellows Block, one of the most substantial structures in the place. Though in no wise a politician, he is a loyal friend to the Republican party, believing thoroughly in its policy and wisdom.

Ten years ago the marriage of Mr. Johnston and Miss Ida L. Empey, a native of Canada, took place in Florence, Ariz. Of the four children born to this estimable couple one has been called from their midst, little Vivian E. Three daughters remain to bless their happy home, namely: Helen I., Dorothy and Janet.

WALLACE B. WILLARD.

The assessor of Yavapai county, W. B. Willard, a well-known citizen of Prescott, was born in Sacramento county, Cal., August 14, 1869, and is a son of Lewis A. and Frances (Bullard) Willard. The Willard family traces its lineage to England, but has been represented in America ever since the colonial period. A native of Wisconsin, Lewis A. Willard became a pioneer of 1850 in California, where he engaged in general farming and also raised and sold fine race horses. About 1874 he removed his family to Elko county, Nev., and ten years later brought them to Arizona, settling in the Verde valley, nine miles south of Jerome, in Yavapai county, where he still resides, giving his attention to the management of his farm and the raising of stock. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat. By his first marriage he had five children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Flora, wife of J. K. Mason, of Cottonwood, in the Verde valley; and Wallace B., of Prescott. Mrs. Frances Willard died in California in 1872, and eight years afterward Mr. Willard married Julia Frost, by whom he has four children: Olga, W. Edna, Lewis, and Alexander.

The common schools furnished Wallace B. Willard with the rudiments of his education. In 1888 he became a student in the Stockton Business College at Stockton, Cal., where he remained during much of two years. Having always been a careful reader and a student of

current events, we to-day find him to be a man well posted in general history and national problems. For some years after leaving school his time was occupied on his father's ranch, and engaging in the cattle business as a cowboy, and his friends say of him that he was one of the most expert riders in the territory. His next enterprise was the erection of a mill and the conducting of a mine in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, where he remained for six months. On his return to Arizona he became interested in the mines of Yavapai county.

On the opening of the Spanish-American war Mr. Willard at once offered his services as a soldier. April 30, 1898, he enlisted in Capt. William O. O'Neill's company of Rough Riders, which formed a part of the famous command under Theodore Roosevelt. He participated in the memorable battles of El Caney, San Juan Hill and the siege and surrender of Santiago. Although at the front of battle and often in the midst of a fire of shot and shell, he escaped being wounded. With the command he went to Montauk Point, where he was mustered out September 14, 1898. Owing to the hardships incident to the campaign he was for six months unable to engage in work or business of any nature. On regaining his health he resumed mining at McCabe. In the fall of 1900 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for county assessor of Yavapai county, and was the victor at the ensuing election, with the distinction of being the only Rough Rider ever elected in the county. His views are in accord with the Democratic party, and he has always been firm in his advocacy of the party principles. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the United Moderns, and he is also a member of the Prescott fire department.

THOMAS N. SHEFFIELD.

The livery facilities of Jerome are equal to those of other towns in the territory, one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind being conducted by Thomas N. Sheffield. This enterprising citizen was born in Benton county, Ark., and is a son of George W. and Frances (Walker) Sheffield, industrious farmers

of Benton county. The greater part of his education was acquired in Arkansas, and under his father's able instruction he became a model farmer and good business man.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Sheffield started out in the world to make his own living, coming immediately to Jerome, where he worked for the United Verde Mining Company for four years, and for the following two years was engaged in business with David Connor. He became independently engaged in September of 1899, when he bought out L. L. Budworth, and has since carried on a successful livery and transfer business. He is well equipped for his work, and makes a specialty of commercial trade. In 1898 he was badly crippled financially by the disastrous fire that swept over the city, but soon regained his old trade, and has been prosperous ever since. An emphatic aid in his business is the mail contract from the postoffice to the depot at Jerome. His honest business methods and general reliability have done much to influence the general public in his favor, and he is extensively patronized by all classes of people in the town.

In the upbuilding of the town Mr. Sheffield has ever shown an active interest, and he is ready to aid in every reasonable advance in that direction. Fraternally he is associated with the Jerome Lodge No. 18, K. of P., and is an active member of the lodge.

HENRY E. SHELDON.

During the eight years of his connection with the Tucson Electric Light & Power Company, in the capacity of chief engineer, Henry E. Sheldon has been faithfulness itself, and his efficiency in the discharge of his duties has won the high commendations of the public. Altogether he is considered one of our leading and most popular young men, ever foremost in the advocacy of public improvements and enterprises calculated to benefit the community.

The grandfather of our subject, John Pitts Sheldon, is remembered as the founder of the Detroit "Free Press," which achieved an almost world-wide reputation. He was a pioneer of Detroit, Mich., and of Wisconsin, in which state he took up a large tract of land and en-

gaged in its cultivation for a period. For a number of years he held an office in one of the government departments at Washington, D. C. He departed this life at Willow Springs, Wis., January 22, 1873.

Hon. Thomas H. Sheldon, the father of H. E. Sheldon, was born in Utica, N. Y., seventy-six years ago. For many years he has resided on a farm near Darlington, Wis., where he owns three hundred and twenty acres. Twice he has represented his district in the state legislature, being elected on the Republican ticket. His wife, also living, bore the maiden name of Mary Pilling. She was born in Wisconsin, in which state her father, Elias Pilling, was a very early settler, as he located near Darlington in 1830, and for several years was engaged in mining and in managing a smelter at Willow Springs, later giving his attention to farming. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, married a lady of the same locality—Miss Elizabeth Haigh—and came to America in 1827.

Of the five children born to his parents, and all yet living, H. E. Sheldon is next to the eldest. Born June 5, 1868, in Darlington, Wis., he was reared upon the old homestead, and completed his education in the high school. In December, 1886, he located in Tucson, as an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and for three years was a fireman on a locomotive. Then being promoted to engineer, he served as such from 1889 to January 1, 1893, his run being between Yuma and El Paso. At the close of his seven years' service with the company, he tendered his resignation, in order to accept his present position. The electric light plant here was then in process of construction, and since that time it has been enlarged three times. The three engines now used have a combined capacity of three hundred and fifty horse-power, and six dynamos are in operation. In 1894 the partnership of Russell & Sheldon, of this city, was formed, and in their establishment a full line of electrical supplies, bicycles and bicycle sundries may be found in stock.

At different times, Mr. Sheldon has evinced his confidence in the prosperity of Tucson by investing in local real estate. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and is the foreman and engineer of the Chemical

Engine Company of the Tucson Volunteer Fire Department. In his political standing he is a Democrat, though his father, as before stated, is an ardent Republican.

In Madison, Wis., Mr. Sheldon married Miss Jessie Estes, who is a native of Stoughton, Wis., and was graduated in the high school at Madison. Two children have been born to the young couple, named, respectively, Bessie and Fred. Mrs. Sheldon is a member of the Congregational Church, and is very popular in this city, as in her former home.

GEORGE H. CAMPBELL.

Although Mr. Campbell's success as an agriculturist is largely due to his own perseverance, it is the occupation which he would naturally be expected to follow, his father and ancestors having been enthusiastic tillers of the soil, and appreciators of the dignity and usefulness of a farmer's life. Although not one of the earliest settlers in the Salt River valley, having arrived here in 1891, Mr. Campbell is well known as an industrious and worthy citizen, and as a successful cultivator of his land. His home ranch, which is located five and a half miles south of Tempe, is one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and devoted to farming and stock-raising.

A native of De Kalb county, Ill., Mr. Campbell was born March 21, 1868, and is a son of James H. and Louisa (L'Hommedieu) Campbell, the former a native of New York state. The Campbell family is of Scotch extraction, and on the maternal side the ancestors lived in France. James H. Campbell is now a resident of the Salt River valley, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, and where, at the age of sixty years, he is still interested in developing the soil. A veteran of the Civil war, he served his country and humanity faithfully as a nurse, in which capacity he displayed great proficiency. He is the father of six children, viz.: Robert H., who is living in Phoenix; George H.; William H., who is in the state of Washington; Lester H., who is at home; Minnie E., wife of M. L. Duffey, who resides on his ranch near the Campbell homestead in Maricopa county, and Fannie M., who is at home.

When a year old, George H. Campbell was

taken by his parents to Nemaha county, Kans., where he grew to manhood and received the education to be derived at the public schools. As time went on he obtained a fair knowledge of general business, and learned to be a practical and model farmer. The first decided change in his life was in 1891, at which time the whole family removed to Arizona and settled in the Salt River valley.

Mr. Campbell holds exceedingly liberal ideas regarding politics, and believes in voting for the best man, regardless of his political affiliations. In religion he is associated with the Congregational Church at Tempe, and contributes generously towards the support of the same. He is deserving of credit for the progress made in his life, and his future is thought by those who know him to hold bright possibilities.

EDGAR ALONZO SPAULDING.

The ancestry of this real-estate dealer and orange grower of Phoenix is traced back to an old New England family. The first to come to America was Edward Spaulding, who braved the dangers of an ocean voyage about 1630 or 1633, and first settled in Braintree, Mass. Later he became a prominent resident of Chelmsford, that state, and bore an important part in its early growth and development. The descendants of this honored pioneer are now scattered throughout the United States, and many have become prominent in both professional and business circles. His second son, Lieut. Edward Spaulding, was born about 1635, and died in January, 1708. He and his brother, John, were made freemen March 11, 1690, and in 1691 he was a representative to the general court. His son, Ebenezer Spaulding, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., January 13, 1638, and from there removed to what is now Hudson, N. Y.

Stephen Spaulding, the son of Ebenezer, was also born in Chelmsford, March 28, 1717, and removed with the family to Hudson, N. Y. He married Martha Foster, and in their family was Ebenezer Spaulding, who was born at Nottingham, now Hudson, N. Y., March 27, 1750, and died in Lempster, N. H., July 1, 1808. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill and Ticon-

deroga. He married Amy Roundy, who was born in Windham, Conn., and lived to be over one hundred years of age. Her parents were Samuel and Anna (Huntington) Roundy. The next in direct descent to our subject is his grandfather, Ira Spaulding, who was born March 4, 1787. In 1831 he became a resident of Crown Point, N. Y., and in 1843 removed to Jackson county, Iowa. His death occurred at Maquoketa, that county, July 21, 1855. His wife was Ruth Taft, who was born in Uxbridge, Mass., and belonged to a prominent old family of that state.

Ira Alonzo Spaulding, the father of our subject, was born in Washington, N. H., July 20, 1824, and in March, 1831, removed with his parents to Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., and to Jackson county, Iowa, in October, 1843. In 1850 he became a resident of Anamosa, that state, from which place he subsequently removed to Dubuque. He died in Wisconsin. He was a contractor of railroad and road bridge, was a Congregationalist in religious belief, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. For his first wife he married Mary Lamson, who died in Anamosa, Iowa. By that union he had five children: James Lamson, a graduate of West Point and now a resident of Omaha, Neb.; Adeline Brown who married James E. Smith, and died in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1878; Marv, who died at the age of eleven years; Edgar Alonzo, our subject, and Merritt C., who died young. For his second wife the father married Mrs. Ann Tudd Fall, by whom he had one daughter, Lena Kelmond, now Mrs. F. Wurzbacher, of Skagway, Alaska.

Mr. Spaulding, of this review, was born in Anamosa, Iowa, June 23, 1860, and was six years old when the family removed to Cedar Falls. He was educated in the public schools of that city and Dubuque, and began his business career at the age of eighteen years as his father's assistant, remaining with him until the latter's death in 1882. He continued to engage in bridge building and for many years represented the Shiffer Bridge Company of Pittsburg, putting up many bridges in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Georgia. On discontinuing that business in 1802, he returned to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and became district agent

for the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee. In 1895 he came to Phoenix, Ariz., and has since been interested in fruit culture. He has improved about one hundred acres of land, planting thereon an orchard, mostly oranges, and still has charge of fifty-five acres, some of which he owns. This property is located about six miles northeast of Phoenix, and he makes his home thereon. Since 1899 he has also engaged in the real-estate business with office on Adams street in Phoenix, and handles both city and farm property, and does a general loan business. During his residence here he has met with success and has property in the city, besides his fruit farm.

At Cedar Falls, Iowa, Mr. Spaulding was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Sheerer, a native of Lockport, N. Y., and a graduate of the Cedar Falls high school. Prior to her marriage she successfully engaged in teaching. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: Charles Edgar, born April 12, 1885; Clarence Arthur, born September 24, 1886; and George Frederick, born June 23, 1890.

In his political affiliations Mr. Spaulding is an ardent Republican, and in his social relations is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. While a resident of Dubuque he served as deacon of the First Congregational Church and as treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association for many years. There being no church of that denomination in Phoenix, he united with the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active part in its work. His life has been an upright, honorable and useful one, and he has the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or social affairs.

HARRY CLIFFORD.

In the center of the Gila valley, between Solomonville and Safford, Mr. Clifford has a well-cultivated and paying farm of forty acres. With careful forethought, he has erected one of the fine rural homes of the valley, in which his family are comfortably housed. The land is well fenced and watered, and a small orchard yields an abundance of fruit.

Previous to coming to Arizona, Mr. Clifford



J. B. Woner

had years of experience as a farmer, and was familiar with every detail of the duties of a successful agriculturist. He was born in White county, Ind., in 1847, and continued to live in the Hoosier state until his eighteenth year, acquiring an education in the meantime at the public schools. In Texas he began to fight the independent battle of life, and engaged in the cattle business there and in Colorado and Wyoming. In 1876 he came into Arizona with freighting teams, locating near Tombstone, in the Sulphur Spring valley, and proceeded to raise and ship cattle. At the end of three years he sold out and returned to Texas, and at the end of eighteen months was again in Arizona, and in the vicinity of Wilcox continued to raise cattle. After three years he came to Graham county, his herd of cattle accompanying him hither, and in 1891 he sold the stock and moved on the farm which is still his home, and where he has met with well-deserved success.

Mrs. Clifford was formerly Amanda Talley, of the Gila valley, and her marriage with Mr. Clifford occurred in 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Clifford have been born four children: Verna A., Glenn, Hazel and Call. Although a staunch Democrat, Mr. Clifford has liberal ideas regarding the political inclinations of officeholders, and believes that principle rather than party should win. He is one of the respected and industrious developers of his locality, and has made many friends since taking up his abode in the midst of this valley.

JOHN B. DONER.

The flourishing and promising town of Glendale knows no more enthusiastic advocate of its resources and general excellencies than is found in the genial and successful contractor and builder, and hardware merchant, John B. Doner. Though practically speaking a new comer in the territory, having arrived in 1894, he has thoroughly identified himself with the spirit and enterprise of the place, and is accounted a valuable and reliable citizen.

Many of the sons of Canada have associated their strong and sterling national characteristics with the development of the west, and are appreciated for the steady conservatism which re-

tards too rapid, and therefore insecure growth. Mr. Doner was born in York county, Ontario, May 14, 1855, and is a son of John and Effie (Schell) Doner, also born in Ontario, Canada. The paternal ancestry of the family is Scotch, and that on the maternal side is Scotch-German. The parents are now living in Simcoe county, Ontario, and have lived a remarkable number of years, the father being now nearly ninety, and the mother over eighty-five. The father was, during the years of his activity, a prominent and successful builder and contractor in York county.

John B. Doner passed his youth and early manhood in York county, and received an excellent education in the public schools. Under the capable and thorough instruction of his father he learned to be a carpenter, contractor, and builder, and was thus fitted for any emergency that might arise. In his twenty-second year he entered upon an independent application of his trade in York county, and then decided to avail himself of the larger possibilities of the states. In Brown county, Kans., he successfully coped with the new conditions, and engaged as a contractor and builder from the fall of 1876 until the spring of 1879. He then went to Falls City, Neb., and continued his former occupation until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Morris county, Kans., and engaged in the lumber business, in addition to the practice of his trade. He was remarkably successful in Nebraska, and carried on large enterprises in his line. As a permanent location however, the state did not hold sufficient inducement, and in 1894 he came to Glendale, Ariz., which has since been his home.

After working at contracting and building for four years, Mr. Doner became interested in the hardware business, and his affairs in the line are carried on under the firm name of the Glendale Hardware & Lumber Company. He makes a specialty of the Aermotor wind mills, and carries a large and complete stock of general hardware supplies. Aside from his business responsibilities, he is variously interested in the affairs of the town, and is an ardent promoter of its growth and enterprises. In national politics he is a believer in the principles and issues of the Republican party, but entertains very liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration. Fra-

ternally, he is associated with the Woodmen of the World, at Glendale, and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Wilsey, Kans.

While living in Canada, Mr. Doner was united in marriage with Mary E. Heise, a native of Ontario. Of this union there is one child, Louise L. The second Mrs. Doner was formerly Sadie A. Myers, a native of Lanark, Ill., and to Mr. and Mrs. Doner have been born three children, Delta A., Hattie L., and Harry A. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Glendale, and is a trustee in the same.

CHARLES W. SLAYTON.

A prominent business man of Phoenix, where he has made his home since February, 1892, Mr. Slayton was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., August 24, 1835, and is a worthy representative of an old and honored New England family. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to Capt. Thomas Slayton, who was born in England, September 2, 1682, and was the founder of the family in the New World. In 1707 he married Hannah Culwood, and they had three children, Phineas, Thomas and Hannah. The captain was a descendant of Sir James Scott, and he in turn was a descendant of Scott, the Wizard, so called from his experiments in physics. James Scott, the son of Sir James, married Margaret Sleighton, a daughter of Patrick Sleighton. Their son was born in 1623, and died in 1690, and his only son, Thomas Slayton, was killed by his uncles in order that they might obtain his fortune. Thomas Slayton, Jr., the son of the captain, was born June 15, 1709, in Braintree, Mass., and was married in Watertown, that state, September 20, 1731, to Abigail Harrington, of that place. In 1739 he removed to Berkshire county, Mass., where he died in 1778. His son, who also bore the name of Thomas, was born in Weston, Mass., February 20, 1733, and became a successful New England farmer. He joined Capt. Obediah Cooley's company, September 20, 1756, during the French and Indian war, and assisted in capturing Crown Point, and on the 24th of November, 1757, joined Capt. Jabez Upham's company, formed for the relief of Fort William Henry,

but it surrendered before they reached the scene of operations. He was married June 13, 1759, to Judith White, who was born in 1739, and died August 26, 1822. His death occurred on the old homestead in Berkshire county, Mass., December 28, 1822, when he was nearly ninety years of age.

The next in line of descent was Asa Slayton, the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Brookfield, Mass., March 27, 1766, and was a member of the militia in his younger days, being commissioned lieutenant in 1792 and captain in 1804. At one time he owned a large tannery and shoe shop in Brookfield and was considered very wealthy. After manufacturing a large quantity of goods, his son Charles would carry them in a wagon to Canada, where the stock was sold, but during the war of 1812 his goods were confiscated by the British, and as he had borrowed money to complete his outfit, he had to sell his plant in order to meet his obligations. He heard of the cheap lands in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., from a Mr. Lane, who had been in that part of the country during his services in the war of 1812, and Mr. Slayton decided to remove thither. With his family in a two-horse wagon, and his household goods and tools in an ox cart, he started for the Empire State, and in due time reached Potsdam, St. Lawrence county. On the 18th of July, 1815, he purchased one hundred acres of land on Plum brook, of E. Hurlburt, for \$675. A log house had previously been built upon the place, and into this the family moved. The grandfather turned his attention to the raising of wheat, and in 1816 had the largest wheat field ever seen in New York up to that time. Having no barn in which to store his grain, he invited all the neighbors for miles around to assist in the "raising," and one hundred responded to the call. Early in the morning they began their work, and while some cut the trees for the timbers of the barn, others manufactured shingles. The boards were sawed at a mill he had built on Plum brook, and before night a barn 30x40 feet was built, and two loads of his wheat stowed in the same. Teams were on hand to haul all of the grain, but a rain came up and spoiled that part of the program. Twenty-five years ago this building was taken down and reconstructed in

the village of Potsdam, where it now stands as an evidence of what our pioneer forefathers could accomplish in one day without the facilities of the present time. In connection with his farming operations Mr. Slayton engaged in the manufacture of potash. He possessed remarkable strength and could lift a barrel of potash from the ground over the box into the wagon. He had double teeth all around and could bend a ten-penny nail between them. He built a large tannery on his property and engaged in the manufacture of leather in addition to his other business. In religious belief he was a Universalist. This energetic, enterprising and useful citizen passed away September 20, 1852, at the age of eighty-six years. On the 14th of April, 1791, in Chester, Mass., he married Susannah Anderson, who was born February 18, 1770, and died July 2, 1848. In their family were eight children.

Thomas Anderson Slayton, father of our subject, was born in Chester, Mass., March 7, 1804. On reaching manhood he purchased a part of the old homestead farm in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber at the old mill on Plum brook. He helped build the first nail factory in Keeseville, N. Y., and also erected the iron works and first rolling mill at that place. He served as captain in the New York militia. In 1855 he removed with his family to Berlin, Wis., where he engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life. He died January 29, 1879, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophronia Hale, departed this life at Oshkosh, Wis., July 31, 1882. She was a native of Grand Isle, Vt., and a representative of an old family of that state. Their family numbered eight children, namely: Alvira, wife of D. Tuttle, of Montello, Wis.; Curtis H., a manufacturer, who died in Berlin, Wis.; Lydia, who died at the age of five years; Charles W., of this review; Divan Berry, who died in Central City, Colo., June 11, 1865; Edward A., who died at the age of two years; Sylvester M., who was drowned by falling from a raft near Necedah, Juneau county, Wis., April 25, 1869; and Edward Thomas, a real-estate dealer of St. Paul, Minn.

Charles W. Slayton, our subject, began his education in the public schools of South Pots-

dam, N. Y., and later attended a select school. In May, 1855, he removed with the family to Marquette county, Wis., at which time that state had only twelve miles of railroad. There he taught school one term, and began the improvement of a farm, but soon discontinued his agricultural labors. In 1863 he started a tannery in Berlin, Wis., and engaged in the manufacture of boot and shoe leather and whips. He also conducted an express route, and purchased the Montello, a steamboat, of which he was captain for three years. Subsequently he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture and spring beds, having from thirty to forty men in his employ. He had two men upon the road traveling between Denver and Buffalo, while his trade extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Later Mr. Slayton organized the Berlin Coffin & Casket Company, which prospered, but he sold his interest in that business in 1878, and removed to St. Paul, Minn., to take charge of large tracts of land in the southwestern part of that state and northwestern Iowa, amounting to about one million acres. The following year he was made general agent of the company, and in connection with his real-estate business he also ran a railroad express. In 1881 he laid out the village of Slayton, Murray county, Minn., graded the streets, set out shade trees on both sides of the same, erected a hotel and other buildings, started a newspaper, and secured the county seat. That fall he sent an agent to Europe to induce immigration to his lands, and in January following he himself went to England, returning in April with sixty-seven people, most of whom settled near Slayton. He acquired twenty-one farms near that place and owned one-half the town site. In 1882 he became interested in gold and silver mining in New Mexico, with two bankers, the company owning eleven mining claims, on which they put two thousand feet of development work. They were nearly ready for the machinery when the two bankers failed, involving Mr. Slayton, who, through no fault of his own, lost all his property, amounting to over \$300,000. He tried to regain a footing in St. Paul, but the great depression which always follows a great boom prevailed at that place, and he decided to seek a new field of labor. On the 2nd of February,

1892, he came to Phoenix, Ariz., and, having always had an inclination toward the medical profession, he embarked in the manufacture of special remedies, becoming sole proprietor of what is known as The Family Medicine Company. His medicines are carefully compounded from roots and herbs, and, being of a superior quality, find a ready sale in the market. The office of the company is at No. 29 West Adams street, Phoenix. Mr. Slayton now gives most of his attention to this business, though he is also interested in mining in Arizona.

In Masonic circles he stands high, having taken the thirty-third degree at St. Paul in 1891. He was made a Mason at Berlin, Wis., and has always taken an active interest in the work of the order. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows Society, and in politics is independent. His life has been an upright, honorable and useful one, and he justly deserves the high regard in which he is uniformly held by his fellow-citizens.

H. PERCY SCOVILLE.

The proprietor of the Scoville Plumbing Company is one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Phoenix, where he has made his home since 1894. A young man of superior executive ability and sound judgment, he already occupies an enviable position in the commercial world, and has a fine prospect of reaching the topmost round of the ladder of prosperity.

Mr. Scoville was born in Silver, Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the 18th of April, 1868. His paternal grandfather, who was a wagon and carriage manufacturer, spent his entire life in the Empire State. The father, Tyler Scoville, was also born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and was married in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Eunice Percival, a native of that state. In 1867 they removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. Scoville still resides. The father died there in April, 1900, at the age of sixty-five years. At one time he was engaged in the manufacture of school furniture, but later was interested in the real-estate business. All of the six children of the family are living, namely: William P., a farmer of Polk county, Iowa; Melvin J., man-

ager of a lumber yard in Vinton, Iowa; H. Percy, our subject; Tyler, who is engaged in the life insurance business in Des Moines; and Ella and Fay, both at home with their mother.

Reared in Des Moines, our subject is indebted to the public schools of that city for his educational privileges. When his school days were over he served an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade with the Scoville Plumbing Company, in Des Moines, Iowa, and during the five years spent with them thoroughly mastered all branches of the business, including gas, steam and hot-water fitting. In 1894 he came to Phoenix, Ariz., on account of his health, and for three years served as manager of the plumbing department of the Phoenix Plumbing Company. In the spring of 1898 he embarked in business for himself, under the name of the Scoville Plumbing Company, and it was not long ere he had built up a good trade. He is located at Nos. 114-6 West Adams street, where he occupies both floors of a building 25x138 feet, while the basement is used for storage. In the front part of the building are the show and sales rooms, and back of these is the workshop. It is considered the finest establishment of the kind between Denver and San Francisco. Mr. Scoville does both a wholesale and retail business in all kinds of electric, gas, steam and hot-water fixtures, and enjoys an excellent trade. Among the important contracts which he has filled is the plumbing in the O'Neill, Dennis, Sherman and old Opera-house blocks, and the Holmes building of Phoenix; the plumbing for the water and sewer system at the United States Industrial School, costing \$14,000; the water and sewer system at the Pima Indian agency, costing \$11,000; territorial capitol building, costing \$8,000; and the Bartlett ranch, two miles north of Glendale, costing \$3,500, which has the finest plumbing of any ranch in the territory. Mr. Scoville is now at work on the plumbing of the school building in the Pima Indian agency. He has in his employ from twelve to sixteen skilled workmen, and always conscientiously fulfils his part of every contract.

Mr. Scoville was married in Phoenix to Miss Mary Adams, who was born in New York City, but was reared and educated in Des Moines, Iowa. They have had two children, Melvin,



Geo H Jones

who died at the age of two years, and Percy, born December 11, 1900. In political sentiment Mr. Scoville is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Maricopa and Athletic Clubs, Ancient Order of United Workmen, United Moderns, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the board of trustees of the lodge belonging to the last-named order.

GEORGE W. SINES.

Although Mr. Sines is chiefly known as one of the prominent builders and contractors of Prescott, and a member of the firm of Maxwell & Sines, he has nevertheless crowded many creditable achievements into his life, not the least of which is a splendid record as a soldier and defender of his country's honor. He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., January 21, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Lydia (Jones) Sines, the father native of the same county and state, while the mother was born in Frankford, within the city limits of Philadelphia. The father was a manufacturer of shoes and a farmer for a number of years. He is now living in Philadelphia, and has reached the advanced age of nearly ninety. The family is of German descent, and some of the ancestors came to America during the last century. The grandfather, George, was a farmer in Montgomery county, and served in the war of 1812. He lived to be eighty years of age. Lydia (Jones) Sines is of Welsh descent, and became the mother of five children, of whom George W. is the second.

In 1861 George W. Sines was apprenticed as a wheelwright and carriage builder. In October, 1864, he volunteered in the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was the Eighth Union League Regiment of Philadelphia, Company C, and served in the Shenandoah valley until the close of the war. He then worked at his trade for a year, and in 1867 volunteered in the First United States Cavalry, and came through and joined the regiment at Fort Klamath, Ore. There the company remained for two years in active warfare against the Indians, and then spent two years at Fort Bidwell, Cal., still fighting the Indians. In 1871 he came with a private detachment of sixteen

men as escort to General Crook, to Fort McDowell, and then on to Prescott. Being a mechanic, he was delegated to help build the government saw-mill on Groom creek, and was honorably discharged from the service at Fort Whipple, Prescott, in April, 1872. Subsequently he remained at Fort Whipple for three years as superintendent of construction and during that time built up nearly the whole of the place.

Upon first locating in Prescott Mr. Sines became interested in carpentering and mining, but has latterly devoted his entire time to building and contracting. Among the numerous substantial and artistic buildings which have been erected by the firm of which he is a member may be mentioned the Courier office, the Brecht building, the Parker building, the Bashford and Wilson blocks, besides numerous residences in different parts of the city.

Mr. Sines has erected for himself and family a comfortable and commodious residence. After coming to Prescott he married Josephine Leadendorff, who was born in Laramie, Wyo. Of the children born to this couple five are living: George, Mary, Joseph, Lyda and Edwin. As a member of the Republican party, Mr. Sines has served in the city council for four years, and has been otherwise interested in the local politics of the city. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past supreme representative, and he is also past captain of rank of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is an honored member of Barrett Post No. 3, G. A. R., at Prescott.

JAMES C. MAXWELL.

As one of the pioneer builders and contractors of Prescott, Mr. Maxwell has made a substantial impression upon the building interests of the city, and is widely known for his skill in construction and style in design. Upon arriving here in 1874 he at once became interested in his trade, and turned his attention principally to the construction of sawmills, being thus employed for eight years. He was later a carpenter and contractor, and aside from putting up many of the important buildings in the town, has since extended his usefulness into all parts of the county, a number of stamp mills being among

his other undertakings. At present his affairs are conducted under the firm name of Maxwell & Sines, this association having been brought about in 1897, and continued amicably ever since. The firm are also interested in running a planing mill in Prescott, and manufacture mouldings and other mill work.

The youth of Mr. Maxwell was spent in Missouri, and he was born in Bowling Green, Pike county, December 25, 1847. The family had long been identified with Missouri, the paternal grandfather having settled there at an early day. The parents of Mr. Maxwell were James and Julia (Green) Maxwell, and were born respectively in Virginia and Indiana. They were successful farmers in Missouri, and eventually died in that state. Of their eight children seven are now living, James C. being the fourth. One of the sons served all through the Civil war in a Missouri regiment, and is now living at Kansas City.

Mr. Maxwell was reared to the life of a farmer, and incidentally learned all that there was to know about tools in general, his father being a cooper by trade and also a carpenter. From his earliest youth he was familiar with the bench and drill and chisel, and it was but natural that his mature years should be devoted to work along this line. In August, 1864, he volunteered in Company B, Forty-Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, at Warrenton, Mo., Col. D. P. Dyer commanding, and was sent against Price. In January of 1865 the regiment joined the Sixteenth Army Corps and went to Mobile, Ala., and participated in the siege of Mobile, the battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and the capture of Mobile. He was discharged at Benton Barracks, Mo., in August of 1865.

After the war Mr. Maxwell returned to his home in Missouri, and went to school for a year. In 1868 he went to Kansas and for a time contracted on the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1869 went to Elko, Nev., where for a year he engaged in the wood business. He then went to Cape, on the Idaho line, and engaged in mining for five years. In 1874 he came to Prescott, where he has since lived. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, and is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of Barrett Post No.

3, G. A. R., and is past commander of the post at Prescott.

In Prescott, Ariz., September, 1881, Mr. Maxwell married Etta Densmore, who was born in Denver, Colo. Of this union there are four children: Clarence, Burt, Roy and Elva.

F. W. HAYES.

The farming experiences of Mr. Hayes in Graham county have been attended with marked success, and there is probably no one in the vicinity of his home who has given the subject of climate, soil and general advantages more thorough study, or is better prepared to enumerate the many excellencies which await the settler in this particular part of Arizona. Arriving in the territory in the early '70s, he was for a time interested in milling in Mohave county, and during the boom in Tombstone he was one of the most enthusiastic of the seekers after a competence in this wild and, at the time, remote camp. He subsequently became a miner for the Philadelphia Company near Crittenden, Santa Cruz county, later removing to Willcox, where, for about twelve years, he was successfully occupied with the cattle business. In 1884 he was elected supervisor of Graham county, and served in that capacity for four years.

In 1898 Mr. Hayes came to Safford and purchased the farm of forty acres upon which he has since lived, and which is adjacent to the town. This property is under a high state of cultivation, is well fenced, and has a large and comfortable brick house. A fine orchard is planted with a variety of fruit-bearing trees, but the remainder of the land is largely given over to the cultivation of alfalfa, besides about a hundred and fifty tons of hay. The pasture land is devoted to feeding about thirty head of stock. Mr. Hayes has arrived at the conclusion that the average yield of wheat per acre in the valley is between forty and fifty bushels, and of corn sixty bushels. Of corn and wheat two crops are raised a year, while of alfalfa the average number of crops is five. Fruit in general is fine and the average good, the quality and flavor being equal if not in many instances superior to that raised in California.

The Hayes family were among the early set-

tlers in Ohio, the paternal grandfather having gone there before the Revolutionary war, in which he was a valiant and courageous soldier. F. W. Hayes was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of J. W. and Eliza Jane Hayes, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His youth was spent on his father's farm, where he mastered every detail of the work there required, and at the same time attended the public schools. An otherwise uneventful life was interrupted by the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, and was in time promoted to the position of first sergeant. At the battle of Decatur, Ala., he was wounded, and was discharged from the service June 7, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

After the war Mr. Hayes completed his education by attending college for two years, and then decided to avail himself of the undeveloped west as a future field of effort. In 1868 he settled in Oregon for a year, and then went to Nevada, where he engaged as a coal contractor for a smelting company for three years. Then followed his coming to Arizona, in 1884, where he has since so successfully profited by the opportunities here presented.

In August of 1897, Mr. Hayes married Bell Conway, of Hagerstown, Wayne county, Ind. In national politics he is a Republican, but has never desired to devote much time to local office. He has, however, served as supervisor of the county. Fraternaly he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, of Solomonville, and is, with his wife, a member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of one son, Frank Conway, born January 4, 1901.

WARREN L. SIRRINE.

Too much credit cannot be given to the little band of people who, with true heroism, endured the dangers and hardships of a five months' journey across the deserts and mountains of Utah and Arizona, and then for several years thereafter labored unceasingly in the great work of developing the Salt River valley—all this before they entered their "promised land" of peace and plenty. As is well known, one of the lead-

ing spirits in the enterprise of the little colony was and is Warren L. Serrine, who came here almost a quarter of a century ago. Believing that a synopsis of his career will prove of interest to the general public, the following facts have been compiled:

A son of George W. and Esther A. (Crismon) Serrine, he was born in San Bernardino, Cal., December 23, 1855, and was about three years old when his parents removed to Salt Lake City, Utah. At the end of five years' residence there the family settled in Bear Lake valley, Idaho, and in the subscription schools of his district the lad received his education. The father, who is a native of Putnam county, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship in a machine shop at West Point, is a venerable citizen and pioneer of Mesa, now in his eighty-third year. The wife and mother departed this life seven years ago. For a number of years George W. Serrine was known far and near as the president of the Mesa Canal, which has accomplished so much for this section of the county.

In 1877 Warren L. Serrine married Seretta Daley, like himself a native of California. They have six living children, namely: Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Seretta, Annie, Warren L., Jr., Maud and Ethel M. One is deceased—Bertha Belle, an infant.

The same year that witnessed his marriage saw the departure of W. L. Serrine and wife, with a party of relatives and friends, from Utah to Arizona. After their long and exceedingly wearisome journey they encamped in the Salt River valley for nine months. During that period the men were employed in the construction of the Mesa Canal, and it was not until the autumn of 1878 that our subject located upon his farm and engaged in regular agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He still owns eighty acres, and has converted the tract of wild land into a productive and valuable farm.

For the past decade Mr. Serrine has been financially interested in mercantile enterprises of different kinds, and now is the president of the Zenos Co-operative Mercantile & Manufacturing Institution. In 1895 he was active in the organization of the Mesa Co-operative Milling Company, and is the general manager of that successful concern, which has a fine steam-power

plant and modern machinery. In the past he has served in the capacity of president of the Mesa Canal Company, and at present is a member of its board of directors. In political matters he is affiliated with the Democratic party, and for some time was a member of the city council of Mesa. Religiously he is a zealous member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, with which denomination his father also has long been prominently identified.

JOHN CLARK.

While Mr. Clark is known chiefly as one of the largest and most successful sheep-growers of Coconino county, he has also had an extended mercantile experience in the territory, and is one of the oldest residents of Flagstaff, having arrived in Arizona December 7, 1875. Until his tenth year Mr. Clark lived eight miles east of Augusta, Me., where he was born in 1839. In 1849 he went to Lowell, Mass., and lived with his sister, Mrs. Parker, until his twentieth year. At that time he decided to settle in the west, and went to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, the same year that the railroad was built across. For two years he lived on a dairy farm near San Jose, Cal., and thence went to Merced county and began to handle sheep on his own responsibility. He acquired in time about five thousand head, and, in order to better care for them, drove them, in 1871, to Kern county, twenty miles east of Bakersfield.

Here, on the open range, his flock multiplied and prospered exceedingly, and in 1875 he started with five thousand of them across the desert, headed for Arizona. Between Soda Lake and Mail Springs the flock encountered a severe storm, in which three thousand of the sheep perished. In the winter time, December 7, 1875, he crossed the Colorado at Harderville, and passed the remaining time until spring on Sandy creek. In the spring of 1876 he removed to Bill Williams, remaining there until May 15, 1877. In the mean time he had been looking around for a suitable range for his sheep, and finally selected a valley between the Graham mountains and the Mormon mountains, which was eventually named Clark's valley, in his

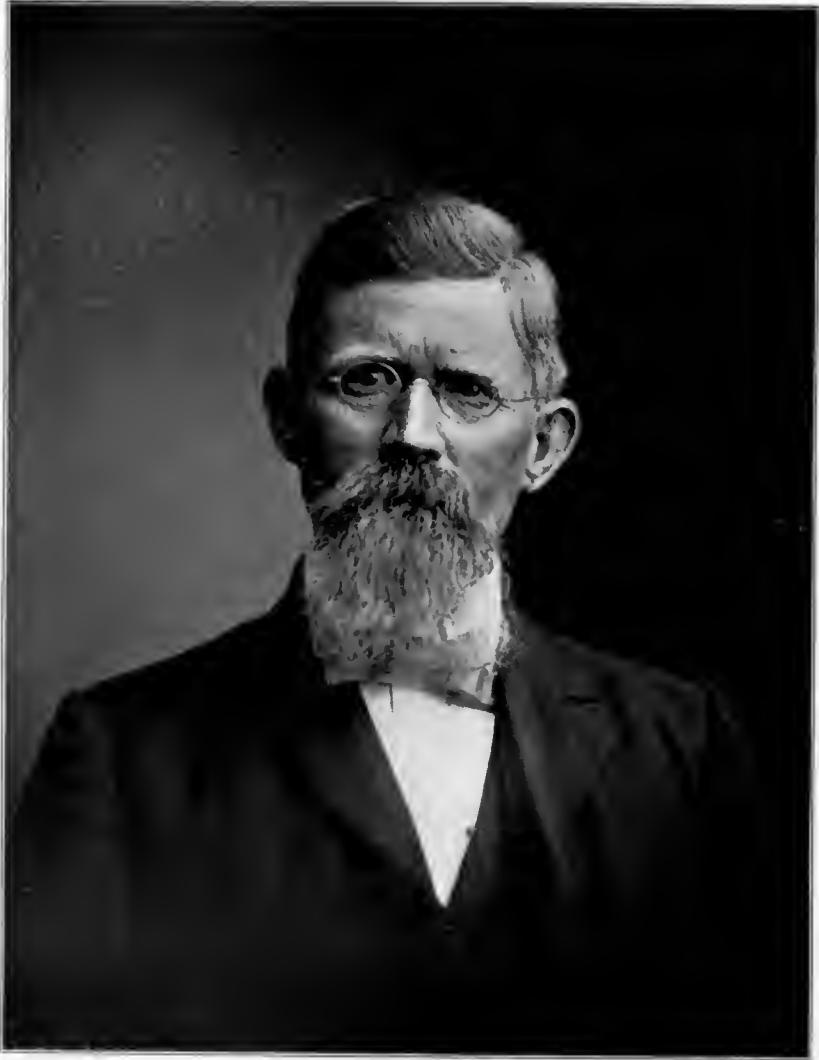
honor. In this excellent grazing district he began to prepare for an indefinite residence, and built a good log house, corral and barn, and was comfortably located until 1887. This ranch was in the vicinity of what is now known as Clarkville. His sheep did remarkably well, and in the fall of 1883 he sold five thousand of them for \$4 a head.

In 1883 Mr. Clark purchased his present ranch and home just outside of the city limits of Flagstaff, and although since engaged in handling cattle, has practically retired from active business life. The ranch is composed of three hundred and twenty acres of land, and the house has no superior for miles around, being commodious and airy, and having in all twelve rooms. Sixty acres of the land are under cultivation, and the remainder is used for grazing. Mr. Clark has been interested in several enterprises in Flagstaff, among them being the Flagstaff Commercial Company, with which he was associated for four years, and he was also engaged in the butcher business during 1883-4.

Although a Republican of uncompromising mien, Mr. Clark has been loath to accept political office. In the fall of 1900 he was persuaded to accept the nomination for supervisor, but was defeated. He was married January 8, 1888, to Elizabeth M. Cook, who was born in Maine and educated in Massachusetts. Mr. Clark has been successful in both his sheep and cattle industry, although his efforts have been overtaken on several occasions by disaster. He has had the determination to push ahead and make the most of inevitable loss, and has been well rewarded for his persistent effort. He is one of the town's most reliable citizens, and one of Arizona's most deserving and helpful pioneers.

JOHN F. CROWLEY.

As manager for Judge Nichols, and an enterprising citizen of Willcox, Mr. Crowley has a warm place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. A native of Lowell, Mass., he was born January 26, 1850, and is a son of John D. and Mary Elizabeth Crowley, natives of Ireland. John D. Crowley was an ambitious man, and in search of a fortune went to California in the golden days of '49. When his efforts were rewarded



J. M. Wolf

with a moderate success he sent for his family, who journeyed from the east by way of Panama and joined him in San Francisco in 1854. With the exception of several years spent in Sacramento, the family lived in San Francisco until 1883, at which time John F. came to Arizona, and in Willcox opened up a liquor business, which he continued until 1886. He then sold out, having become deputy sheriff in 1884, under Sheriff J. L. Ward, and also served as deputy assessor and deputy tax collector. He then filled a similar position under Sheriff Bob Hatch for two years, and during his terms of service experienced some narrow escapes and exciting adventures with the unruly element which terrorized the neighborhood. He was in the sheriff's office at the time of the robbery of Castaneda's store at Bisbee, when many were killed in the street, and the greatest pandemonium prevailed. In search for the robbers, Mr. Crowley brought in Red Sample and Texas Howard, and Sheriff Ward brought in Kelly, alias Yorky. The desperadoes were all hanged March 4, 1884, Mr. Crowley hanging Kelly at the robber's request. Great credit is due the district attorney, Mark A. Smith, for securing the speedy conviction of these marauders, thus freeing the country from ever-present danger and terror.

Following his term as sheriff, Mr. Crowley became employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and was under Agent E. A. Nichols as clerk, and after three years returned to the liquor business, in which he continued until 1893. He then became general manager for Judge Nichols, which position he still holds. He is also a notary public, having been appointed by Governor McCord in 1898. Mr. Crowley is affiliated with the Republican party, and has always taken an active part in local and territorial politics. His only near relative is Timothy J. Crowley, of San Francisco, who is a lawyer of that town, with an office in the Chronicle building.

HON. JAMES W. WOOLF.

As president of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, president of the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, a director of the Tempe National Bank, and former member of the territorial

assembly, Mr. Woolf has a wide acquaintance throughout Arizona. He was born in Caldwell county, Ky., November 25, 1847. The ancestral home of the family is said to have been in England, and the first members to immigrate to America presumably came at a very early day. Their descendants are numerous distributed through the southeast, and have been active participators in the best undertakings of the localities in which they have lived. The paternal great-grandfather served with courage and distinction in the Revolutionary war. The parents of Mr. Woolf, William and Louisa J. (Baker) Woolf, were born in Kentucky, and were farmers during their active and industrious lives.

When four years of age James W. was taken by his parents to Crittenden county, Ky., and there spent the greater part of his youth and early manhood. The surrounding influences were akin to those which mould the lives and character of the average farm-reared youth, and, like many another who has attained to prominence in the affairs of his locality, his first stepping stone toward independence was through the medium of educational work, for which he was fitted by attendance at the public schools, and at a seminary in Caldwell county, Ky. While living in Kentucky he was united in marriage in February of 1870, with Mary A. McConnell, a native of Crittenden county, Ky., and a daughter of John N. McConnell, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Woolf have been born nine children, eight of whom are living: Charles C., who is a lawyer in Tempe; Ida F., who is engaged in educational work in Maricopa county; John W., who is in the cattle business in Gila county; William H., who is studying at the Territorial Normal School at Tempe; James O.; Robert A., who is also a student at the Tempe Normal; Mabel; and Irene.

In 1874 Mr. Woolf departed from Kentucky and settled with his family in Los Animas county, Colo., subsequently removing to Colfax county, N. M., where he lived until taking up his residence in Arizona in 1889. Like most of the residents of the valley, Mr. Woolf is interested in the pursuit for which the land here is especially adapted, his land being chiefly devoted to the cattle-raising business. He owns a ranch of

three hundred and twenty acres about three miles southeast of Tempe, which offers not only a pleasant and comfortable home, but which serves as a relaxation from the arduous and numerous duties which command the time and ability of its owner. To enumerate the many enterprises of note in which Mr. Woolf is a ruling and progressive influence is to chronicle the rise and subsequent growth of nearly all of the undertakings which have built up this section of the valley. The financial ability of which he is master, the large-hearted and undiminishing interest in the best public welfare of which he so often gives evidence, and the popularity which arises from an unchallenged moral character and high business principles, have made him in constant demand as a promoter, and a safe repository of public trust.

In November of 1896 Mr. Woolf was elected to the nineteenth territorial legislature of Arizona, as the candidate of the Democratic party, and during his term of service were enacted many important reforms. He was especially interested in securing the re-codification of the live stock law of the territory, and he also drafted and secured the passage of what is known as the school land rental law. The completion of the normal school at Tempe was made possible through the efforts of Mr. Woolf in securing the requisite appropriation. He is now serving as a director and president of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, and had, previous to his election as president, served for three years as a director. For several years he has been a director and president of the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, of which he was one of the original organizers. In 1900 he was further honored by his political constituents in the Democratic party by being again nominated for legislative service, but declined the distinction because of the already too numerous demands upon his time and exertions.

In the development of the water supply for artificial irrigation Mr. Woolf has shown decided interest, and in this connection is president of the Western Branch of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the United Moderns, at Tempe. In the religious world he

exerts a wide influence for good, and is a member, active worker and generous contributor toward the support and charities of the Baptist Church. Mr. Woolf is also a deacon in the church at Tempe.

C. W. STEVENS.

The proprietor of the Palo Alto stables at Phoenix is one of the leading business men of that thriving city, and his ability, enterprise and upright methods have established for him an enviable reputation. Although he is comparatively a young man, his popularity is established on a firm basis—that of his own well-tested merit.

Mr. Stevens was born in Prince Edward Isle, October 12, 1870, his parents being John and Amelia (Scott) Stevens. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Stevens, spent his entire life as a farmer at Forest Glen, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, and belonged to an old and honored family of that locality. The father was also born at Forest Glen, and there he is still living, engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and operating two good farms at that place. He is an active and prominent member of the Baptist Church, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him. His wife is now deceased. She was a native of Upper Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, and the daughter of an Englishman. Of their nine children only three are now living, these being C. W., our subject; Burpee, who lives on the old homestead; and Mrs. Moore, of Montana.

The subject of this review passed the days of his boyhood and youth on the home farm, and was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twelve he went to New England, and for a time was engaged in farming at Woonsocket, R. I., where he later served as manager of an ice-cream establishment until 1880, when he came to Florence, Ariz. Buying an outfit, he engaged in freighting between Casa Grande and Silver King, a distance of seventy-five miles, it requiring fourteen days to make the round trip. He had twenty-two mule teams with four wagons carrying about five tons each. He continued this business very successfully for three years, and then sold out. He then went



George W Nichols

to Clover valley, Nev., on horseback, but after looking over that country for about two weeks, he returned to Arizona, being gone three months. In 1883 he embarked in the transfer business at Phoenix, in partnership with C. M. Hewlett, and for four years conducted a successful business, running three busses and four transfer wagons. On disposing of that enterprise, Mr. Stevens went to California, but two months later returned to Phoenix and opened a livery stable as a member of the firm of Albright & Stevens. They carried on the business together in different places for four years; when, in 1890, our subject bought out his partner and has since been alone. In 1898 he built a large brick barn at No. 228 East Adams street, the main building being 50x138 feet, with an L 50x100 feet, where he can accommodate seventy-five head of horses. He keeps a fine line of vehicles of all kinds, including three hacks and a seven-seated tally-ho coach, which is the largest rig in the territory, and to which he drives two or three teams.

At Phoenix occurred the marriage of Mr. Stevens and Miss Minnie Alice Magnett, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Frank Magnett, one of the early settlers of Phoenix. By this union have been born two children, Jennie and Ursal. In politics Mr. Stevens is a staunch Democrat, and in his social relations is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekah branch of that fraternity. In 1886 he participated in the Geronimo campaign, being master of transportation for the government. His success in life is due entirely to his own industry, enterprise and well-directed efforts, for from an early age he has been dependent upon his own resources, and he certainly deserves great credit for what he has achieved.

GEORGE W. NICHOLS.

The early life of Mr. Nichols, who is one of the large land owners and agriculturists of the Salt River valley, was of a particularly interesting nature, and is evidence of an untiring perseverance and ability to cope with vicissitudes and obstacles. While still young he was deprived of the care and affectionate interest of his parents, and grew to manhood in the

shadow of the great loss and its attendant responsibilities.

A native of Kerr county, Tex., Mr. Nichols was born June 12, 1851, and is a son of Rowland and Jane (Harrison) Nichols. Rowland Nichols was a native of Tennessee, and migrated to Texas in 1849. The country was at the time very wild and inhospitable, and the pioneers who sought to till the soil and introduce the ways of civilization were seriously handicapped by the obstacles that came their way. The neighbors were widely separated by perilous tracts of land, whereon the roaming red man still hurled defiance at the invading pale face. There the father met the fate of many courageous early settlers, and was killed by the Comanche Indians in 1859. This sorrow to a large family was augmented in 1865, when the mother died, and they were left alone on the homestead in the wilds of Texas.

George W. lived on the home farm until he had attained years of discretion, and as may well be imagined, his responsibilities in connection with the farm permitted of but limited opportunities for acquiring an education. This deficiency has been supplemented by the application of later years, and much reading along interesting and developing lines. He married in Kerr county, Tex., March 7, 1872, Mary C. Corbell, a native of Texas and a daughter of Tillmon and Mary (Nolen) Corbell. Her parents were natives of Arkansas and Mississippi respectively, and were married in the state of Texas. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols there have been eight children, seven of whom are living: Ivan N.; Julia R.; Rowland T., who is in the United States army, and is at present serving in the Philippine Islands; Guy W.; Grace M.; Jennie and Warren W. George is deceased.

In 1876, with his wife and two children, Mr. Nichols started with others of like inclination for the far west, and crossed the plains with wagons and mule teams. They were fifty-seven days on the journey, and terminated their wanderings at Tempe, Ariz. In the same year Mr. Nichols homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he has added by subsequent purchase, until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres. The land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, in which the enter-

prising owner has been very successful. Like so many dwellers in lands requiring artificial irrigation, Mr. Nichols is greatly interested in the subject of water promotion, and has assisted in extending the Tempe canal. From the aridity of the desert his land has been induced to produce abundantly, and more than repays the arduous labor of years. Politically he is a Democrat. In the fraternal world he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Nichols is a member of the Church of God. He is interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding of his community, and has contributed his share towards the noble pioneer work of the valley.

HARVEY J. HARPER.

The high place which Mr. Harper holds in his community is partially indicated by the responsible positions to which he has been called, and by the fine executive ability he has displayed in meeting his obligations as an official. Now serving as a high councilor of the Maricopa Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, and since 1883 superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lehi ward, his activity in the advancement of his denomination is plainly demonstrated. His general business ability has been manifested in many practical ways, and to his influence is attributed much of the prosperity of the Zenos Co-operative Mercantile & Manufacturing Institution at Mesa, of which he has been a director for several years; the Utah Irrigating Canal Company, in which he was formerly a director; and the Mesa Milling Company, in which he is a stockholder.

Harvey J. Harper, a leading pioneer of the Salt River valley, now living near Lehi, Maricopa county, was born in Hancock county, Ill., in 1842. His parents, Charles A. and Lavina (Dilworth) Harper, were natives of Montgomery county, Ill., and in 1848 removed to Salt Lake county, Utah, thus being very early settlers there. The father, who was a graduate of Evergreen College, of Peoria, was a man of culture and good business ability. At the venerable age of eighty-three years, he was called to his reward, dying in June, 1900.

The educational advantages of Harvey J. Harper in the new country of Utah were not equal to those which his father had enjoyed, but his natural talents overcame many of his obstacles as a student. In 1866 he married Louise Park, whose birthplace was in Nebraska, and who was reared in Provo City, Utah, where her family located in 1847. Of the seven children born to our subject and wife, the three sons, Harvey J., Jr., Alfred P. and Albert, live near Lehi. Louise B., wife of Joseph Rogers; Alberta J., wife of Niels Pedersen; and Eleanor, wife of Orlando Merrill, live at Mesa; while Lavina, Mrs. Frank J. Davis, is a resident of Lehi, Ariz.

In the spring of 1870 the subject of this article removed from Salt Lake county to Rich county, Utah, where he became an extensive stock-raiser and lumberman. After spending about seven years there, he returned to Salt Lake county, and some three years later came to Arizona. In January, 1881, he arrived in the Salt River valley and homesteaded one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which he now retains forty acres. Of the Maricopa stake board of school directors he is serving as a member, and in public elections votes for the men and measures of the Democratic party. When the great work of constructing the Maricopa stake tabernacle, at Mesa, was contemplated, he was one of the foremost in the undertaking, and besides performing much of the actual work of the building, superintending the enterprise from first to last.

ALEXANDER SILVA.

The promise and fertility of the Salt River valley have not only drawn people from all parts of the United States, but have also served as a Mecca for searchers after pleasant and profitable places, who have fatherlands across the seas. One of the sons of Portugal has so far identified himself with the conditions existing in this widely different country as to now seem an integral part of her growth and prosperity.

Mr. Silva was born in Portugal, May 10, 1860, and is a son of Emanuel and Mariana Silva, both natives of Portugal. He was reared in his native country, where he remained until he had attained his twenty-first year. Being of an



Daniel Bloss.

ambitious nature, he longed for broader fields in which to carry out the occupations of his life. Upon emigrating to America he proceeded at once to California, and resided for some time near San Francisco. Subsequently he journeyed to Mexico, and after a short sojourn returned to the States. In 1884 he settled in Arizona. The following year he pre-empted and later settled upon his present ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, situated about seven miles northwest of Phoenix. At the time of its purchase the land was in its primitive condition, and through his efforts it has been transformed into a first-class ranch. He is a pioneer of his locality and is well known as an enterprising agriculturist. In the growth and development of his neighborhood he has been an active participant. Here he has successfully conducted stock-raising and farming enterprises. During his residence in the Salt River valley he has seen the sterility of the desert replaced by the well-improved farms of the surrounding tillers of the soil, and the busy hum of industry increase from year to year. In addition to the management of his farms, he has added to his revenue and to the convenience of his fellow farmers by operating a threshing machine, for which he has a complete and modern outfit.

All movements for advancement in matters of education, agriculture and general business receive the co-operation of Mr. Silva. In all of these lines he strives after the best results. In national politics he is independent, and believes in voting for the man best qualified in principle and attainment for the position. He was united in marriage with Mary Alveres, a native of Mexico, who was reared and educated in Yuma, Ariz. She was but five years of age when she left the land of her birth and came with her parents to Arizona.

REV. DANIEL KLOSS, A. M., D. D.

It seems eminently fitting that one who, like Mr. Kloss, has for so many years devoted heart and brain to the lofty service of humanity, should, in the after time, become associated with the peace and tranquillity found alone by association with nature and her marvelous transformations. It thus happens that at the end of

three-score years and ten this eminent preacher, first of the Lutheran faith and later in the Congregational work, is enjoying the promise and prosperity of the Salt River valley, and though a resident of the town of Tempe, is enthusiastically interested in horticulture, as developed upon the soil so recently awakened from the sleep of centuries. Upon his two ranches, comprising about forty acres, are grown many varieties of fruit, including navel oranges, lemons, Bartlett pears, almonds, figs, pomegranates, olives, plums and other tropical fruits. All receive the constant care of their owner, who studies their interests as does one who cherishes and loves all things that in growing are beautiful or of use to man.

A native of Union county, Pa., Mr. Kloss was born March 18, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Steininger) Kloss, who were born in Pennsylvania. The paternal great-grandfather came to America from Germany at an early day, as did also the maternal ancestors. When a boy Mr. Kloss received his education in the Mifflinburg (Pa.) Academy, at the Airy View Academy, at Perryville, of the same state, and subsequently was graduated from the classical course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. From earliest youth he cherished a desire to enter the ministry, and in following this inclination entered the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.; and after a year attended the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City. May 13, 1860, he was ordained a minister in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of the general synod, and for seventeen years following ministered to the necessities of congregations in New Berlin, Union county, and in Lykens, Dauphin county, Pa. In 1877 he removed to Highland, Kans., where for fourteen years he preached the Gospel of kindness and good-will, and became identified with the intellectual and moral growth of the locality. During ten years of the time that he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Highland he also filled the chair of German and French at Highland College, of which institution he was for fourteen years a regent, and which later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1891 Mr. Kloss came to Arizona, and in 1892 organized the first Congregational Church

in Tempe, over whose interests he presided as pastor until September 1, 1900. He then retired from active participation in church affairs, and in the change to a partially rural life, is enjoying a well-earned rest.

May 24, 1860, Mr. Kloss married Rebecca J. Kloss, a native of Juniata county, Pa., and a daughter of David and Margaret (Kantz) Kloss, likewise natives of Pennsylvania. Of this union there are two children: Charles L., who is pastor of the First Congregational Church at Webster Groves, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis; and Annie L., wife of P. P. Daggs, of Tempe. Mr. Kloss is a Republican in national politics, and has strong prohibition tendencies. As an advocate of the highest possible standards of education he stands very high and has ever wielded a wide influence in the direction of educational work. For four years he has served as a member of the territorial normal school board, and has been president of the board part of the time, having received the appointment from Governor Hughes. In this capacity he was actively interested in the construction of the normal school building at Tempe. In connection with the other responsibilities that have engaged his attention he has shared the common interest in the development of water, and has been a director of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. In all ways he is a valued and much esteemed citizen, and his genial, kindly personality, and high humanitarian life have drawn to him hearts and good wishes in abundance.

C. M. STEARNS.

This well-known horseman has been a great lover of fine horses since his boyhood and has been exceptionally fortunate in handling them. He is now a member of the firm of Waddell & Stearns, owners of the popular Club Stables, of Tucson. His acquaintanceship is extended in the east as well as in the west, and he bears the reputation of being a master in the art of developing latent good qualities in fine horses and in training them in speed.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Manny Stearns, was born in New England, and at an early day settled in Ohio, where he carried on building enterprises. In the '50s he

removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and spent his last years in that state. C. M. Stearns comes justly by his love for horses, as his father, William M. Stearns, also has given his chief attention to this calling, dealing in excellent roadsters and racers, and at different times owning noted animals, among them "Honest John." His business made him well acquainted with the leading horsemen of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois. He was born in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, and when the Civil war came on enlisted in the defense of the Union, serving in a Missouri regiment and being mustered out as a sergeant. He now resides in Russell, Iowa. His wife, also living, was Angeline Comstock prior to their marriage and their children comprise two sons and a daughter. She was born in Iowa, of which state her father, Daniel F. Comstock, was a pioneer, though Indiana was his native state. After living in Iowa for a period, he went to Missouri, but eventually returned to southern Iowa and departed this life at his home in Russell. He was extensively engaged in the buying and selling of grain and cattle.

The eldest of the parental family, C. M. Stearns, was born November 8, 1868, in Monticello, Mo., and was reared in Oskaloosa, Iowa, receiving a public school education. When only eleven and twelve years of age he rode race-horses in all parts of the country, and this he continued until 1884. He then entered the employ of W. J. Harris, with whom he remained for about three and a half years, driving and training trotting horses. Then, going to Des Moines, he handled standard-bred horses, and later lived in Missouri Valley, Omaha and Council Bluffs while similarly occupied. During this time he was interested in races in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, and won a flattering reputation among horsemen.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Stearns came to Arizona in the interests of M. H. Porter, bringing with him Durango Chief, with a record of 2:34½; Iowa Chief, with a record of 2:22½, and Harry F. and a number of standard-bred fillies. For about three years he had charge of these fine animals, his headquarters being in Phoenix, though he went to different parts of the terri-

tory. In 1893 he returned with them to the east, and in the autumn of that year again became a citizen of Phoenix, where he conducted training stables for about a year. During the next two and a half years he operated the Grand Avenue dairy, owning a dairy farm near the city. Then, selling his route, he located on a ranch situated on the Arizona ditch, and devoted his attention to its improvement for eighteen months. The great Klondike craze of 1898 led him to try his fortune in that gold field, and he proceeded to Kotzebue Sound. He and his three companions were the first white men, as far as known, who ever traversed that trail, the trip taking twenty-eight days. After eighteen months' absence from Phoenix he returned, and during the following ten months lived at Mesa. November 19, 1900, he came to Tucson and entered into his present partnership and enterprise. The firm put in a new equipment of carriages and roadcarts and keep a good grade of horses, making a specialty of training and selling good animals.

The marriage of Mr. Stearns and Miss Carrie Porter, daughter of M. H. Porter, before mentioned, took place in this city. She is a native of Minnesota, and by her marriage is the mother of three children, namely: Stanley, Kate and Ruth. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. STRONG.

One of the familiar and respected figures of Tempe and vicinity is that of Mr. Strong, who is ever foremost in all that pertains to the development and upbuilding of his locality, and who exercises an influence in the management of local affairs. A native of Fayette county, Pa., Mr. Strong was born April 17, 1866, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Gaddis) Strong, natives of Pennsylvania, and now residents of Os-kaloosa, Iowa. When nine years of age William H. removed with his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he was reared to farming pursuits and to an industrious and thrifty life. At the district schools of his locality he received a fair education, and in 1885 started out on his own responsibility. After a short sojourn in Kansas, which he visited in 1885, he came to Arizona in

1886, and has since resided in the territory. For several years Mr. Strong was engaged in the livery business in Phoenix, and in 1890 came to the vicinity of Tempe, where he has since lived. He is the possessor of a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Mesa, and in addition to carrying on a large general farming and stock business, derives considerable revenue from baling hay, which is extensively entered into.

February 9, 1895, Mr. Strong married Melissa Lane, a native of California. Of this union there are two children, Rhoda and George A. Mr. Strong is a firm believer in the principles and issues of the Republican party, and interested in all of the undertakings of his party. He is now serving his first term as a member of the city council of Tempe. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

MARTIN D. SCRIBNER.

The county treasurer of Cochise county and agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Tombstone is a native of Louisiana, and was born one hundred and forty miles from New Orleans. At the age of seventeen he migrated to San Francisco, Cal., and bought out the local express company between San Jose and San Francisco, and in 1877 entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, as messenger on the Oregon short line. He subsequently served on the San Francisco & Los Angeles, and the San Francisco & Sacramento lines, and was the first messenger into Martinez, Contra Costa county, Cal.

Mr. Scribner's present position as agent was not gained by any royal road to favor, but by constant hard work and application to business. From a messenger up he laboriously mastered every detail of the work, and remained on the Pacific coast until 1883. For the following two years he attended to the company's interests in Santa Fe, N. M., and on May 19, 1885, took up his location in Tombstone.

As do most of the residents of this once remarkable town, Mr. Scribner at once became interested in a possible future of equal prosperity, and substantiated his belief in the same by identifying himself with the various upbuilding enterprises. He purchased considerable

real estate and some mining properties, among others becoming a stockholder in the Contention Mining Company, of which he is at present the agent. He is also a stockholder and operator of the Telephone mine. In 1887 he associated himself with one of the necessary and interesting institutions of the wild and undeveloped west, starting the mail and stage coach line between Fairbank and Tombstone, which carries the United States mail.

During 1890 and the four following years he was a member of the Southwestern Ice Company, whose plant had a capacity of five tons per day, and manufactured sufficient ice to supply several of the surrounding towns. In 1892 he was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and during his term of service organized the present system of accounts. In the fall of 1900 he was again elected county treasurer. Fraternally he is associated with King Solomon's Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and Cochise Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.

GEORGE H. HORNMEYER.

During the last decade of his life, and withal, the happiest and most useful period of his career, George H. Hornmeyer was numbered among the citizens of Clifton. He possessed the genuine esteem and friendship of all who knew him and his real kindness of disposition endeared him to a multitude. With that feeling of brotherhood which is at the foundation of all acts of generosity and helpfulness towards humanity, he took pleasure in alleviating the ills of those much less fortunate than himself, and his memory long will be cherished.

A native of Germany, born March 25, 1844, Mr. Hornmeyer came to the United States when a child, and was reared in St. Louis, Mo. There he attended the high school and subsequently was successfully engaged in the grocery business for several years. He then removed to Clinton, Mo., where he was occupied in mercantile pursuits until May 1, 1889, by which date he had sold out and disposed of all of his financial interests there.

At that time he and his wife came to Arizona, for he had accepted a position which had been tendered him—that of superintendent of the

Gold Bullion Milling & Mining Company. For three years he continued with that concern, and then was in the employ of the Arizona Copper Company for a year. In 1892 he purchased the Central Hotel, which he greatly enlarged, adding another story, with sixteen guest-rooms. It is a well-constructed stone building, and is yet being carried on as a hotel by Mrs. Julia Hornmeyer, a lady of excellent business ability and good judgment. Many other projects were engaged in by Mr. Hornmeyer, among them being his bank, which was opened for business in April, 1900, in one of the storerooms adjacent to the hotel. Charles P. Rosecrans is now the cashier of this reliable banking institution. From time to time Mr. Hornmeyer made investments in mining property and local real-estate, his interests always being confined to Graham county, however, for his faith in its future was unbounded. The large general brokerage business which he transacted for several years led to his founding the bank, as the need for the same was apparent.

In the years of his residence here Mr. Hornmeyer often was called upon to serve in public capacities, and once was asked to run for the territorial legislature, but declined the nomination. For one term he served as a justice of the peace by appointment, after which he was elected and acted for two terms more in the same office, and besides he was a notary public for twelve years. Politically he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. In Clinton, Mo., he joined the Masonic order, and after his arrival in Clifton was identified with Coronado Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M. In the fraternity as well as in business and social circles, he was popular with our citizens, and his loss is deeply felt everywhere.

April 23, 1889, Mr. Hornmeyer married Miss Julia, daughter of George and Julia A. Kalkbrenner, a native of Baden-Baden, Germany. Both of her parents have been summoned to the silent land, and thus she is left with few near relatives. Her father, George Kalkbrenner, was for years a successful business man of St. Louis, owning a large bakery in that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hornmeyer were reared in the faith of the Catholic Church. Their home was a source of much pleasure to them, and small wonder, in view of its attractiveness. Situated in North



Ed Frankenberg

Clifton, the residence is of handsome design and finish, and furnished with true culture-luxuries as well as essential comforts, contributing to the general effect. A perfect bower of fine shade trees, rose bushes and other flowers and plants surround the house. This property was sold in 1898 to the Arizona Copper Company.

ERNST G. FRANKENBERG.

In the death of Ernst G. Frankenberg the Salt River valley suffered a severe loss, for he had been one of its most public spirited citizens for more than a decade, and was actively connected with many of its enterprises. Himself one who had experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, though he achieved success in the end, his heart was kind and sympathetic, and his timely assistance helped many a fellow-man over a trying period in his history. His influence was ever felt upon the side of the right and just, the progressive and useful, and all who knew him have only high words of praise for him.

The parents of the above-named were Ernst G., and Amelia (Beta) Frankenberg, natives of Germany. In the early part of the '30s they came to the United States and settled upon a farm near Columbus, Ohio, and there occurred the birth of Ernst G., Jr., April 30, 1837. His boyhood passed in the quiet pursuits of a country life, and his education was gathered in the common schools. For several years after reaching his majority he continued to carry on agriculture in the county of his birth. Then going to McLean county, Ill., he engaged in farming there with success for some nineteen years. His next step was a removal to Crawford county, Kans., where he resided for several years, and in December, 1888, the family came to Arizona. Settling upon a tract of wild land near Tempe, a portion of the large homestead which constituted his estate at death, he proceeded to improve the property, and from time to time extended his possessions until they comprised six hundred and thirty-five acres in land. As a general farmer and as a stock raiser he met with almost uniform success.

Early realizing the importance of irrigation in this region, Mr. Frankenberg strongly advocated more and better systems, and for some

time served as a director of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company. He also was the president of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank at Tempe and for a period was a director of the Bank of Tempe, now no longer in existence. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political affiliation was a Republican. His useful life of three-score and two years came to a close June 20, 1899, but his memory is treasured in the hearts of his family, neighbors and many friends.

For nearly four decades Mr. Frankenberg's joys and sorrows were shared by his faithful wife, who survives him. She bore the maiden name of Eulalia Rickley, Auglaize county, Ohio, being the place of her birth. Her parents, John J. and Ann M. (Ebert) Rickley, were natives of Switzerland and Germany, respectively, and at an early day they became pioneers of Auglaize county, Ohio. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frankenberg was solemnized January 24, 1861. Their son Leo is in Yuma county, Ariz.; Josephine, a graduate of the Arizona Normal at Tempe, and also of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, is at home; Austin S. and Ira H. are attending to the actual management of the home farm; Don J., a graduate of the Arizona Normal, is now studying law in the University of Ohio; Hortense is the wife of C. G. Jones, of Maricopa county, Ariz., president of the National Bank of Tempe; and Roy, who was graduated from the Territorial Normal School, is at home. The young people have been provided with liberal educations, and with sound common-sense have availed themselves of their opportunities. Their father has left to them an unblemished name and a record of which they have just cause to be proud, and their mother, by her wise counsel and influence is exerting a far-reaching power over their lives.

WILLIAM SIDOW.

The youthful aspirations and undertakings of Mr. Sidow were centered in Wisconsin, although he was born in Saginaw, Mich., August 23, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and under his father's able instruction learned much of business and the routine of a busy man's life. He spent several years in Milwaukee, Wis., with

his father, and eventually purchased a farm on the old plank road, which for years was the special pride of the residents living between Milwaukee and La Crosse. Until 1859 father and son tilled the soil of their new possession, and then sought improved conditions in the purchase of a farm near Watertown, of the same state. In 1860, the son started out for himself and worked by the month until the peace of a tranquil country existence was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war.

Mr. Sidow enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the termination of hostilities. At first a private, he was advanced to the grade of corporal, and was discharged at Madison, Wis., in July, 1865. He suffered many of the vicissitudes of war, and was for nine months a prisoner of war in Texas. Upon returning to his home he worked for a few months, and then went to California and farmed for two years. In 1868 he settled in New Mexico, conducted a meat market at Santa Fe for two years, and then took a government contract for beef at Fort Beard, N. M. Subsequently for seven years he lived in the vicinity of Silver City, engaging in the cattle business and in farming.

As far back as 1877 Mr. Sidow became interested in Arizona, settling first at McMillen, where he was engaged until 1881 in the stock business. In 1881 he came to Globe and has since been the partner of her steady improvement and continually strengthened prestige. Until 1895 he continued his stock enterprise, and for the three following years was engaged in copper mining. This proved a successful and wise venture, which was, however, disposed of in 1898, at which time he opened the meat market which is still the object of his care and earnest efforts. He is still interested in mining and in the various means of improvement which have developed with the growth of the town. He has housed his family in a comfortable residence built by himself, and has a pleasant and hospitable home.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sidow and Rafaela Sanchez, of McMillen, and of this union there is one child, George, who is now twenty years old. Although an unyielding Republican, Mr. Sidow has never sought political

recognition, preferring to devote all of his time to his business. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Globe.

A. C. CORDINER.

As one of the owners and proprietors of The Fashion in Jerome, Mr. Cordiner has placed himself in touch with the commercial and social public, and has won a host of friends by reason of his good judgment, honest dealings and untiring desire to please. In the establishment the greatest good fellowship prevails, and all who are fair and square are welcomed within its hospitable doors.

The birthplace of Mr. Cordiner is a long way from his present home, at Cape Breton, Canada, that bleak little island at the east of Nova Scotia, renowned for its marble quarries, forests and ship-building enterprises, and for the innumerable fishermen who push out to sea at the dawn of every day and depend upon the size of the catch for the sustenance of themselves and families. There Mr. Cordiner was born in 1858, and in time received a good education at the public schools and the necessary general training which enabled him to start out in the world for himself. For two years he was engaged in business in Sidney, the capital of the cape, and in 1879 came to the States and located in Denver, Colo. He subsequently traveled over different parts of the state, and in 1882 located at Hackberry, Ariz., where he remained for two years. In 1884 he removed to Daggett, San Bernardino county, Cal., and went into business with Mr. Falconer. Locating in Prescott, Ariz., in 1891, he became a member of the firm of Belcher & Smith, the firm name then being changed to Belcher, Cordiner & Smith. This association was amicably continued until 1895, when he became a partner in business with J. B. Hoover, and purchased the Stoney property. This acquisition upon being improved and placed on a paying basis went up in flame and smoke, and the firm then constructed The Fashion, which met a similar fate before its completion, the walls alone remaining. The building is now one of the show places of the town, and no expense has been spared to make it one of the finest and most complete in the territory.

The home of Mr. Cordiner is presided over by Mrs. Cordiner, who was, before her marriage in 1886, Annie Meddlin, of California. To Mr. and Mrs. Cordiner have been born two children: Maggie and Alexander. In the Republican politics of Jerome Mr. Cordiner has evinced great interest, and he served for a term as a member of the city council. He is one of the substantial men of the town, and is enthusiastic over the prospects and opportunities of Arizona and Yavapai county.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

Aside from participating in the many changes which have come over the Salt River valley since 1885, Mr. Creighton had previously experienced a large amount of adventure in different parts of the country, and engaged in various occupations. Like many of his surrounding neighbors, he is a native of New Brunswick, where he was born in Northumberland county December 8, 1860. His parents, David and Euphemia (Miller) Creighton, were born respectively in Scotland and New Brunswick, the latter, however, being of Scotch descent. The parents, who are now deceased, were successful farmers in Northumberland county, and reared their son as to the best knowledge of agricultural pursuits. In the public schools he diligently applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge, and, in anticipation of a future independent livelihood, learned the harness-maker's trade.

In his twentieth year William Creighton left his northern home and migrated to Denver, Colo., going thence to Georgetown of the same state, in which two places he spent about three years, diligently plying his trade of harness-maker and engaging in such other occupation as came readily to hand. From Colorado he made a short journey to Arizona, and from there went to San Francisco, Cal., and later to British Columbia, where he stayed for about a year. After another sojourn in California he settled in 1885 in the Salt River valley. The ranch a few miles distant from Phoenix upon which Mr. Creighton is carrying on a large dairy enterprise comprises seventy-eight acres, which the industrious owner has redeemed from the aridity of the desert, and turned to the best possible account. For a number of years, also, he engaged in

threshing the grain of the farmers throughout the valley, and at different times has been interested in various enterprises for the advancement of his locality. Though a staunch Republican in politics, he is liberal-minded, and believes in voting for the best man. He is associated with the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

September 2, 1891, Mr. Creighton was united in marriage with Minnie Stoddard, who was born in New Brunswick. To Mr. and Mrs. Creighton have been born two children, Allen M. and Ruth. Mr. Creighton is regarded as one of the most substantial and reliable of the pioneers who have helped to develop this promising section of the territory, and he has won by his exertions and devotion to sound business principles the respect and esteem of all who know him.

HON. EUGENE J. TRIPPEL.

His efforts restricted to no special line of endeavor, Eugene J. Trippel is a good example of a well-rounded man, one who might easily attain prominence in almost any direction, and whose interests in all of the enterprises of progress are far-reaching. While his achievements as a statesman and public officer, as a sagacious business man and politician, are well known, it may be said that in the field of current literature also has he made himself felt as a power.

A full sketch of the life of his father, Dr. Alexander Trippel, appears elsewhere in this volume; suffice it here to say that the Doctor was a native of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, received an exceptionally fine education in the continental universities, and for two-score years was a loyal citizen of the United States, celebrated, especially throughout the west, as one of the ablest expert mining engineers and chemists of this land. The eldest of three children born to Dr. Alexander and Mathilda (Gaussoni) Trippel, Eugene J. Trippel's birth took place in Ducktown, Tenn., April 15, 1862. Chiefly educated in private schools, he was a student at Nazareth (Pa.) Hall, and later attended Columbia College, in New York. In 1880 he went to Morey, Nev., where he engaged in mining and assaying for a couple of years, and then devoted a like period to journalistic work, being associated with the "Times."

published in Bristol, Lincoln county, Nev. Then, going to Belmont, same state, he commenced the study of law in the office of D. S. Truman, district attorney. Before he had been admitted to the bar, however, an urgent call from his father led him to Globe, Ariz., where he was in the employ of the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company until 1887.

In that year Eugene J. Trippel, though only twenty-four years of age, was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Gila county in the fourteenth session of the territorial legislature. He won the sincere commendation of all concerned, and abundantly proved the wisdom of his party's choice. As chairman of the appropriation committee, and as a member of the committees on judiciary, irrigation and county boundaries he labored faithfully, and had the satisfaction of helping to save the bond issue for the territorial university (in which measure his own and Pima county were especially active). He was appointed deputy collector of customs at Yuma, Ariz., in 1887. As such he served until November, 1890, under the jurisdiction of Judge Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, and then, tendering his resignation, it was accepted. At once establishing the Yuma "Times," he conducted it for nearly a year, after which he went to Globe, and became chemist for the Buffalo Mining Company, a position he held until July, 1892. Then going to San Francisco, he served as a reporter for several of the city journals, and finally became editor of the coast news department of the "Chronicle." As such he remained until April, 1893, when he returned to Yuma, and was appointed by Gov. L. C. Hughes to the post of secretary of the territorial penitentiary situated there. President Cleveland appointed the young man as register of the land office at Tucson September 24, 1894 (his jurisdiction embracing the southern half of Arizona), and it was not until November, 1898, that the change of administration put an end to his tenure of the office. Prior to this he was one of the school trustees of Yuma, and subsequently was a trustee of the free public library of Tucson. The splendid almond orchard near Mesa, which was established by his father, and which is the pioneer enterprise in this section of the territory, is owned and managed by him, and each year a

large income is realized by the possessor. In addition to this, he has valuable mining investments and other interests in Tucson and vicinity. During the twentieth session of the territorial legislature he was chief clerk of the upper house or senate.

In fraternal circles Mr. Trippel ranks high, being the first exalted ruler of Tucson Lodge No. 385, B. P. O. E.; is one of the board of directors of the Elks' Club, and since October 11, 1900, grand recorder of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Arizona and New Mexico. A past master workman of Arizona Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., he has been a member of the grand lodge for several years, and introduced the resolution at Cripple Creek, Colo., April 13, 1899, providing for the segregation of Arizona and New Mexico from Colorado, and this measure was duly adopted. Besides, he was one of the organizers of the A. O. U. W. Hall Association, under whose auspices the hall building of the order was erected in Tucson. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

The marriage of Mr. Trippel and Miss Kathryn Rice was solemnized in Sacramento, Cal., November 27, 1884, of which city she is a native. A son and daughter bless this union, namely: Alfred Alexander and Amy Irene.

JAMES ROBERT LOWRY.

James Robert Lowry is a tall, well-built man who commands favorable notice in any assemblage. He is six feet four inches in height, and is broad-shouldered and finely proportioned. Little wonder that his admiring friends thought him just the one for the responsible position of sheriff, and their discrimination was fully justified, for he made a thoroughly creditable record. Doubtless he inherited his splendid physique from a long line of sturdy Scottish ancestors, for on both sides of his family he is a descendant of old Celtic clans, there being one line of Welsh, also, among his progenitors.

James Robert Lowry is a son of Col. J. Marion Lowry, a planter of North Carolina, of which state he is a native. He participated in the Civil war and won his title as commanding officer of the Twenty-ninth North Carolina Volunteers in the Confederate service. His old home-place



John A. Lutgerdorp

is in the vicinity of Asheville, and he is still living there, honored and influential in his community. His wife, Harriet, was a daughter of James McKee, a planter, and for twenty-eight years sheriff of Haywood county, N. C. Both father and daughter were natives of North Carolina.

The eldest of six sons and two daughters, all but one of whom lived to maturity, James R. Lowry was born on the old plantation near Asheville August 10, 1852. He supplemented his early education by a course in Peabody schools and then attended Weaverville College three years. In 1877 he came to the west and for a year or more was engaged in lumbering in Sonoma county, Cal. In 1878 he went to Lakeville and thence to Donahue Landing, Cal., where he was occupied on ranches. In September, 1879, he came to Yavapai county as far as Maricopa Wells on the railroad, and then by stage to Big Bug. During the next three winters he devoted his entire attention to mining in that district, and in the Tip Top region, and in the mean time also had become interested financially in the cattle business, his live stock being located on the Agua Fria river. He continued in these lines of occupation until called upon to serve in a public capacity.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Lowry was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of sheriff, and two years later was again elected, receiving a much larger majority. Thus he occupied the position from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1895, and it was not until the year last named that he disposed of most of his cattle. The remainder he sold in October, 1898, and since that time has conducted the business now well known as the Prescott Transfer Company, his partner being J. S. Merritt. They are transacting a large business in freighting and transferring supplies, and have won the good will of the public.

For six years Mr. Lowry held the office of deputy United States marshal. He is a stalwart worker in the Democratic party, and is an ex-member of the county central committee and of the territorial central committee. In 1888 he was connected with the territorial board of equalization. In the fraternities he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

In 1893 Mr. Lowry built a handsome residence on Grove avenue. He was married in this city to Miss Lilly Banta, a native of Indiana, and at the time of her marriage active in educational work here. This sterling couple have two children, namely: James R., Jr., and Malcolm G.

JOHN A. LUTGERDING.

The life of an upright and public-spirited citizen has much of inspiration to his fellow-men, and thus John A. Lutgerding's memory is cherished by a multitude of his former associates and friends. For just a score of years he was actively connected with the upbuilding of Phoenix, and within that period he was an interested witness of remarkable changes for the better here.

This honored pioneer of Phoenix was born in Hanover, Germany, September 1, 1843. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Rump) Lutgerding, also were natives of Hanover. The father, who served in the governmental army in his early manhood, was a farmer by occupation, and in 1850 brought his family to the United States. Proceeding to New Orleans, they went up the Mississippi river to Illinois, and settled upon a farm located about nine miles from Quincy. There the mother died and the father continued to live until he retired from active labors. Then coming to Phoenix, in 1893, he spent the rest of his life with his children, dying in 1897. Of his eight children only three lived to maturity, and the only representative of his immediate family is Henry Lutgerding, a farmer of the Salt River valley. A daughter, Mrs. Sophia Wilky, also resides in that valley.

John A. Lutgerding, the youngest of the family, received a public school education and was reared on the Illinois farm. His mother died when he was fifteen and soon afterwards he commenced learning the trade of a blacksmith in Quincy, Ill. On April 20, 1864, he started upon the then long journey across the western plains, proceeding along the Platte river and by way of Salt Lake, Utah. At South Pass and other points the party experienced some trouble with the Indians, and mountain torrents and other dangers were conquered with diffi-

culty. Locating at San Bernardino, Cal., he worked at his calling there until 1866, when he went to La Paz, Ariz., and, building a shop, soon established a flourishing trade, receiving \$6 for shoeing horses and \$20 for setting wagon-tires. In 1870 he became a partner of J. M. Bryan, of Wickenburg, and engaged in hauling quartz from the Vulture mines to the quartz mill. Unfortunately Mr. Bryan turned out to be dishonest, for through him our subject lost \$21,000, the returns of three years of hard labor on his part.

In 1877 Mr. Lutgerding came to Phoenix, where he built a shop on the site of the present O'Neill block, and later he carried on business as a blacksmith and carriage maker on the site of the Commercial Hotel, the firm to which he then belonged being Lutgerding & Herrick. While this enterprise was growing he invested in many local industries, in most of which he met with success. For years he was the proprietor of the largest butcher shop in the city, and was numbered among the most extensive stock raisers of the territory. Besides he was the vice-president of the Western Investment Bank, and owned and improved about twelve hundred acres of land near this city. One ranch, comprising an entire section of land, was located thirteen miles west of Phoenix, and this property he disposed of at a good figure. The other ranch in which he was specially interested remains in the possession of his family. It comprises four hundred and eighty acres, three and a half miles west of Phoenix on the Yuma road, and, being highly improved, is an extremely valuable tract. Sagacity and unusual business ability marked all of his transactions, and his word was truly deemed as good as his bond. His earthly labors came to a close March 3, 1897, and his loss has been felt as a public one. Religiously he was a Lutheran, while in politics he was a Democrat. A Christian in practice, rather than in profession, he exemplified his high principles in his daily life and quietly performed many an act of kindness and love which forever endeared him to the recipient of his favor.

The first brick dwelling house in Phoenix was built by Mr. Lutgerding on a lot adjoining the old postoffice. His marriage, March 13, 1879, to Miss Ruzilla J. Linville, took place in this

city. His bride was born in Santa Rosa, Cal., and accompanied her parents, Hiram and Rebecca S. (Mothersead) Linville, to Phoenix in 1876. Hiram, son of Thomas Linville, came of an old Virginia family, early settlers near St. Joseph, Mo. In 1852 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, driving some cattle to the Pacific coast. For some time he engaged in mining and stock-raising at Rough and Ready, and later became a fruit-grower in Santa Rosa, Cal., and still later was a farmer of Salinas for a year. Nine years were then spent at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he became a well-to-do farmer, and in the Centennial year he settled in the Salt River valley, buying a quarter section of land adjoining Phoenix. After several years profitably spent in farming and stock-raising here he laid out Linville, the first addition to Phoenix, and from that time until his death, in July, 1893, continued in the real estate business. Several terms he filled the office of county supervisor, and in every way nobly met the obligations of citizenship. He was identified with the Christian Church and with the Masonic order. His wife, a native of Kentucky, departed this life in Phoenix, in November, 1891, and of their eleven children eight survive, namely: Mrs. Lucy Williams, Mrs. Mary E. Naylor, Mrs. Josephine C. Monihan, Mrs. Lutgerding, Mrs. Virginia G. Cobb, Robert E. and Thomas N., all residents of Phoenix; and George H., whose home is in California. Mrs. Violet J. McCamley died in this city; Acalthia died in childhood, and an infant died unnamed. The father of Mrs. Hiram Linville, Nathaniel Mothersead, an early settler of Kentucky and Missouri, was a hero of the Mexican war, dying while actively engaged in the strife.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Lutgerding has continued to reside in her pleasant home at No. 641 South Center street. Their two manly sons, George H. and R. Linville, are receiving thorough preparation for life's duties, the elder, a graduate of the Phoenix high school, now pursuing his studies in Leland Stanford University, being a member of the class of 1903. Mrs. Lutgerding is attending to the business matters devolving upon her with real ability. She has an interest in the Investment Bank and owns valuable city property. The second addi-

tion to Phoenix, which was laid out in 1895 by her husband, is proving a profitable enterprise, and the city is rapidly extending in that direction.

L. C. SHATTUCK.

As one of the very early settlers of Cochise county, Mr. Shattuck is more familiar than most men with the growth of this great copper mining locality, with whose many-sided interests he has been intimately associated. A native of Erie, Pa., he was born January 5, 1866, and was reared and educated in the neighborhood of his birth until his twentieth year. His father, Henry Shattuck, was born and lived all his life in Pennsylvania, where he was a prominent stockman and operated a grist-mill. He was also a large grain dealer, and was well and favorably known in his locality, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-four years.

The Shattuck ancestors immigrated to America at a very early day and became associated with the history of Massachusetts and later went to Connecticut, from which state the paternal great-great-grandfather removed to Pennsylvania. The different people who bore the name were successful in the line of occupation to which they devoted their energies, and were invariably influences for progress and enterprise. The maternal ancestors came originally from Holland, and were among the well-known Pennsylvania-Dutch families. The mother, who was formerly Phoebe Coover, was the mother of three children, of whom L. C. Shattuck is the only one living. Mrs. Shattuck is now making her home in Erie, Pa.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Shattuck started out in the world to win an independent livelihood, and far from his Pennsylvania home settled on a ranch in what is now Cochise county, Ariz. During the Indian outbreaks in the early '80s he participated in the putting down of the Indians, and assisted the United States troops under Generals Crook and Miles, as a scout and guide. Being familiar with the country, his services were in ready demand. For several years he lived on the plains and in the mountains, handling cattle, dealing in water rights and selling ranches. He also de-

voted considerable time to prospecting over the south and northwest, principally through New Mexico and Arizona.

Mr. Shattuck became associated with Bisbee in 1888, having walked three hundred miles in order to work in the great Copper Queen mine, with which concern he remained for a year. In 1890 he changed his line of occupation to that of lumberman, in which he is at present engaged to a large extent. He furnished the lumber for ninety per cent of the houses in the camp, and also did a great deal of building and contracting. He is also the local agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, has a good cold-storage plant, and handles all liquors at wholesale and retail. Mr. Shattuck was one of the organizers of the Cochise Mining Company, and is president of the same; he is also the owner of twenty-five mining claims scattered throughout the vicinity of Bisbee in the Mule mountains. At the present time he is operating the old Juricopa silver mine in Sonora, Mexico.

In 1890 Mr. Shattuck was united in marriage with Isabella Grandfell, and of this union there are three children, viz.: Henry, Warner and Mark. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Shattuck has held some of the local offices, among others being that of supervisor of Cochise county, which he held for a term. Fraternally he is associated with the Bisbee Lodge of Red Men, and was keeper of the wampum for two terms.

L. W. JIMMIE.

The enterprising manager and proprietor of the Jimmie Fruit Company, at Nogales, was born in San Francisco in 1871. He received the education afforded at the public schools, and early evinced habits of industry and thrift. Upon starting out in the world to earn his own living he was for a number of years engaged in the hotel business, which was conducted in Phoenix, Ariz., for two years in connection with the Lemon Hotel, in Tempe for five years, at Globe for two years, at the South Gila Canal for one year, and at Tucson for one year, where he had an eating-house or restaurant. In 1896 Mr. Jimmie came to Nogales and established the Jimmie Fruit Company. In the whole city there is no neater or more up-to-date store, nor is

there a more enterprising fruit dealer. Nor is the stock limited to fruits, for an appreciative public here purchases fancy groceries, produce, cigars, confections, turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. So excellent are the materials offered for sale that Mr. Jimmie receives a large part of the patronage of the best families in the town. In connection with the retail is also a wholesale department, and large sales are made to smaller stores in many of the outlying towns, in both Arizona and Mexico.

PHILIP J. MYERS.

The foresight and energy of the true frontiersman is strongly exemplified in Philip J. Myers, a well-known agriculturist of the beautiful Salt River valley. His history is unusually interesting, and, as he is essentially self-made financially, his posterity can do no better than to follow in his footsteps. Though he was born in Prussia May 30, 1835, he was only six months old when he was brought to the United States. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Julius) Myers, likewise natives of Prussia, removed to Wisconsin after living in Albany, N. Y., four years, and the remainder of their lives was spent in the wilds of Kenosha county.

Philip J. Myers had limited educational advantages in his youth, but by individual effort became the well-posted man that he is today. In early manhood he went to Gage county, Neb., where he continued to reside for almost a quarter of a century. Indeed, he was a pioneer of that locality, and there introduced an industry which has been the source of a large share of the county's wealth. Seeing the natural adaptability of that region for the raising of sheep, he engaged in the business for himself, and, after having thoroughly tested the matter, proceeded to ship sheep there from Wisconsin and Michigan. In looking over his accounts he finds that altogether he must have shipped fully 50,000 sheep into that section, and thus the magnitude of the business transacted by him may be plainly seen.

Though he has been so successful in Nebraska, Mr. Myers, for various reasons decided to try the milder climate of Southern Arizona, and in 1890 made his first investments here. It

was not until 1892 that he permanently located here, and he still retains a finely improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated near Beatrice, Neb. Here he lives on a quarter section of land six miles southeast of Tempe, and is carrying forward marked improvements. For some time he served as a director of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company, and every local industry is looked upon with keen interest by him. When in Nebraska he was one of the county commissioners of Gage county for six years, and was the president of the Gage County Agricultural Society for eight years. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican.

In Wisconsin Mr. Myers married Mary Biehn, a native of Germany. Their daughter Sophia is the wife of Dr. B. B. Davis, a leading physician and surgeon of Omaha, Neb.; Julia is the wife of J. W. Mayer, of Beatrice, Neb., and Frank H. resides in Omaha. The second wife of our subject bore the maiden name of Anna Slater, England being her native place. Of their seven children, three are living, namely: Mary, wife of Elmer Rousch, of Wymore, Neb.; Ada, wife of C. B. Yates, a mining engineer at Leads, S. Dak., and Kirk, who is employed as a railroad engineer, his home being in Deadwood, S. Dak.

PROF. JOHN F. NASH.

One of the members of the faculty of the Latter-day Saints' Academy, at Thatcher, Prof. John F. Nash is deserving of special mention in this work. Not only in educational fields has he won a foremost place, but also in ecclesiastical and political circles his influence is felt to be a power. In November, 1900, he was honored by election to the responsible post of county surveyor of Graham county, and at the beginning of the twentieth century entered upon his new duties. In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints he is president of the quorum of high priests of this stake, and in addition to this is a teacher in the theological department of the Sunday-school of Thatcher.

A son of Robert and Mary Nash, now residents of the Gila valley, Prof. J. F. Nash was born in Yuba county, Cal., in 1865. When nine years of age he came to Arizona and here received a large share of his training in the ele-



C. H. Cummings

mentary branches of learning. Then for seven years he was engaged in teaching in the district schools of Graham county, but, becoming more ambitious, he determined to qualify himself for a higher sphere. Then, going to Provo, Utah, he pursued a special course in mathematics, and also devoted some time to normal work in Brigham Young's Academy, in which institution Prof. Emil Maeser, principal of the Latter-day Saints' Academy, of Thatcher, also received his higher education. At the end of a two years' course Prof. Nash was graduated in the Provo College of Mathematics, a member of the class of 1895. During the next two years he held the position of principal of the high school at Pima, after which he entered upon his duties as professor of mathematics in the Thatcher Academy. It is in a flourishing condition and over two hundred pupils have been enrolled here each year for some time. Under its present efficient corps of teachers, rapid progress is being made by the students. Since becoming a voter, Prof. Nash has used his franchise in favor of the Republican party platform, and though this county is distinctly Democratic, he was elected as county surveyor on that ticket, a fact which attests to his personal popularity and recognized ability.

In 1889 the marriage of Prof. Nash and Henrietta Preston, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Preston, of Pima, was solemnized. The young couple are the parents of three daughters, named, respectively, Nellie M., Anna L. and Florence.

HON. CHARLES L. CUMMINGS.

As an illustration of what a man may become through persistent hard work and a good knowledge of business and general information, Mr. Cummings has no superior in the city of Tombstone. Upon first coming to Cochise county he was the possessor of the sum of \$9.75, with which to shape his future life in the midst of strange and uncertain conditions. He is now the successful manager and owner of the only meat market in the town, and one of the largest stock-dealers in the county. His political aspirations have been in a measure realized, and as a miner he has proved a true prospector, with justifiable faith in the output of his properties.

To the many sons of New York who have

made their subsequent homes and fortunes in the rich mining country of the west, must be added the name of Mr. Cummings. A native of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., he was born in 1855, and attained maturity and received his education within the borders of his native state. In 1880 he started out in the world for himself, and located in Tombstone May 25, of the same year. For the first four years he was connected with the Tombstone Mill & Mine Company, and for the following three and a half years was foreman of the waterworks at Charleston. In 1885 he engaged in the meat market business at Bisbee, in partnership with John Duffey, and after the expiration of a year returned to Tombstone, his shop having been burned down by a disastrous fire. With renewed courage he again took up the burden of making a livelihood under discouraging circumstances, and continued his former occupation as a meat merchant in Tombstone. In 1896 he conducted his affairs in connection with C. A. Overlock, and also had Messrs. Metcali and Herbert Gage as partners in the butchering business.

Since 1886 Mr. Cummings has been interested in the stock-raising business, and in 1897 bought a half interest in the Overlock ranch, in the Sulphur Spring valley, where are raised at least seven hundred head of stock. He is the owner of another ranch known as the Box Cañon ranch in the Cherry Cow mountains, and here are raised about five hundred head of cattle. In the raising of stock he has been remarkably successful, for it is well known that in Cochise county there is a large level area, whereon grows a crop of succulent grasses upon which stock thrive unusually well.

In order to avail himself of every possible means afforded in the district in which he lives, Mr. Cummings is also interested in mining in the Swisshelms mountains, which has proved a reasonable source of revenue. He is interested in the Building & Loan Association at Tucson and at Los Angeles, Cal., and owns a grape ranch in Fresno county, Cal. He also owns the building and stock of the Tombstone Pharmacy which is one of the finest business corners in the city. In national politics a Republican, he has been actively identified with the political undertakings of his town, and in 1894 was nominated

for assemblyman, and elected by a large majority. During his two years of service he was chairman of the stock committee, and was largely instrumental in preventing the division of the county. In 1896 he was a candidate for county treasurer of Cochise county, but was defeated, and in 1898 was defeated for assemblyman, but at the same election was made councilman for the third ward. He also served for two years as city treasurer. In 1900 he was a candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated in the midst of a Democratic county. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, and is vice grand of Cochise Lodge No. 5.

Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Ida Padfield of Los Angeles in 1900, and they have one son. He and his family have a pleasant and comfortable home in Tombstone. He is one of the most esteemed of the citizens whose untiring efforts have placed the city on a reliable basis, and he has many friends in this far western and somewhat remote city of his adoption.

QUINTUS MONIER.

In all of the ages of the past, since the period when mankind dwelt in tents, lofty, imposing buildings have inspired a feeling of wonder and almost reverence in the minds of men, for plainly they bespeak genius, and in themselves constitute the best monument to the builder and architect that could be reared to his memory. Quintus Monier, whose name is well known in at least these two southwestern territories, needs no eulogy, for the great work which he has accomplished speaks in terms of eloquence of his ability and high talent.

The Monier family is an old and honored one in Clermont, France, and for several generations this particular branch has been devoted to building and contracting. Grandfather Louis, and Claude, the father of Quintus Monier, stood at the head of a large and paying business and executed works of considerable importance in their day. The father, Claude Monier, served as a non-commissioned officer in the French army under the leadership of Napoleon III. His entire life was spent in his native land, and in fact, the only representative of the family ever living in the United States is the subject of this article.

The mother, Frances, was the daughter of Quintus Jobert, the owner of large landed estates near Clermont, France, and both were natives of that locality. Claude and Frances Monier had two children, Quintus and Frank, but the latter is deceased.

Quintus Monier was born October 23, 1855, in Clermont, France, and in his youth pursued his studies in the public schools, completing his education in Christian Brothers' College. Subsequently he commenced learning his father's business under his instructions, and systematically mastered brick and stone laying and stone cutting. In 1877 the young man decided to come to the United States, and, proceeding to Santa Fe, N. M., engaged in building and contracting. Under his auspices the great sandstone quarries in that vicinity were opened, and, having won the respect of the entire community by his faithfulness in the execution of all work entrusted to him, he commenced the building of the beautiful cathedral, one of the largest and finest in the west. Built at a cost of \$120,000, the magnificent stone temple stands as a fitting specimen of the skill of the builder. In addition to this, he erected the Christian Brothers' College, the Loretto Academy, St. Michael's College, the United States courthouse and post-office, and numerous business blocks and private residences.

Though only five years have elapsed since Mr. Monier came to Tucson, his fame had already preceded him, and more work than he could properly manage always has been awaiting his attention here. The special reason for his coming was that he had been awarded the contract for the building of the Tucson Cathedral, the first large brick structure erected in the place. Having completed it to the satisfaction of all concerned, he then engaged in other enterprises, and, among others, built the St. Joseph's Academy, the Eagle Mills, St. Mary's Sanitarium, and many private residences, including a handsome brick dwelling for his own family. Feeling the need of a good brick plant, he purchased twenty-five acres of land adjoining the city on the west, put up buildings and equipped them with machinery, and in 1900 embarked in the manufacture of a good grade of brick. The plant, which is operated by steam power, cost



Gen P Smith

upwards of \$15,000, and has a capacity of 30,000 brick per day. The clay used is of superior quality, and a ready market for these goods is found in this vicinity, shipment often being made to Bisbee and other points at a distance. Experiments with cream-colored brick are now being conducted.

While thoroughly interested in every movement which bears upon the prosperity of Tucson, Mr. Monier is not a politician, and is perfectly independent in his views, giving his support to the men and party which he deems worthy. He is a member of the city board of trade and is identified with the Tucson Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

February 14, 1901, Mr. Monier married Edith Siewert, of Tucson, a native of Kansas City, Mo., and a daughter of William Siewert, of Tucson, a retired business man. They reside at No. 322 South Stone avenue.

CAP. P. SMITH.

It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of the services which Mr. Smith has rendered Arizona, and particularly to Williams, of which he has been a resident since 1890. His ideas and enterprises are conducted on such large and liberal scales that he has come to be known as one of the influential and substantial men of the place. As a stock-raiser, politician, miner, real estate owner, and all-around financier, he has made a fine success of his residence in the territory, and has risen from comparative obscurity and limited means to a position of affluence and prominence.

From his earliest youth Mr. Smith has been associated with ranches and cattle. He was born in Cooper county, Mo., but was reared at Seguin, Guadalupe county, Tex. When sixteen years of age he started on an extended jaunt as a cowboy, tending cattle on the ranges of Colorado, Montana, Indian Territory, and Dakota, and for many years led the free and unthinking and irresponsible life of a saddle genius of the plains. In 1880 he settled at Coolidge, N. M., and started a mercantile business, which had an uncertain career for eighteen months, and subsequently removed to Gallup, N. M., where he lived for eight years. In

1890 he came to Williams, and has since been dealing in sheep, being one of the largest raisers in the county. In 1898 he formed a partnership with J. H. Stirling, and in 1900 bought out that gentleman's share of the stock. At the present time he is a partner of J. T. Evans, who lives on the sheep ranch, and superintends the management of the six thousand sheep. The ranch is located near Williams, and is one hundred and twenty acres in extent.

In 1900 Mr. Smith purchased a half interest in the Black Tank cattle ranch, where is raised a high grade of stock, the farm being entirely devoted to Herefords, among which are some registered stock. The mining claims of Mr. Smith are located for the most part in the Grand Cañon district, and include the New York mine, which has already a wealth-producing reputation, the owners having taken out and shipped three carloads of ore which average eighteen per cent of copper. He has also a third interest in the Coconino and the Berry Picker, and has fifty shares in the Dos Cabezos mine in southern Arizona. These properties are all promising, and great expectations are entertained of a large future output. Among the property holdings of Mr. Smith may be mentioned real estate in Gallup, N. M., and many lots and buildings in Williams. In fact he is one of the largest owners of land in the city, and has perhaps built more houses and buildings here than any one else in the town.

The political undertakings of Mr. Smith have placed him in the front ranks as a reliable and broad-minded politician, and staunch upholder of the Democratic party. His political tendencies were firmly established while living in Texas, and in Gallup, N. M., he was deputy sheriff for two years, and was United States deputy marshal under Cleveland's administration. In Arizona he has been a delegate to all of the congressional and county conventions, and in the campaign of November, 1900, was very active in electing Mark Smith for congress. For the political services rendered he has received many letters of appreciation and good will, and has increased his hold on the esteem and good will of his many political and other friends.

November 13, 1896, Mr. Smith married Annie

Bruce Henderson, daughter of Alexander Henderson, of Texas, formerly of Tennessee. Governor Henderson, of Texas, was a relative of her father, who was a veteran of the Mexican war.

SAMUEL W. PRICE.

As a speculator, farmer, large real-estate owner, and enterprising citizen of Safford, Mr. Price has been intimately connected with the best growth of the town, and is one of the reliable and much-esteemed residents. A native of Salt Lake City, he was born in 1859, and is a son of S. M. and Mary Price, natives respectively of New Jersey and Texas. When a baby one year old he was taken by his parents to Cache Valley, Utah, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. Subsequently he spent some years in Idaho, and for a time was employed in Oregon.

In 1884 Mr. Price became identified with Arizona, and for a few months remained in Central, removing later to Thatcher. Here he found a paying and pleasant occupation in supplying the mining camps at Bisbee, Tombstone and Clifton with garden produce, which he purchased of a farmer in the Gila valley, and sold all along the route between the camps. In 1894 he was fortunate in securing the mail route between Clifton and Morenci, which was operated until 1900, in connection with a livery conducted at Clifton and a merchandise business, which was in time disposed of to Mr. Forbes. He also undertook the management of a hotel at Clifton with considerable success, and dipped into various paying ventures.

The real estate holdings of Mr. Price include the store in which Mr. Forbes' mercantile business is conducted, and he also owns the corral of Mr. Webster. July 27, 1900, he added to his possessions by the purchase of a quarter of a block in the center of the town of Safford, upon which he erected four brick stores for renting purposes, and a large apartment house. He also owns farm lands in the artesian well district of one hundred and sixty acres in extent.

In 1878 Mr. Price married Mary A. Haws, and of this union there are five children: Earl, Jeanette, Mary, James and Lucia, all of whom are

living in the territory. In 1900 Mr. Price married Maud McClellan, of Los Angeles. In national politics Mr. Price is a Democrat, and is an uncompromising believer in the principles and issues of that party. For two years he successfully served as road overseer, and has held several important local political positions. He is a charter member of the Clifton Lodge, K. P., and is identified with the Good Templars.

HENRY RENAUD.

Of French extraction, Mr. Renaud was born in Montreal, Canada, in March, 1860. His parents, Charles and Seraphina (Logue) Renaud, were also natives of Montreal, and both were of French descent. Henry lived until his twenty-first year in his native province, and from there came to the United States, going first to California, but three years later coming to the Salt River valley of Arizona. Pending a permanent and congenial occupation, he was for a time engaged in the livery business, in which connection he kept a horse corral at Phoenix. Later he was interested in the cattle business on Sycamore creek, Yavapai county, and in 1890 settled on his present ranch in Maricopa county, near Phoenix.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Mr. Renaud and Mary Lyon, of Michigan, and of this union there are two children, Mary L. and Seraphina. Mr. Renaud has devoted his entire time to the care and management of his farm, which is used exclusively for the stock-raising business, and is headquarters of a very fine and well-patronized dairy. In this connection he is meeting with a high degree of appreciation, for his strictly honest and upright methods of conducting his affairs are such as to commend him to the people of his acquaintance. He has reason to congratulate himself upon his choice of location, for his success has been as great as it is deserved. From an arid and seemingly useless claim he has redeemed the land and caused it to produce abundantly. He is one of the men to whom credit should be given for reclaiming this part of Arizona from the desert, and bringing it under a high state of cultivation. Honorable in all of his dealings, he retains the respect of associates, and whatever of financial success the



W. A. Bell

future may bring him will be deserved and merited by his life of industry and uprightness.

A Democrat in national politics, Mr. Renaud is interested in the undertakings of his party. He has served as a member of the school board since coming to Maricopa county, in which position he has endeavored to promote the welfare of the schools of his district. He is one of the representative farmers of the valley and has unlimited faith in its resources and possibilities.

WILBUR ABELL.

The San Pedro River valley, with its level plains, canals, numerous artesian wells and thrifty agriculturists, has among its residents some of the most enterprising citizens from the east, who, with the hope of benefiting their condition, have settled in the midst of its promise and present fertility. The early life of Mr. Abell was spent in Pennsylvania, for the greater part in Crawford county, although he was born in Erie county. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and in 1894 married Frances Blackstock, a daughter of Henry and Mary (McGrayne) Blackstock, and a native of Brockport, N. Y., being descended from a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The same year, owing to his wife's failing health, he settled in the Salt River valley in Arizona, where he remained for four years. In 1899 he became identified with the San Pedro valley, of which he has since been an enterprising and industrious farmer. His property is located about nine miles southeast of Benson, on two lines of railroad, with two stations adjoining the farm. A postoffice named Blackstock is soon to be established on the Southern Pacific Railroad at this point.

It is doubtful if any farm land in the valley is under a higher state of cultivation than the ranch "La Normandie," owned by Mr. Abell. Although at the present time a portion of the property is rented, the owner is contemplating putting in forty acres of grain, and will have twenty acres remaining for his own use. The farm is covered with grass and fenced with one and one-half miles of web fencing, which is rabbit-proof. There will be fifteen acres of garden produce—crops of cabbage, turnips, sweet corn, and all kinds of vegetables. From

the yielding of two acres alone was sold last year (1900) more than \$600 worth of melons. The irrigating facilities are unequalled and are derived from artesian wells which produce two hundred gallons a minute, one well alone producing one hundred and fifty gallons a minute, while the other two average about fifty. The water is collected in a reservoir covering an acre, five feet deep, and containing sixty-acre inches of water. The farm constitutes a beautiful and verdant plat of ground, and the house stands at an elevation of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea. In this ideal retreat the owner is peacefully pursuing his agricultural enterprises, and while amassing considerable of this world's goods has won the respect and good-will of neighboring farmers. He is a strong Prohibitionist, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote all of his time and energies to the tilling of his land. To himself and wife have been born two children, Norman H. B. A. and Helen D. Mrs. Abell is a graduate of the Brockport (N. Y.) Normal School, where she completed the classical course; and Mr. Abell was educated in a German college at Berea, Ohio. They and two children by a former marriage, J. Lawrence and Rebecca M., are members of the Congregational Church, with which they united at Allegan, Mich.

MRS. ANNA BOWERS.

For more than twenty years Mrs. Anna Bowers has lived in Tucson and thus has seen its wonderful growth and progress, handsome and imposing buildings taking the place of small and humble ones, and modern public improvements, which we now enjoy, proclaiming the spirit of progress which animates our citizens.

The father of Mrs. Anna Bowers was Adam Buchheit, a life-long resident of the town of Hohnullbach, Bavaria. For twenty-seven years he acted as mayor of that place, and was prominent and highly respected by his fellow-citizens and all who knew him. He was considered quite wealthy for that day and locality, as he owned large farms and a thriving distillery. Moreover, he was a man of excellent education, and in his youth had been graduated from a well-known

European college. Deeply religious by nature, he was a devout adherent of the work of the Catholic Church and was a liberal contributor to its work. His zeal and generosity made him one of the leading members of the church, and whenever an extra amount was needed for the poor he never was appealed to in vain for assistance. He lived to the good age of seventy-two years, dying at his old home, where he was so well known and beloved. His faithful wife, the mother of Mrs. Anna Bowers, bore the maiden name of Anna Elizabeth Stuppe. She was a native of the village of Beidershaus, and died when about forty years old.

The youngest of seven brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to maturity, Mrs. Anna Bowers is the only survivor of the parental family. She decided to try her fortune in the United States when she was a young lady, and in 1854 took passage in a sailing vessel at Havre, France, reaching New York City after a voyage of thirty-three days. Then she went to Philadelphia, where she formed the acquaintance of John Bowers, to whom she was married in St. Peter's Cathedral in 1857.

John Bowers, who died at his home in Tucson, in March, 1897, was a native of Mosweiler, Bavaria. Both he and his father, Adam Bowers, were farmers in that locality for many years, but after coming to the United States John Bowers devoted his attention to business of different kinds. He crossed the Atlantic in 1855 and was engaged in the transfer business in Philadelphia for seven years. Then, with his young wife, he removed to San Francisco, where he was interested in the management of a hotel and other enterprises for eighteen years. In 1880 the family came to Tucson, where they have since made their home. At the end of about sixteen years Mr. Bowers died in 1897, but is well remembered by his numerous friends, here and elsewhere. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

By the marriage of John and Anna Bowers, seven children were born, but five of the number died ere reaching maturity. The only surviving son, John, is a citizen of Tucson, and the only daughter, Mrs. Anna Hogan, lives in New York City. The wife and mother, who was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, has

been very liberal in the great work of building the handsome cathedral in this city, and is deeply interested in everything which affects the welfare of the church of her forefathers.

J. B. HOOVER.

The Fashion, in Jerome, is one of the successful and popular enterprises of the town, and receives an extended patronage, not only from the residents, but from the many mining camps and smaller towns in the vicinity. It is a neat, orderly and even elegantly furnished place, and in many ways has no superior in northern Arizona. The proprietors, J. B. Hoover and A. C. Cordiner, are men of long experience in their particular line of business, and understand the art of successfully catering to the multiplicity of tastes which gather within the walls of their building.

No one would think of accusing Mr. Hoover of a want of enterprise or attribute to him a scarcity of the true and unadulterated western grit. To all appearances he has complacently smiled in the face of disaster and rebounded with alacrity from the various setbacks which have bestrewn his path. Two disastrous conflagrations have but served to kindle anew his faith in an ultimate good fortune bound to come his way, and have not materially affected his progress toward the present successful position which he now occupies. His parents were residents of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was born in 1854. He has but a dim recollection of a long and perilous journey undertaken about 1861, when he was but seven years of age, when they crossed the plains to Nevada, and settled in Carson City. There he was educated in the public schools, which study was supplemented by special training in the schools of Sacramento, Cal.

In Inyo county, Southern California, Mr. Hoover began to make his living as a cattle man, and in partnership with a brother, George, was for eight years engaged in the raising, buying and selling of cattle on Bishop creek and other parts of the county. Subsequently for several years he traveled over different parts of the west, visiting about all of the states and territories, and for a few weeks investigated the conditions in the Sandwich Islands. In 1882 he came to Prescott, and for several years was interested in speculat-

ing in mines, stocks, etc. In 1892 he located in Jerome, where he has since lived. In partnership with W. O. Harrell he erected a large building and conducted a growing business under the firm name of Harrell & Hoover. A devastating fire temporarily interfered with the workings of the wheels of commerce, and in the hope of retrieving the loss Mr. Hoover returned to the Pacific coast. In 1895 he came back to Jerome, and with Mr. Cordiner purchased the old Stoney property, and started up business, but in September of 1898 another fire worked more destruction, the lot alone remaining as evidence. Nothing daunted, the erection of the present building was begun during the same year, great precautions being taken against the fire fiend. The building was of concrete, and was 25x100 feet in dimensions. The usual luck, however, was on the trail of the builders, and before the completion of the structure fire resumed its deadly progress, and the inside of the building was completely gutted. The walls being of concrete withstood the ravages of the flames, and so much was gained towards building up again. By the fall of 1899 everything connected with the Hoover-Cordiner combination was in good working order, and has since progressed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1898 Mr. Hoover married Freda Miller, and of this union there is one child, Della. In national politics Mr. Hooyer is a staunch Republican, and takes great interest in local and territorial political matters. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and is a Master Mason of Verda Lodge No. 14.

I. BRUCE STONE.

In attaining to his present position among the large mine owners of the Dragoon mountains, Mr. Stone has surmounted many obstacles and overcome discouragements that would have permanently dampened the enthusiasm of men of less persistence. While an excellent early training undoubtedly has been of assistance to him, more is to be ascribed to the inherent push and determination and to a far-sighted grasp of opportunities.

The sturdiness which accompanies the Canadians has found an abundant outlet in various

parts of the United States, and nowhere are their reliable traits more appreciated than in the far west. Mr. Stone was born in Brownsville, Ontario, in 1855, and is a son of Henry and Edith (Brown) Stone, natives respectively of West Gwillimbury and King township, Ontario. His paternal grandfather, Solomon, was born in Pennsylvania, and was one of the first white men to settle on the Scotch line in Canada. The father was born in 1825, and when a young man began to clerk for George Hughes in Schomberg; thence going to Penville and engaging in the mercantile business. On giving up business, he embarked in farming near Peuville, and also farmed on the Seventh line, Tecumseh. In 1865 he settled in Tottenham, where he was clerk for John Wilson in a large mercantile establishment. Later he dealt largely in insurance and carried on a general office business. His life covered seventy-six years, exactly one-half of which he passed as clerk of Tecumseh. At the time of his death a local paper, in presenting his biography, states that he "was a conscientious member and ardent worker in the Methodist Church, and will be much missed. A lifelong reformer, he never allowed his political opinions to interfere with his official duties. A good neighbor, a sincere Christian, a kind husband, a loving father and a warm-hearted friend, he was always at the front when the deserving needy required his assistance. Besides his widow, there survive him three sons and three daughters: I. B. Stone, J. E. Stone, Joseph Stone, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Robertson, all occupying very respectable positions in society." He died January 29, 1901.

I. Bruce Stone was favored with excellent educational advantages. For many years he was associated with his father, and during that time gained a thorough knowledge of the abstract business. In 1886 he went to Florida and speculated in town property at Seffner, Hillsboro county, his efforts meeting with gratifying success and accumulation of considerable property. However, that state has many drawbacks, as investors have ascertained, and his experience was the experience of many. The devastating frost of 1888 was the prelude to a terrible yellow fever scourge and the consequent depreciation of prop-

erty. In the face of the combined disaster, Mr. Stone went back to Canada, settling at Sault Ste. Marie, district of Algona, where for two years he engaged in the real-estate business. After removing to West Superior, Wis., he was equally fortunate in the same line of occupation until 1893, when, with the collapse of the town at that time, his own fortunes were seriously impaired. Nothing daunted, he went to Mobile, Ala. where he completed a set of abstract books for the Southern Abstract and Guarantee Company. He also originated a new abstract system, which was copyrighted, under the name of Stone's Tract Index and Ledger Book and Tablet System of Land Titles. He also compiled and copyrighted Stone's Vest Pocket Record of Properties For Sale, which is used to great advantage by real-estate men. During his residence in Mobile he organized the I. B. Stone Abstract System Company of Alabama, which enjoyed a brief season of prosperity, that was terminated by the appearance on the scene of a mine agitator. With sublime confidence in the existence of a certain wealth-producing property in Arizona, a company was formed of which Mr. Stone was assistant secretary. With nine of the stock owners, he made a trip to Cochise county, where the mine was supposed to be located, but after expending time and patience in a fruitless search, the expedition returned to Alabama, with the exception of Mr. Stone and one other. Subsequently he alone was left. While prospecting in Cochise county he came upon a gold and copper producing property, which promised large returns. He also staked four other mines, but the stockholders, being incredulous concerning prospects, failed to contribute toward their development.

Owing to his unaided and persistent efforts, Mr. Stone is now the possessor of numerous paying claims in the Dragoon mountains, which are just beginning to be appreciated. The mountains are situated just west of the center of Cochise county and run from the Southern Pacific road south, bearing a little to the east. Among the valuable properties is the Commonwealth mine, on the east side of the mountains, twelve miles from Dragoon Station. This mine was discovered by a cowboy, John Pierce, who, about eighteen months ago, sold it to the Common-

wealth Company for \$275,000. During the first sixty days of operation \$150,000 in gold was taken out of the mine. Eight miles north of the Pierce mine is Mr. Stone's mine, which bears in its general aspect exceedingly promising results. He is also the owner of some valuable copper mines, which are in the same strata as the Russellville, Peabody, Dixey and Dragoon Mining Company's mines. His gold mine is one mile southeast of the famous Golden Rule, and indications point to a similarity of conditions in the quartz stones. To facilitate the handling and shipping of ore, Mr. Stone has opened an office in El Paso, Tex., where he is known as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Southwest International Miners' Association, and sole owner of the International Mining Investment Company, a close corporation, formed for the purpose of developing mining prospects. Probably no mine owner in Cochise county has more alluring prospects for the acquisition of wealth in the future than has he, and certainly better understands the different phases of the development and disposition of the ore.

In 1885 Mr. Stone married Elizabeth Goodwin, by whom he has two children: Henry Bruce, born in 1886, and now attending school in Canada, and Sarah Edith, born in 1888, and now attending school in Canada. In religion Mr. Stone favors the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was reared. Fraternally he is a Master Mason in the lodge at Beeton, Canada, and is connected with the Odd Fellows, Brampton Lodge, Canada, and with the Knights of Pythias at Mobile, Ala.

E. B. GAGE.

In the history of Arizona there are few names more indissolubly associated with the progress of the territory and the development of its resources than the name of Mr. Gage, of Prescott. To an unusual degree he is the possessor of the qualities that bring success. With the keen discrimination and wise foresight that have always characterized him, he has fostered movements for the benefit of this region, and while his sound judgment has brought him financial prosperity, it has been helpful, in a greater degree, in bring-



John C. Kuler

ing increased prosperity to Arizona and attracting hither a desirable class of residents.

The high standing of the Phoenix National Bank is largely due to the wise oversight of Mr. Gage, who is its president. This institution was organized April 20, 1892, with James A. Fleming as president. The stock was largely purchased by some Michigan gentlemen July 25, 1895, and C. J. Hall, formerly a banker of Charlotte, Mich., was elected cashier. In April, 1897, Mr. Gage, at that time president of the Congress Gold Company, was elected president, and he has since officiated in that capacity, his co-laborers on the board of directors being J. A. Fleming, G. B. Richmond, T. W. Pemberton, F. M. Murphy, D. M. Ferry, B. Heyman, A. N. Gage and C. J. Hall, this board having direct and entire control of the bank.

The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, one of the most important enterprises ever inaugurated for the development of Arizona, numbers Mr. Gage among its directors, and he holds a similar position in connection with the Prescott National Bank as well as with various mining properties now in process of development. For a period of years he has been president of the Congress Gold Company, one of the most influential concerns of its kind in the southwest. At this writing he is also president of the Territorial Capitol Commission.

JOHN R. HULET.

John R. Hulet, superintendent of the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution, at Holbrook, has lived in the northeastern part of this territory for twenty-two years, or since he arrived at maturity. For more than two decades he has been successfully occupied in mercantile pursuits, and to his genius is due the high measure of prosperity his company has attained. Within his recollection the towns of Holbrook and Snowflake have grown from hamlets comprising a few scattered houses, and few, if any, of their citizens have taken a more active part in promoting their welfare.

Now in the prime of life, Mr. Hulet was born two-score and ten years ago in Springville, Utah, February 27, 1851. He was reared and educated in that locality and when about to start forth

to make his own way independently he concluded to try his fortunes in the then new country of Arizona. He went to Snowflake, then in Apache county, where, in 1880, he organized the Snowflake Co-operative Store, of which he officiated as manager until 1885. In the mean time he assisted in founding the Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which was located at the old town of Holbrook (now Woodruff). In 1885 he became the manager of the two enterprises, and in the following year they were combined in one stock company. In 1888 the present site of its business location at Holbrook was purchased, and the company was duly incorporated under the title it now bears. The store at Snowflake is still carried on; a flour mill at Shumway is owned and controlled by the company, and a ranch southwest of Holbrook also belongs to it. The stockholders of the institution are all residents of Navajo county, the officers being Jesse N. Smith, president; J. W. Freeman, vice-president; and Mr. Hulet, secretary, treasurer and superintendent. He is the largest stockholder in the concern, and has been by far the most active in the task of carrying it forward to success. In 1896 he had charge of the construction of the flour mill at Shumway, where a fine roller system and modern methods are employed. Silver creek furnishes water, and the mill, which has a capacity of thirty barrels a day, is now taxed to its limit most of the time.

In every possible manner Mr. Hulet has striven to advance Navajo county's interests since he took up his permanent residence here. At the time of its organization he was especially active in the work, and to this day is an enthusiastic advocate of progress along all lines. At Snowflake, where his family resides, he owns considerable real estate, and at intervals has made investments in different enterprises. In order to thoroughly merit the trade of the public he makes a point of carrying an extensive and well-selected stock of goods, which he disposes of at a small, fair margin of profit.

In October, 1875, Mr. Hulet married Miss Josephine Smith, of Utah, daughter of Jesse N. Smith, president of the Co-operative Institution, and also president of the branch of the Mormon Church, residing in Navajo county. Mr. Hulet's son, Charles F., a promising student.

has attended Brigham Young College at Provo City, Utah, and is well qualified for the duties of life. Jesse resides at the family home at Snowflake. Mrs. Hulet died in December, 1894, and in April, 1896, Mr. Hulet married his present wife, Dena Smith, a sister of his first wife. They have two children, Sadie and Ernest. Mr. Hulet and family are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

T. A. RIORDAN.

One of the representative men of the territory of Arizona, one who has grown with her growth, whose interests are identical with her own, and whom all are glad to honor, is the prosperous and successful president of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company at Flagstaff, T. A. Riordan. Without doubt one of the foremost business men in this part of the west, his high character, persistency of purpose, good judgment and ability, have enabled him to accomplish great results for himself and the community of which he is a valued citizen.

Coming from one of the principal cities in the Union, Mr. Riordan brought with him to Arizona the enterprise and unflagging zeal so characteristic of the residents of Chicago, where he was born in 1858. His education was received at the Jesuit parochial school in the Lake City, and he also acquired in the busy marts and teeming thoroughfares of the active metropolis a considerable knowledge of mercantile finance. His first real responsibility, however, was assumed when he came to Flagstaff in 1886, at which time the town had assumed fair proportions of growth, and was expectantly hopeful of its unbounded possibilities and resources. He at once became associated with the Ayer Lumber Company, remaining with them until the business passed into the hands of his brother, D. M. Riordan, and he became manager of the Arizona Lumber Company. So valuable were his services and so minute and broad his knowledge of the business, that in 1897 he became president of the same organization under the name of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company.

Aside from the position which engages the

greater part of his time, Mr. Riordan has been called on, by reason of his splendid ability, to fill important and responsible positions with other concerns, and to branch out into the most praiseworthy and developing enterprises instituted for the good of Coconino county. He is president of the Central Arizona Railroad Company, a road which extends for twenty-four miles into the heart of the timber belt, and president of the Flagstaff Electric Light Company, which he helped to organize in 1894. He is also one of the principal stockholders of the Howard Sheep Company, which organization has about thirty thousand sheep roaming over the San Francisco mountains. For some time he was interested in the development of copper mines in the Grand Cañon district, and was a stockholder in the Tuysan Mining Company. In more recent years he has become interested in the development of oil in the Cespi district of California, and is a stockholder in the Cespi Oil Company and the Flagstaff Oil Company. In all of his enterprises Mr. Riordan is ably assisted by his brother, M. J. Riordan, who acts as secretary, and F. W. Sisson, who is the treasurer of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company; also treasurer of the Arizona Central Railroad, the Flagstaff Electric Light Plant and the Howard Sheep Company.

The history of the enterprise out of which has emerged the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company is the history of Flagstaff. In the midst of a primeval wood, the largest pine forest in the world, Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, began, in the fall of 1882, to build a mill on the site of the present structure, and to saw ties for the Mexican Central Railroad, and for general building and other purposes. From the first he formed a company known as the Ayer Lumber Company, and the plant erected by them was of the most approved kind, and doubtless had no superior in the southwest. The daring and magnitude of the undertaking are understood only when it is known that there were no towns of any size nearer than Prescott; that the mining industries were not developed, and there was no railroad outlet to the west. The ponderous machinery for the first sawmill in Arizona was necessarily hauled from Winslow, a distance of fifty-four miles, the railroad at that time reaching only as far as Winslow. About \$150,000 was expended

by the company in furthering their plans, and when all was in working order and the hum of industry was heard in the forest, others not directly interested were drawn towards the scene of animation, and a little town grew up around the buzzing saws and busy workmen. Mr. Ayer, who had large interests in Michigan and Wisconsin, which claimed his time and attention, decided to dispose of his mill to D. M. Riordan, who took up the business and carried it on under the name of the Arizona Lumber Company.

In July of 1887 the mill originally built in the wilderness was destroyed by fire, but the capital and enterprise behind the new management was soon manifest when a new and in every way improved structure materialized on the old site, after which the title of the company was changed to the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company, by which name it is still known. Since then the business of the mill has continued to extend in many directions, manufacturing almost everything which can be made of timber, from railroad cross ties and bridge timbers to building materials, orange boxes, moldings, piling and woodwork of every kind that is marketable in the west. The trade extends throughout Arizona, Southern California, New Mexico and Old Mexico. Yet another calamity visited this lumber enterprise during the busiest season of 1898, when, on August 2, the second plant was burned. In the direct wake of this retarding calamity plans were at once negotiated for the construction of the finest sawmill in the west, and one of the most complete in the world. Work was begun on the new plant in October, and sawing was resumed in February, 1899. In the construction of the plant every precaution has been taken against a repetition of future inroads by fire, and a brick power house, with seventeen-inch walls and 68x103 feet in dimensions, is built between the sawmill and planing mill, the planing mill being twenty-two feet from the power house and ninety feet from the sawmill. Eighty-five feet from the sawmill building is a refuse burner thirty feet in diameter and one hundred feet high. The buildings are painted inside and out with asbestos paint, and there are two-and-one-half-inch fire plugs inside of each building, with sufficient hose attachment to reach to any part of the building. Outside there are two-and-a-

half-inch plugs with sufficient hose to reach any part of the plant. The refuse burner is built of steel and firebrick, and into it is automatically carried and burned all the waste from the two mills.

The sawmill itself is a new departure in sawmills, and is the first band saw in Arizona and the second of its kind in the United States. The planing mill and box factory is fitted with all the latest and finest machinery, and though not as large as some, has no equal for completeness anywhere. Besides this lumbering plant, the company owns and operates, under contract, a sawmill eighteen miles from town, which has a capacity of sixty thousand feet a day. The company operating this mill is known as the Greenlaw Lumber Company, but its officers and directors are the same as are those of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company, and its entire stock is owned by them. The company also owns and controls the Central Arizona Railroad Company, and the stock is all held by the stockholders of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company. They have twenty-four miles of standard gauge track, three locomotives and sixty-four logging cars. The company also owns between forty and fifty houses, varying in size from one-room cabins to ten-room dwellings, all of which are occupied by its employes. The plant is located a mile from Flagstaff, and is supplied with water from the town. No liquor is sold on the premises, and the camp is orderly and peaceful in all of its departments. The number of men employed averages the year round about three hundred.

HIRAM B. MORRIS, JR.

Hiram B. Morris, a director of the Mesa Irrigating Canal Company, and a successful farmer and stock-raiser of the Salt River valley, has been a resident in the neighborhood of Mesa since 1883. One of the four surviving children of Hiram B. and Eleanor C. (Roberts) Morris, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois, the subject of this sketch is of Welsh descent. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Hiram B. Morris, Sr., was reared in Illinois and was an early settler in Washington county, Utah, where he was a successful farmer and stock-raiser for many years.

In 1883 he removed with his family to Mesa, where he is still living, now about four-score years of age, while his respected wife has passed her seventieth anniversary. Their daughters, Mrs. Frank Rappleye and Mrs. Frank T. Pomeroy, are residents of this vicinity, while Mrs. George A. Smith lives in Sevier county, Utah.

Hiram B. Morris, Jr., was born in Washington county, Utah, February 14, 1863, and thus was twenty years old when he came to this territory. For two or more years he was engaged in freighting, but since 1885 has devoted his entire attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the raising of cattle. His ranch, comprising eighty acres, is now well improved, plainly showing the enterprise and care of the owner.

In all of his efforts as a pioneer of this valley, Mr. Morris has found a true helpmate in his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Smith, and whose birthplace likewise was in Utah. The eight children born to them are named as follows: Hiram C., George E., Joseph A., Myron, Genevieve, Laurence, Manilla and Mabel.

For two years Mr. Morris served as a justice of the peace in Alma precinct, his own neighborhood, and besides this he has officiated as a director of the Farmers' Exchange at Mesa and for several years has been a trustee of Alma school district, No. 9, of Maricopa county. A life-long member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, to which his parents belong, he now is acting in the capacity of counselor to Bishop Alexander Hunsaker, of Alma precinct.

SAM KORRICK.

While reviewing the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Phoenix, the name of Sam Korrick cannot justly be omitted, for, as is well known, he occupies a position of influence in this community. His success has been remarkable, but has been well earned, and his numerous friends take great interest in his rise in the world of commerce.

The proprietor of the popular New York store in Phoenix was born in Europe and came to the United States twelve years ago, in 1889. In his youth he received a liberal education and a substantial training as a business man. For two years after he reached New York City he

was employed as a clerk, and in 1891 went to El Paso, Tex., where he was similarly employed until 1895. That year witnessed his arrival in Phoenix, and, as his capital was limited, he was forced to embark in business in a small way. His uprightness and square dealings with the public soon won the favor of his customers, and year by year his trade has increased. In order to meet the demands of his growing business, he has continually been adding to the stock of goods carried in his establishment, until to-day he has what is probably the most extensive line of dry-goods and notions in the city. He also carries a well-selected stock of millinery, clothing and men's furnishing goods. On the first floor a space 50x80 feet is occupied, while on the second floor an area of 75x80 feet is required for the different departments of the store.

Socially Mr. Korrick is a member of the Maricopa Club of Phoenix, and he is a trustee of the local lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. All measures relating to the improvement and progress of the city of Phoenix and territory of Arizona are warmly supported by him, and thus he has doubly proved his value as a citizen.

HON. J. M. W. MOORE.

Known as legislator, justice of the peace, miner, real-estate and insurance man, Mr. Moore, of Prescott, was born in Preble county, Ohio, November 6, 1846, and is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Moore, also born in Ohio. The paternal grandfather, David, was a native of Trenton, N. J., and was one of the pioneer settlers in the woods of Ohio. He was a man of great goodness of character, and was a member of the Society of Friends. In the pioneer days of Ohio he exerted a wide influence for progress, his useful life extending to within a few months of the century mark.

Hon. Nathaniel Moore was a merchant in Ohio, and in 1855 removed to Illinois and carried on a mercantile undertaking at Winona, Marshall county. He was later interested in farming, and subsequently retired from active business affairs and located in Chicago, Ill., where he died in 1898, at the age of eighty years. He was twice a member of the state legislature



Chas. Trumbull Hayden

and was sheriff of Marshall county for two terms. In his young manhood he married Julia Banta, who was born in Ohio, and her father was one of the pioneers of Indiana. She is the mother of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, of whom five children are living, J. M. W. being second oldest and the only one in Arizona. The oldest son, George, was an attorney in Chicago, Ill., where he finally died; Edward E. is a physician at Argyle Park; Frank A. B. is a druggist of Argyle Park; Willis is a physician in Chicago; Charles and Henry died when young, as did also James, and Mary E. is living in Chicago.

Mr. Moore lived in Marshall county until 1877, and during that time he devoted considerable time to farming. In 1866 he entered Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., from which he was graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of A. B., the institution later conferring upon him the degree of A. M. While his father was in public life and serving in the legislature, he assumed charge of the mercantile business in Marshall county, and in 1877 went to Chicago, and studied law under his brother, George. In 1879 he came to Arizona on mining business and located for a time at Bigbug, and was engaged in mining and prospecting until 1889, when he located in Prescott. The previous year he had been nominated on the Republican ticket to the fifteenth territorial council, and was elected by a good showing in 1889. He rendered service during the sessions as a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on county and county boundaries, and as chairman of the enrolling and engrossing committee.

Soon after locating in Prescott, Mr. Moore became one of the organizers of the Arizona Ore Company, in the affairs of which he still retains an interest, and he has since been interested in real-estate and the insurance business. On his ranch in the Salt River valley, near Mesa, he raises cattle, and he is at present operating the Amulet silver mine, twelve miles from Prescott, on Lynch Creek. In 1893 he was elected justice of the peace, has been re-elected every two years since then, and in 1899 was the only Republican who pulled through on that ticket. He is a member of the territorial Republican committee, chairman of the county

central committee, district court commissioner, United States court commissioner and ex-officio county coroner. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has one son, Fred C., who is in the cashier's department of Wilson Brothers, of Chicago.

CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN.

In many respects the most remarkable of the early pioneers of Arizona, whose hopes have materialized in the wake of their tireless efforts, Charles Trumbull Hayden, the founder of Tempe, is remembered as the personification of New England's best and noblest citizenship. Arriving in the territory at practically the close of the Civil war, when, above the ruin and general depression of the country new faith awoke in men's hearts, there were those in search of homes who had a dim conscientiousness that in this vast desert, abandoned untold centuries ago by the oldest civilization the world has known, there still existed a field of resource, awaiting the touch of a latter-day enterprise. And in the now famous Salt River valley there developed a sublime faith in the possibilities of a resurrected fertility, upon the thousands of acres once trod by the nameless people who have left so many evidences of an exalted culture, and inhabited during the sixteenth century by a hardy priesthood, lured hither by Monte Cristo tales of unlimited wealth. But the semblance of activity created by the monastic orders terminated in the dawn of the nineteenth century, when the Mexicans devastated the land, and laid low the missions and churches. From then on the red men came into their erstwhile possessions, and were again undisturbed by the menacing intrusion of the hated pale face. And not until the '60s was there any appreciable awakening, at which time the miners and stock-breeders penetrated the sterile heaths made terrible by the alert Apaches, and among the miners and stockmen was to be found much of the brawn and splendid mentality from the east, with their years of mercantile and other experiences. Among these trying and almost hopeless conditions, and from small and insignificant beginnings, these daring

travelers builded their enterprises, and turned to the cloudless sky the stored fertility of the soil which had lain from beyond the history and memory of man in fettered uninterrupted sleep, and had become parched and baked and arid from the beating down of the sun, and the passing of the wailing desert wind.

Mr. Hayden was one of the first of the venturers. He was born in Hartford county, Conn., April 4, 1825, and was a son of James T. and Mary (Hanks) Hayden, also born in Connecticut, and representatives of a family numerously distributed throughout Connecticut, and widely known for their devotion to the public good. Coming from that part of the east which in the early days offered the best educational advantages, their son qualified while yet a youth as a professional teacher, and, following an ambition which led into the wideness of the western plains, worked his way west, teaching school at intervals in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, and finally embarking in commercial pursuits at Independence, Mo. There for a number of years he engaged as a shipping clerk, and later conducted an independent general merchandise business at Santa Fe, N. M. As may well be imagined, the moving of goods through the country was at that time an arduous task, and the first stock for the Santa Fe store was taken overland to that point by means of wagons and ox-teams.

From New Mexico Mr. Hayden made another journey across the plains, which was replete with adventure, and danger from delaying storms, swollen rivers, and attacks from the vigilant Indians. The emigration terminated in California in the days of gold, which land was the original mecca for so many of Arizona's early settlers. In due time he came to Tucson, Ariz., and here anticipated the needs of the small hamlet by engaging, as in Santa Fe, in a general merchandise business. He was thus associated with the two cities on the American continent which claim the oldest European settlement, Tucson being entitled to the preference. While in Tucson Mr. Hayden was appointed judge, and by reason of this appointment was, for the remainder of his life, familiarly known as Judge Hayden. In 1871 he left Tucson and settled on the present site of Tempe, establishing the grist mill which is one of the landmarks in the valley, and which

was the first of its kind in the territory. All through the years up to the present time the mill has continued its ceaseless grind, the motive power being the time-honored water-wheel, turned by the flow of a canal, taken from the river above. In connection with the grist-mill was started a country store, and while the mill ground into flour the wheat of the farmers, and the meager happenings of the enthusiastic but sparsely settled locality were narrated in the little store, there grew up a village then officially known as Hayden's Ferry, later changed to Tempe.

In the subsequent growth of Tempe and of the surrounding territory Mr. Hayden was a forceful and progressive influence. During the years of his undiminished activity he saw the gradual unfolding of the plans of the early pioneers, the opening of new mines rich in gold and silver and copper, the building of mills in the lumbering districts, the growth of sheep and stock interests, the reclaiming of acres of new lands, the construction of miles of irrigating ditches, the establishment of thousands of new farms, and the building of railroads in all directions. As one of the most earnest students of the physical features of this part of the country, he was early confronted by the perplexing problem of artificial irrigation, which has proved to be the redemption of the desert, and in this connection he himself built one or two of the smaller canals, and materially aided in the construction of the larger ones. Like most of the early comers, he was interested in farming, and the ranch near Tempe upon which his family now live became, under his wise management, one of the best in the neighborhood. At different times during his life some of the most valuable properties in the town and country came into his possession, and with the shifting course of events passed on into other hands. The mill which was his particular pride, has been, during the last few years, fitted with modern roller machinery, which, used in connection with the water power, constitutes one of the most valuable enterprises of the kind in the west. The mill, the store and the farm are conducted under the firm name of the C. T. Hayden Company, and under the control and management of Carl T. Hayden, as head. The son of Mr. Hayden

has proved himself a worthy follower of his father, and exercises the same care and sound judgment which characterized the business methods of the older man.

October 4, 1876, Mr. Hayden married Sallie Davis, who was born in Arkansas, and is a daughter of Cornelius and Eliza (Hallert) Davis, natives of Kentucky. Of this union there have been four children: Carl T., who is at the head of the C. T. Hayden Company, and who was educated at the Leland Stanford University; Sallie D., who is now a student at the Leland Stanford University; Annie S., deceased, and Mary C., who is attending the Territorial Normal School at Tempe. A man of fine education, assisted by a retentive memory and a keen power of observation, Mr. Hayden was one of the chief promoters of education in the territory, and appreciated the benefits of a trained and concentrated intelligence, whether applied to the management of a farm or used only in purely commercial undertakings. He was for years a member of the board of trustees of the schools of Maricopa county, and was one of the building committee which constructed the normal school at Tempe, substantially evincing his belief in mental training by presenting to the city the ground upon which the school is erected. Though independent in politics, he served for years as a supervisor of Maricopa county, and was otherwise interested in the local political affairs.

Like all strong and dominating personalities, Mr. Hayden had his opponents, but no one ever questioned his integrity, or the sincerity of the high humanity and morality which guided his footsteps. A free thinker his whole life long, and outspoken in his views, he yet commanded the respect and confidence of the various religious sects which grew up around him, who believed above all things in his absolute sincerity. One of the most heartfelt tributes spoken at his funeral was that of a Mormon bishop whose people he had befriended when they were homeless in the wilderness. And the story was told of an Indian who had become his follower and defender because of the care and tender nursing which had rescued him from the great hunting ground. His high moral character was borne out in his appearance. Of splendid physical

proportions, he was large and of commanding stature, and straight as an arrow flies. His manner was unostentatious but forceful withal, and he possessed a resistless magnetism. His advice, money, and encouragement were ever on the side of progress, education, and municipal purity, and, living in the light of a permeating optimism, he believed that something of a paradise might be evolved out of man's surroundings and opportunities here below. Of all those who have watched and labored in the interval between the inactivity of the desert and the prosperity which has astonished even the dwellers of the Salt River valley themselves, no one is more sincerely mourned or more gratefully remembered than the late Charles T. Hayden.

CAPT. JAMES W. COUGHRAN.

Captain Coughran, who is successfully carrying on a fruit growing and dairying enterprise adjoining Tempe, was born in Sevier county, Ark., January 17, 1833. His parents, James and Luvina (Pierce) Coughran, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. George Coughran, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and is said to have been a soldier in the war of 1812. On the maternal side, the Pierce family are of Scotch descent.

On his father's farm James Coughran was reared to industrious ways, and availed himself of the limited opportunities to be found in the early subscription schools. This training proved to be the foundation for later acquisition in an educational way, and for a pronounced liking for reading to which he still devotes himself. Later he attended the McKenzie Institute, at Clarksville, Tex., for two years, and subsequently taught school in Arkansas for eight years. During the Civil war he served in the cause of the Confederacy for four years, and enlisted in Company G, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in April of 1861. His first service in the army was in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri, under Generals Price and McCullough. The regiment was under General Bragg, and later served under General Joseph E. Johnston, in what is known as the middle or Tennessee department of the Confederate army.

He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Pea Ridge, Ark., Murfreesboro, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., and many others of minor importance. At the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga he was wounded, but not seriously, and soon rejoined his regiment. Enlisting as a private, at the expiration of a year he was elected captain of his company, and served as such for two years, after which he was promoted to the rank of major. Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, he was captured at Egg's Point, on the Mississippi river, while on the way home on a furlough, and was detained in various Federal prisons until a few weeks before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Some years after the civil war, Captain Coughran crossed the plains in 1869, making the journey in a company of emigrants, with ox-teams and wagons. After a perilous trip of six months the little band came out at San Diego, Cal., and he located in Kern county, that state, in 1870, where he engaged in stock-raising until 1879. Locating in Arizona in the fall of the latter year, he was among the very earliest settlers in the Williamson valley, Yavapai county, and developed his crude land of one hundred and sixty acres, until it was among the best properties in the county. This was disposed of in 1896, at which time he came to Tempe, which has since been his home. He is the owner of thirty-nine acres of land which is devoted to the raising of alfalfa and to a large fruit culture, and to an enterprising and successfully conducted dairy.

In Arkansas, January 28, 1868, Captain Coughran was united in marriage with Nannie G. Brown, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of William J. Brown. Of this union there have been nine children, eight of whom are living, viz: Katie A., who is teaching school in Yavapai county; Edward H.; Wilbur W.; Robert; Lena, who is the wife of Marion Sears of Tempe, Ariz.; Wiley, who is living at home; Carrie C., and Charles E., both at home. Anna E. is deceased. Edward, Wilbur and Robert are stock-raisers in Yavapai county. In politics Captain Coughran is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has no inclination for public office. In 1866 he was made a Mason. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and contrib-

utes generously towards its support. He is regarded as one of the most substantial of the pioneers whose efforts have brought about the present prosperity, and is worthy of the universal respect which he has ever inspired in those who are privileged to know him.

C. M. BERKHOLTER.

One of the long-established residents of Tucson, more than a score of years ago Mr. Berkholter first saw this then small hamlet on the Southern Pacific, and thus, within his recollection, most of the wonderful changes for the better, which we now enjoy, have been made. During this same period he has worked his way upward in railroad circles to his present responsible position, as local passenger and freight agent of the Southern Pacific.

Born in Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y., April 17, 1859, C. M. Berkholter comes of an old and early pioneer family of Lehigh county, Pa., his paternal grandfather, Peter Berkholter, being a farmer in that region. His father, Nathan Berkholter, was born near Allentown, Pa., and lived to the ripe age of eighty-five years, his death occurring in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1898. For many years he had dwelt in Chittenango, N. Y., and there conducted the largest distillery of the locality. For a wife he chose Margaret Hogan, a native of Waterloo, N. Y., and her death took place in that state. Of their three sons and three daughters, Dennis served throughout the Civil war in a New York battery, and now resides in Bakersfield, Cal., where he is the division superintendent of the Southern Pacific railroad. M. H., the other son, also is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at present being roadmaster at Hornbrook, Cal.

Until he was about seventeen years of age, C. M. Berkholter attended the common and high schools of his native place, and in the Centennial year entered the employ of the First National Bank of Chittenango, remaining in that establishment for three years. Then, going to New York City, he was employed as a clerk until 1880, when he came to Tucson and for a year was baggage-master of the Southern Pacific at Tucson. Then he was promoted to the post of cashier of the local freight office, after



Burt Duval.

which he was made agent at Benson, one of the most southern points on this railroad in Arizona. At the end of three years spent in that place he returned to Tucson and since 1886 has been agent at this point, the duties of passenger and freight agent being discharged by him.

Having looked upon Tucson as his home for about a score of years, Mr. Berkholter naturally takes great interest in everything pertaining to its progress. He is a director in the city Building and Loan Association, was one of the organizers of the Tucson Electric Light and Power company, and was connected with its board of directors until he sold his stock in the same. For six years he served as a member of the city council as alderman-at-large, and at the present time is a member of that body. Politically he is a strong Democrat and frequently has served on the county central committee. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and belongs to the lodge and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A valued member of the Episcopal church, he is one of the vestrymen and a liberal contributor to its support. Some time ago he built a commodious modern residence at No. 227 South Fifth avenue, and the lady who presides over the hospitalities of this pleasant home formerly was Miss Jennie Wagye, California being the place of her birth.

HON. BURT DUNLAP.

There is no industry of greater importance to the present well-being and future prosperity of Arizona than that of mining, and Mr. Dunlap is one of those who have given considerable thought and attention to the development of mines. Now a resident of Tucson, where he expects to make his permanent home, he was until recently a citizen of Willcox and the owner of valuable cattle interests in Cochise county. In addition to his mining interests are his stock-raising enterprises. He is the owner of a ranch in the Colorado valley, six miles from Yuma, with fine water privileges, and this place he has stocked with thoroughbred hogs of the Poland-China and Duroc breeds, these being the finest collection of swine in the territory and of the purest strain.

In Niles, Ohio, where he was born in 1858, Mr. Dunlap grew to manhood, meantime attending the public schools. At the age of sixteen he entered Thiel College at Greenville, Pa., where he completed the regular course of study, graduating in 1879, with the degree of A. B. Later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. For a time he studied law in Greenville, Pa., but, not being attracted to the profession, he decided to map out for himself a different future. January, 1882, found him in Arizona, where he embarked in the cattle business near Fort Grant, in the Aravaipa valley. Finding the occupation congenial and profitable, he gave considerable attention to it, the result being that he was prospered financially, while at the same time he gained a reputation for his knowledge of the industry. For a time he was engaged as government contractor, supplying the post at San Carlos with provisions. Later he established his home in Willcox, but after little more than a year he took up his abode in Tucson. The headquarters for his cattle were in the Sulphur Springs valley, between Cochise and Pearce.

The mine in which Mr. Dunlap is particularly interested and from the development of which he hopes for good results, is known as the Goodhope mine and is situated ten miles southwest of Cochise. The ore contains copper, lead and silver, and is therefore particularly valuable. Having purchased the mine from its discoverer, John Miller, he expects to devote his time closely to the operation of the same. During 1900 he shipped ten carloads of ore, which assayed an average of seven to ten copper, twenty-four to thirty lead, and fifteen ounces silver per ton. In addition to this mine, he owns seven claims in the same locality, in the Dragoon mountains. Twelve men are employed in the mine in getting out ore. While managing his mine, he at the same time oversees his ranch in the same neighborhood, and also superintends his property near Yuma.

The Republican party receives the support of Mr. Dunlap. Twice he served as a member of the territorial council, once served as a member of the board of county commissioners, and is now chairman of the live stock sanitary board of Arizona. In 1896 he was a delegate to the

national convention at St. Louis that nominated William McKinley for president. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks at Tucson.

The marriage of Mr. Dunlap took place August 4, 1896, and united him with Miss Jessie Ballance, a daughter of Charles and Fannie (Greene) Ballance, of Peoria, Ill. In religious connections Mr. Dunlap is an Episcopalian, while his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church. They are the parents of two children, Gordon B. and Stuart B.

Mrs. Dunlap descends from a long line of patriotic ancestors, some of whom were distinguished soldiers in the war of the Revolution, among them being Gen. Nathaniel Greene. At the breaking out of the Civil war her father resigned his naval cadetship in order to enter the army. Her grandfather, Judge Charles Ballance, raised the first regiment of Peoria volunteers for the Civil war and was elected colonel, but being advanced in years and a sufferer from rheumatism, he resigned his commission. He was one of the men who assisted in the formation of the Republican party. For years he was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he often entertained, and in the memorable debate between Lincoln and Douglas he had both of these distinguished men as guests in his home. An uncle of Mrs. Dunlap, Gen. John Ballance, has been an officer in the regular army for the past thirty years and has distinguished himself in many of the Indian campaigns. In recognition of the illustrious part he has borne in the war in the Philippines he has recently been commissioned a brigadier-general, and at this writing is governor of the northern provinces of Luzon.

WILLIAM ROHRIG.

Of all the occupations which the delightful climate and resourceful soil of the Salt River valley render possible of success, none is more interesting than the work to which Mr. Rohrig has devoted so much careful thought and study. Indeed, no one in the valley can speak with greater authority on the subject of bee culture than this popular vice-president of the Salt River Valley Honey Producers' Association, and inspector of bees of Maricopa county. Apiarism has long been recognized as a science, and he

who would attain the best results must be unceasing in work and study, and must keep pace with the progress of his work as developed in the principal centers of activity. Mr. Rohrig's extended experience has ably fitted him for the confidence which is reposed in his skill, and he is perhaps the most scientific student on bee manipulation in the entire valley.

The earliest associations of Mr. Rohrig are with the west, for he was born in Sierra county, Cal., March 28, 1866. The ancestral home of the family is Germany, where his parents, Frederick and Mary Rohrig, were born. Frederick Rohrig had a disposition for adventure, and in search of a fortune went to California in the days of gold, and was among the most enthusiastic of the forty-niners. For many years he sought the precious metal in California, and especially in Sierra county. The mother, who is over seventy years of age, resides with her son in the Salt River valley. When about nine years of age, William Rohrig settled with his parents in Harmony, Clay county, Ind. In the public schools of Clay county he received a good education, and at times had considerable business experience. When fourteen years of age he lost his father by death, after which he made his home with his mother and the other members of the family until he started out in the world for himself.

Going to Kern county, Cal., in 1888, Mr. Rohrig remained there for a year, and during that time had charge of about five hundred colonies of bees for William Dougherty, a well-known apiarist of California. Upon subsequently removing to New Mexico, he engaged in mining for a time. The spring of 1891 found him in Arizona. In the vicinity of Tempe, he has a ranch of twenty acres, eight acres of which are under almonds, plums and other orchard products. He owns about one thousand colonies of bees, which are located at four different places in the valley.

January 1, 1893, Mr. Rohrig married Ella Stokes, who was born in Indiana. Of this union there are five children, viz.: Anna L., Edith M., Ethel H., Nora E. and W. Niles. Although entertaining liberal views in regard to the politics of the administration, Mr. Rohrig has Republican inclinations, but has never been an office-seeker. Fraternally he is associated with the



J. T. Brickwood

Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Woodmen of the World at Tempe. He is one of the substantial residents of the valley, and renders great service in his especial line by reason of his personal aptitude and easy mastery of an interesting occupation.

JOHN T. BRICKWOOD.

John T. Brickwood is the oldest settler now living in Nogales, having arrived here in 1882, when the town had but one frame and one adobe house, together with a few tents, that formed the abiding places of the ten or twelve persons then living in the hamlet. From that year to the present time he has taken a prominent part in the gradual development of the village, has erected a number of buildings, and has succeeded in the majority of his enterprises. In 1899 he erected the Brickwood block, which he still owns and which is by far the finest business block in the city. In addition, he owns a ranch on the Santa Cruz river and is the possessor of valuable mining properties in Sonora, Mexico.

Near Vandalia, Fayette county, Ill., Mr. Brickwood was born December 19, 1849, being a son of John and Maria (Bennett) Brickwood, early settlers of Fayette county. In that county he was reared to manhood and educated in public schools. From there, in 1867, he removed to Colorado, and engaged in mining around Blackhawk, Georgetown and Central City. In 1869 he started overland for Arizona, via Albuquerque. Arriving in Prescott in January of 1870, he became interested in mining, and was very successful as a freighter, owning his own outfit, and receiving several government contracts to carry supplies to the forts in the territory. In the Bradshaw mountains he engaged in prospecting, and was one of the men who broke the trails into the mountains. In 1879 he located in Tucson, and was for a time interested in a liquor business. Subsequently he made his home in Hershaw and Tombstone, and was engaged in business in the former place.

In July of 1882 Mr. Brickwood came to Nogales and was variously engaged in business, chiefly in mining and stock-raising, until 1898, when his place of business was destroyed by the

widening of International street (which separates the United States from Mexico) by a proclamation of President McKinley declaring it a reservation. At the present time he is engaged in mining, is a successful stockman and deals considerably in real estate. In politics he is a Republican, and has served for two terms as councilman. In securing the division of Pima county, which resulted in the creation of Santa Cruz county, he bore an active part. In 1874 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has since been connected. He assisted in organizing the lodge at Nogales, of which he is past noble grand and which he twice represented as a delegate to the grand lodge, besides this being also a member of the encampment at Tucson. The Nogales lodge of the Knights of Pythias numbers him among its members.

In April, 1884, Mr. Brickwood married Miss Gaudalupe Cañes, a native of Guayamas, Sonora, Mexico, and a member of a prominent family of that section. Of this union nine children are living, namely: Frances, John T., Jr., Margarita, Guadalupe, Lola, Ellen, Luiza, Elize and Mary. Two children are deceased.

CASSIUS N. STEWART.

One of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of the Salt River valley is Cassius Stewart, who has a well-conducted ranch six miles southeast of Tempe. The one hundred and sixty acres comprising the property are under a high state of cultivation, and under the watchful care and hard work of the owner have been made to produce abundantly.

On the paternal side the Stewart family is of Scotch descent, and the maternal ancestry is Dutch. The paternal grandfather, Alexander, was born in North Carolina, and went to Warren county, Ohio, in 1803. When the war of 1812 was in progress he was yet a very young man, and was employed to haul provisions for the army. The maternal grandfather, Jonah Vandervort, was also a farmer, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Cassius N. Stewart was born in Warren county, Ohio, July 11, 1845, and is a son of Robert G. and Nancy (Vandervort) Stewart, natives of Warren county, Ohio.

Robert Stewart is deceased, and his wife is now living at Paola, Kans., at an advanced age.

Cassius N. Stewart was reared in his native county, and received the training which falls to the lot of the average farm-reared youth. When twenty-one years of age he started out in the world to carve his own fortune, and in Miami county, Kans., engaged in farming and stock-raising for over twenty years. He was married in Ohio, February 25, 1873, to Mary E. Kersey, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Chamberlain) Kersey, the family originating in North Carolina and New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have two children, Anna R., a graduate of the Territorial Normal School at Tempe, and now a teacher in Maricopa county, and Clyde A., who is living at home, and is also a graduate of the Normal School at Tempe. From Kansas, in 1890, Mr. Stewart came to Arizona, and has since been a developer of the exhaustless fertility of the Salt River valley. The ranch, which is the object of his care at the present time, was taken possession of in 1897, and has proved a profitable and paying venture.

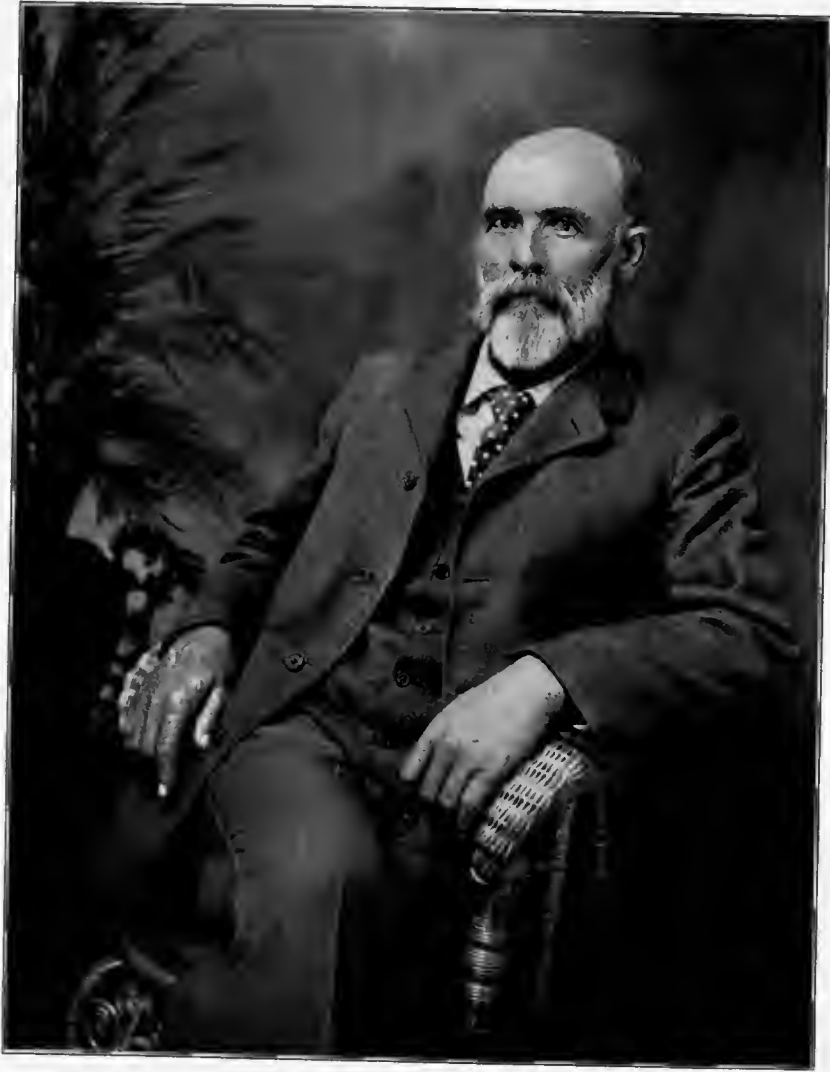
Mr. Stewart is one of the substantial and highly respected residents of this part of the county, and is essentially a man who has risen upon his own unaided efforts. He is interested in the undertakings of the Republican party, but has never entertained political aspirations. For one year he served as a director in the Utah Canal Enlargement & Extension Company, and has been variously interested in the enterprises for the growth of his locality. Fraternaly he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Tempe. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Tempe.

MICHAEL HERMANN.

The year after that which witnessed the close of the Civil war, Mr. Hermann cast in his lot with that of Arizona, and at the present time lives on Groom creek, six miles from Prescott. Within his experience here great changes have taken place, and not the least is that which has occurred in Prescott, then a tiny mining hamlet, and to-day a prosperous little city of over four thousand inhabitants.

The birth of our subject took place in Germany January 24, 1840, and with his parents he crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of Erie, Pa., in 1852. Four years later he went to Hardin county, Ohio, where he was occupied in agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the war. Then enlisting in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he went to the front and participated in all of the campaigns and battles in which his regiment was concerned until the great battle of Gettysburg, where he was seriously wounded. Having been honorably discharged from the service on account of his disability, he returned home, but his sympathies were so strongly with the Union that he continually meditated re-enlistment as soon as he had sufficiently recovered to be received into the army. In 1864, when the fate of the nation was at about its darkest hour, he went to Missouri and there volunteered as a soldier in the Second Missouri Cavalry, serving throughout the remainder of the war, and participating in numerous important battles, including that of Chancellorsville.

In 1866 Mr. Hermann set out for the west, intending to go to the mining district of Montana by the southwestern route, then considered the most practicable. However, he altered his plans and came to Prescott, where he was employed in placer mining. In the following spring he went to California and thence proceeded to Nevada, but eventually returned to Arizona, which he preferred for many reasons. He had been absent about two years, but since 1869 has dwelt in Yavapai county. For twenty-two years he prospected and mined, working at placer mining chiefly, and meeting with varying success. In 1891, while thus employed in the Hassayampa district he met with a great misfortune, a boulder falling upon his right leg. The injury sustained necessitated amputation, though for three months the physician strove nobly to save the member. In the following year Mr. Hermann bought the business and small store situated on the main road at Groom creek, about six miles south of Prescott. He is well known and is popular with the miners of this region and is making a good living, having only himself to provide for, as he has no one dependent upon him.



G. W. Atkinson

Since coming to Arizona he has made several trips back to his old Ohio home. The boys who wore the blue have ever been dear to his heart, and for years he has held membership in Barrett Post, G. A. R., of Prescott. In his political faith he is an uncompromising Republican, thoroughly endorsing the wide and far-reaching policy of the present administration.

GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

Many experiences have fallen to the lot of Mr. Atkinson since he took up his residence in the far west. From a comparatively insignificant beginning, and in the face of discouraging obstacles, he has fought his way to the front, and is now one of the successful farmers, stock-raisers and brick manufacturers in the vicinity of Calabasas, as well as a leading politician of Santa Cruz county.

In Peoria, Ill., Mr. Atkinson was born December 14, 1844. His parents, John and Sarah (Largent) Atkinson, natives respectively of Yorkshire, England, and Virginia, became acquainted in Illinois and were there married, after which the father continued to follow his trade of a brick mason and contractor. Twice married, he reared a family of eleven children. Until his sixteenth year, George W. Atkinson remained in Illinois. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited and the greater part of his knowledge on various subjects is a matter of more recent acquirement. When his parents removed to Denver, Colo., he learned the brick-maker's trade under his father and was thus prepared for the independent life of the future. For a time he worked with the firm of Atkinson & Baker, of which his father was the senior member.

During the spring of 1877 George W. Atkinson made a trip through the Dakotas to Deadwood, returning to Denver in the fall of the same year, after which he immediately proceeded to Globe, Ariz. Here he started a brick yard and was the first man in the place to manufacture brick from the native soil. On the 4th of July, 1878, he went to San Francisco. On his return to Arizona he spent a short time in the southern part of Pima county, and then came to Calabasas January 1, 1879, bringing with him

the contract to build the brick hotel here, and the brick for which he manufactured from native soil. While superintending work on the hotel, he settled on a ranch near the town and about 1880 began general farming and stock-raising. The ranch is a finely improved place on open range, and contains one hundred and sixty acres. Near by is the junction of the Santa Cruz and Sonojata rivers, and the excellent water privileges make the ranch a very desirable property. The improvements are first-class and the house, in which the family have lived for twenty-one years, is comfortable and commodious. The system of irrigation from the Sonojata river has been perfected by Mr. Atkinson. The soil is of such a nature that he manufactures a limited amount of brick on the place.

In 1882 Mr. Atkinson married Miss Julia Jordan. They have two adopted children, Samuel Atkinson and Joseph Deegan. In politics Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Republican party, and has held several important local positions. In 1888 he was elected supervisor and served for two years. At the time of the formation of Santa Cruz county in March of 1899, he was appointed supervisor of the new county by Governor Murphy, but resigned after thirty days. In the election of 1900 he received the nomination for the same position, but was defeated at the election. For several years he served as trustee of the school district, and has acted as chairman of the Calabasas Protective Association. For some years after coming here, Mr. Atkinson was a member of the firm of L. Zeckendorf & Co., who dealt in cattle, handling about forty thousand head.

For the success which has risen above discouragement Mr. Atkinson deserves great credit. Some of his early Arizona experiences will long be remembered by him, more especially those in connection with the Indians and Mexicans. In 1879 he started one day for the ranch of P. Kitchen, on the road to Calabasas, and on his return trip was waylaid by five Mexicans, who proceeded to rob him of his saddle and \$40 in money. Returning to Tuscon, he bought a gun and replenished his finances. Two weeks later, while making brick, he was again waylaid and treated even more brutally than before. The robbers took him prisoner, escorted him to his

own home, made him cook their dinner, and then demanded \$500. Upon his refusal to give them the money, they put a rope around his neck and pulled him up a few times, and at the end of the proceedings got \$30. Two weeks later they were captured in Sonora, Mexico, and with them were found Mr. Atkinson's saddle and overcoat. During the Indian outbreak of 1886 the Indians came to his ranch and helped themselves to his stock, but since then he has been unmolested.

WILLIAM H. KAY.

As an agriculturist of the Salt River valley and a member of the Live Stock and Sanitary Board of Arizona, Mr. Kay is the possessor of many acquaintances throughout the territory. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, June 17, 1861, and when he was a year old the family moved to Adams county, Ill. His parents, Charles W. and Rebecca (Hewes) Kay, were natives respectively of Kentucky and Hancock county, Ill. In Adams county, Ill., Charles W. Kay was for years successfully engaged in the nursery business, and subsequently turned his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He became identified with the important happenings of the county, and was well known, and esteemed for his many excellent traits of mind and character. He removed from Illinois to Maricopa county, Ariz., in 1887, and for eleven years was interested in horticulture in the vicinity of Alhambra. In 1898 he and his wife removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where they now reside. He is a Republican in national politics, a member of the Baptist church, and a man of high moral character. Of his children the following survive: William H., Frank G., in Los Angeles county, Cal.; Harry, living near Phoenix; Mrs. Samuel Green, living in Maricopa county; Stella, at Los Angeles, and Stanley, also of Los Angeles.

William H. Kay was educated in the public schools of Adams county, Ill., and subsequently graduated from the Gem City Business college, at Quincy, Ill. Under his father's able instruction he became an excellent farmer, and for a time engaged in independent farming enterprises in Adams county. His association with the west began in 1887, when he accompanied his father

and family to Maricopa county, Ariz., and remained behind when they determined to settle in Los Angeles, Cal. His enterprises in the valley are conducted in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Kay Bros., and they carry on large cattle-raising and grain-growing interests. The claim of Mr. Kay is located eight miles northwest of Phoenix, and consists of four hundred and eighty acres under a high state of cultivation. The partnership of the brothers was dissolved in 1898, and since that time William Kay has been sole proprietor of the business.

December 14, 1893, occurred his marriage with Maud J. Grove, a native of Adams county, Ill., and a daughter of Hon. Isaac Grove, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Adams county. He has served as supervisor of Payson township, Adams county, and has also been a member of the Illinois state legislature. A Republican in politics, Mr. Kay takes an active interest in the undertakings of his party, but has never been an office seeker. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Murphy a member of the live stock and sanitary board of Arizona. Mr. Kay is a progressive and helpful member of the community which is honored by his ability and excellent citizenship, and is regarded as an acquisition to this wonderfully promising garden spot of the far west.

JOEL E. JOHNSON.

An enterprising tiller of the soil in the vicinity of Mesa, Mr. Johnson was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, July 14, 1853. His parents, Joseph E. and Harriet (Snider) Johnson, were born respectively in New York state and in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Johnson is deceased, and his wife is now living near Mesa, and is in her seventy-eighth year.

At the age of nine years Mr. Johnson was taken by his parents to Salt Lake City, where they remained for a short time, subsequently settling in Washington county, of the same state. Here he received a good education in a private school in Washington county. The elder Johnson was an experienced horticulturist and nurseryman at St. George, Washington county, and during the several years of his residence there

published an horticultural paper called the "Utah Pomologist." He was also interested in the drug business, and in addition to the management of his drug store was the manufacturer of the well-known remedies called Johnson's Remedies. Joseph Johnson was a prominent man in the affairs of the community in which he lived, and served for two terms as a member of the Utah legislature.

Under his father's able instruction, Joel E. Johnson learned the nursery and horticulture business, and was for a time manager of the periodical published by his father. During December, 1881, he married Mary E. Hastings, of Utah, and of this union there have been born ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Harriet E., J. Elmer, Joseph W., Edgar L., Emily M., Rosemary and Charles E. In 1882 he settled in the Salt River valley, and has since been identified with its prosperity and promise. Among the many responsibilities assumed by Mr. Johnson may be mentioned his former directorship in the Mesa Cheese Factory, and his present association as stockholder in the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company, and in the Zenos Co-operative Mercantile & Manufacturing Institution at Mesa.

The ranch upon which Mr. Johnson conducts his farming and stock-raising enterprises was formerly in a raw and sterile condition, and has developed under the patience and care of the owner into a condition of utility and resource. In politics a Democrat, he has never entertained political aspirations, but is nevertheless interested in the undertakings of his party. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

IGNACIO MACMANUS.

The men of Mexico are more and more entering into the great commercial activities which have been, and are, working out the destiny of the United States, their northern neighbor. Today they are reaching forward to mutual alliances for advancement and the benefits of ever-increasing civilization. Among these wide-awake, ambitious Mexicans, Mr. Macmanus is prominent and well known.

A native of Chihuahua and reared to maturity in that state, our subject received a liberal edu-

cation and early manifested an aptitude for commercial pursuits. Becoming connected with a banking institution, he gradually worked his way upward from one position to another until he became the manager of the Commercial Bank of Chihuahua. In fact, he was one of the organizers and incorporators of that establishment, and remained in its employ for several years, winning the complete confidence and good-will of all of its officers. In 1896 he went to Ensenada, Lower California, where he was influential in founding the bank owned by the Lower California Development Company, and as manager of this bank continued until 1897; when he severed his relations with the same in order to accept his present position—that of cashier of the P. Sandoval & Co. Bank, of Nogales, Ariz. His experience as a banker has been extensive. Thoroughly familiar with the United States methods of handling financial affairs, and at the same time acquainted with special Mexican business systems, he is suited for his important position, and is justifying the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Macmanus married Miss Silveria Olivares, of an old and highly respected family of Chihuahua. They have five children, viz.: Maria, now a student at the College of Notre Dame, San Jose, Cal.; Sara, Ignacio, Jr., Anna, and Alicia, who are at home. Mr. Macmanus and family occupy a handsome home in Nogales, Ariz., where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends.

JOSEPH A. STEWART.

One of the pioneers of the Salt River valley is Joseph A. Stewart, who has been associated with its development for nearly a score of years. He was born in Missouri, September 21, 1848, and is a son of Alvin F. and Camera (Owen) Stewart. The Stewarts were of Scotch extraction, and our subject's father was a native of Georgetown, N. Y. In 1852 the family removed to Utah county, Utah, and later to Richmond, Cache county, where the mother, who was a native of Indiana, died in 1867. The father now resides in Mesa, Ariz., and has reached the age of eighty-two years.

The boyhood of Joseph A. Stewart was spent

in the pursuits of the farm, his ideas on the subject of agriculture being thoroughly practical. After reaching man's estate he continued to live in Cache county for several years, and at last, in 1882, concluded to cast in his fortunes with the little colony near Mesa. Making the long and tiresome journey here, he proceeded with his usual energy to cultivate the farm upon which he settled, and within a few years wrought wonderful changes. The land, an unimproved strip of the desert, as it might have been called, was rendered very productive by his well-directed labors, and today is a valuable farm, some sixty acres in extent.

Mr. Stewart is a director in the Tempe-Mesa Produce Company; is a director of the Mesa Canal Company and of the Zenos Co-operative Mercantile & Manufacturing Company of Mesa. For a number of years he served as a trustee of Alma school district No. 19, Maricopa county. In his political faith he is a Democrat. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, he is now serving as first counselor to the bishop of Alma Ward, and is looked up to and consulted as an authority in ecclesiastical matters.

In 1877 Mr. Stewart married Julia C. Hobson, who was born and reared in Utah county, Utah. They have seven living children, namely: Joseph A., Jr.; Jesse H., Catherine H., Leroy H., Lydia H., Ethel H. and Grantley H. Four children died when young. Those who survive are being given good educations and in practical ways are being qualified to meet the battles of life. The parents are highly esteemed by all who know them, and are devoted to the interests of their family and to their friends and neighbors as well.

BEN HENEY.

The life of Mr. Heney is a record of the interesting and successful undertakings of a man who has known how to avail himself of opportunities. Associated through the whole of his matured life with the conditions of the wild and undeveloped west, where there are perhaps greater chances for loss and gain than in any other part of the country, he has grown to be a power and influence in the political and financial world of Arizona, as well as an enterprising and

popular citizen of Fairbank. Though engaged at the present time in conducting a general merchandise store in his adopted town, this is but of comparative unimportance when placed beside the large real estate and mining interests which demand his time and attention.

A native of Lima, near Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Heney was born in 1861, and is a son of Richard and Julia (Scrieber) Heney. The greater part of his education was acquired in San Francisco, Cal., whither his parents had removed in 1863. After finishing at the high school, he entered, with the highest honors, the University of California, in the class of 1879. Two years later he entered upon an independent career, and upon locating in Tucson, Ariz., became connected with the banking house of Hudson & Co., severing the association at the end of three years. Armed with this excellent commercial experience, Mr. Heney became interested in the cattle business, on a ranch on the San Pedro river, below Benson, and in time he purchased another ranch near Pantano, upon which he carried on large stock interests, handling at times several thousand head. In the meantime, during the twelve years of experience in the stock business, he had resided in Tucson, where he attained to prominence in political and other affairs, and was appointed chief deputy county treasurer and tax collector under Thomas Hughes in 1885. In 1889 he was elected county treasurer and tax collector, and held the positions for two terms. In 1892 he was elected president of the Republican league of Arizona. For eight years he acceptably filled the position of secretary of the territorial board of equalization, and was chairman of the Pima county Republican committee for the two years 1898-9. In Tucson he invested heavily in real estate, which is still among his numerous possessions in that line in different parts of the territory.

In 1895 Mr. Heney disposed of the ranches upon which his stock business was carried on, and became interested in the mines of Arizona and lands of the Gulf Coast of Texas, which have since furnished such a gratifying source of revenue. At the present time he owns the copper mine in the Pima district, called Pandora; which is by far the richest district in Arizona. He is also a stockholder in many other mines



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throughout southern Arizona, and owns an interest in a land grant in Sonora, Mexico. In 1900 he became still further identified with Arizona interests by purchasing the general merchandise store, warehouses and business in Fairbank, which stock and concern have been greatly increased, and now supply the many-sided necessities of the dwellers of this flourishing junction town and surrounding country.

In 1886 Mr. Heney married Erminia Roca, of Tucson, and of this union there are three children: Ruth, Ben, Jr., and Carlyle.

LOUIS E. DIVELBESS.

Louis E. Divelbess, postmaster of Holbrook, and chairman of the board of supervisors of Navajo county, is a native of Steuben county, Ind., born January 13, 1851. Upon arriving at man's estate he left home to seek his livelihood in the west. In the autumn of 1870 he stopped at Leavenworth county, Kans., but in the following winter proceeded to Trego county, that state, where he remained until May, 1872. His next place of residence was Ottawa county, Kans. In February, 1875, he went to Santa Cruz county, Cal., where he devoted the next three years to lumbering and various other enterprises. From 1878 to 1880 he lived in Santa Clara county, Cal., while in 1880 and 1881 he was a resident of Bent county, Colo., and later, until 1884, was engaged in merchandising at Liberty, N. M.

Entering the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in the early part of 1884, Mr. Divelbess came to Holbrook and for twelve years remained in charge of the pumping station at this point. Having received the recognition of his fellow-citizens as a patriot and sincere supporter of local enterprises, he was honored with public offices. Believing that the separation of the present Navajo county from that of Apache would prove of lasting benefit to this community, he strongly advocated the measure, and at last was made happy by witnessing the consummation of the plan. In 1896, at the first general election held in the newly created county, he was elected one of its supervisors, receiving the highest number of votes of any Republican nominee. During the three years of his service

as chairman of the board the substantial brick courthouse and jail was built, and he gave personal attention to the work. In the fall of 1900, so well satisfied was the public with his administration of affairs that he was again elected to the board of county supervisors, his term to be of four years' duration. At this writing he is still chairman of the board. In October, 1897, the postmaster-general appointed him postmaster of Holbrook, in which capacity he is giving efficient service.

It is well known that Mr. Divelbess has been one of the influential factors in the local ranks of the Republican party, for though not a politician, in the usual sense of the term, he is an earnest advocate of the policy of his party. The cause of education finds in him a sincere friend, and for years he has been connected with the school board of Holbrook. Fraternally he is identified with the local lodge of the Masonic order, and at this writing is acting as its secretary. He also belongs to the Winslow lodge of the Elks.

In February, 1881, he married Mrs. Daisy C. Stickney, who was born in St. Paul, Minn., and at the time of her marriage was a resident of Junction City, Kans., although their wedding was solemnized in Las Animas, Bent county, Colo. Born of that union were four children: Louis Daniel, John Howell, Rebecca Pearl and Henry Ezra. Mrs. Divelbess died at the family residence in Holbrook August 22, 1893.

L. V. McCOURT.

Of Irish birth and ancestry, Mr. McCourt was born in 1868, and is a son of John and Margaret McCourt, also born in Ireland. At the early age of twelve years he emigrated to the United States, and after visiting New York City, Buffalo and St. Louis, came to Fort Thomas, Ariz., where he accepted a clerkship with F. E. McGuinness, one of the post traders, for two and a half years. A subsequent undertaking was a general merchandise business at Solomonville, and a later return to Fort Thomas, where he purchased an interest in a mercantile concern, and was associated therewith for two years. While living at Solomonville, Mr. McCourt was united in marriage with Mary E. Lealey, of

Kingston, Canada, and he was visited with a great loss upon returning to Fort Thomas in the death of his wife. He took all that was mortal of his former comrade and helpmate back to her old home in the east, and remained there for about eight months.

In the meantime he had sold his interests at Fort Thomas, and upon returning to Arizona was employed by the Arizona Copper Company as chief clerk at Clifton for a period covering three years. While pursuing a later occupation as traveling salesman for C. H. Fargo, of Chicago, he had an opportunity to see considerable of a hitherto unfamiliar part of the country, his route including the greater part of Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California. He then resigned and became chief clerk for the John H. Norton Company at Willcox for four years, and, following a long-existing inclination, then returned to the scene of his birth and boyhood associations in Ireland. At the conclusion of this visit he returned to Arizona and to his former position in Willcox, and after a few months went into business for himself, in partnership with Samuel J. Geddes, the mercantile business being conducted under the firm name of McCourt & Geddes.

In 1896 Mr. McCourt married Isabelle Leahy. The first Mrs. McCourt left a daughter, May, who is now being educated at a convent in Las Cruces, N. M.

HON. CHARLES D. POSTON.

The first delegate to congress from Arizona was C. D. Poston, a pioneer of the territory, now residing in Phoenix. He was born in Hardin county, Ky., April 20, 1825. When twelve years of age he was left motherless. Soon afterward he was placed in the county clerk's office, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years. During the next three years he was in the office of the supreme court of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he also studied law and was admitted to the bar. Upon the acquisition of California he decided to seek a home in the west, and received an appointment in the customhouse at San Francisco. Upon the conclusion of the treaty with Mexico for the purchase of Arizona, he embarked with an exploring party of

perhaps thirty men, bent on exploring the new possessions. After examining the territory, he returned to California, and thence, via the isthmus, to New York, Kentucky and Washington, where he spent a year in interesting capital in the new territory.

With funds for opening silver mines, in 1856 Mr. Poston returned to Arizona, where he engaged in developing mines for a New York company. Afterward he was transferred to the New York office of the company. In 1863 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona. When civil government was instituted in Arizona, he was elected the first delegate to congress. At the conclusion of his term he made a tour of Europe and visited the Paris exposition of 1867, the results of his travels being a little book called "Europe in Summer Time." Returning to Washington, he resumed the practice of law there. When the news of the Burlingame Chinese embassy came over the wire, it aroused an old ambition to see the splendor and havoc of Asia, and, in company with Ross Brown, an old friend, and the then minister to China, he crossed the ocean, bearing with him a commission from Mr. Seward to visit Asia in the interests of immigration and irrigation, also was commissioned bearer of dispatches from the Chinese embassy to the Emperor of China.

Before the inauguration of President Hayes, Mr. Poston was appointed by President Grant register of the United States land office of Arizona, and he also served as consular agent at Nogales, Mexico, and military agent at El Paso, Tex. Five subsequent years were spent in Washington, where he promoted the interests of government irrigation, a measure that has produced more good results than any other enterprise since the construction of the Pacific Railroad. At one time he served as president of the Arizona Historical Society.

MAJOR L. W. COGGINS.

Major Coggins was born in Lamoine, Me., January 15, 1869, a descendant of an old family of that state. His father, Luther D., a native of Maine, was a son of Capt. A. C. Coggins, who engaged in the coasting trade and com-

manded a vessel of his own. During the war of 1812 the captain's services were so constant and so persistent in the aid of the Americans that the British set a price upon his head and his life was in daily peril. Indeed, on one occasion he narrowly escaped in time to save himself, but his vessel was lost. In early life Luther D. Coggins was a sailor, but in 1874 he settled in Greeley, Colo., where he engaged in the cattle business for many years. In 1892 he came to Arizona and accepted a position as foreman of a lumber business in Phoenix. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary C. Durfee, and was born in Connecticut, being a daughter of William C. Durfee.

In the grammar and public schools of Greeley our subject received his education. For a time he was bookkeeper in a lumber yard, after which he served as deputy county clerk and recorder for three years. In January, 1892, he came to Phoenix, and started a set of abstract books, with Z. O. Brown. On the formation of the Phoenix Title Guarantee & Abstract Company, he was chosen vice-president, and still fills that position. In 1898 the Republicans nominated him to the office of county assessor, and he was duly elected, taking the oath of office in January, 1899, to serve until January, 1901. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Baptist Church he is president of the board of trustees, has been chorister for years, and acts as Sunday-school superintendent. His marriage took place in Greeley, Colo., and united him with Miss Sarah M. Mason, who was born in Epworth, Iowa, and was reared in Greeley. They have three children, Ruth M., May A. and Ralph L.

May 19, 1893, Mr. Coggins enlisted in Company B, First Arizona Regiment, National Guard. He was made sergeant November 16, 1893; commissioned first lieutenant October 18, 1894; captain, April 11, 1896; but resigned April 19, 1897, on account of lack of interest shown by the legislature in the National Guard. August 11, 1898, he was commissioned major and inspector of small-arms practice. In the organization of the Arizona Society Sons of the American Revolution he bore an active part and is now officiating as one of the directors in

the same. His right to membership in this organization comes from his great-great-grandfather, Sergeant Asa Lawrence, who was an officer in Joseph Cady's company, Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, and bore a part in the relief of Boston and Lexington.

DAVID T. HIBBERT.

Many of the "waste places" of the west have been made to "bloom and blossom as the rose" through the efforts of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This fact is admitted even by those who are at variance with their religious belief. The perseverance they have shown, under the most discouraging surroundings, has won the admiration of all. A notable example of their enterprise is the Mesa district, and the Mesa canal might also be mentioned. Mr. Hibbert has been associated with this particular locality for the past twenty-two years, and is well known here.

One of the eight children of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Hibbert, David T. was born in Provo City, Utah, June 12, 1858. Four of the family are now deceased; the others are: David T., John D., Elizabeth A., wife of C. S. Sellers, a nurseryman of Mesa, and Daniel, of Mesa. The father came from England in 1849, and the mother emigrated from the same country in 1855. For some time the former was employed as a fireman on a Mississippi river steamboat, after which he worked in lead mines near St. Louis. In 1853 he went to Utah, and after living in different parts of that state, settled in Bear Lake Valley, Idaho, in April, 1863, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1878, with his family, he removed to Mesa, his present place of residence.

David T. Hibbert's childhood and youth were passed in Utah and Idaho, and after acquiring the rudiments of general knowledge in a private subscription school, he attended Brigham Young's Academy at Provo City, Utah. With his parents and other relatives he came to Mesa. Ever since his arrival he has devoted his attention to the improvement of his ranch and the raising of live stock. He is an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints, serves as assistant superintendent of the Alma Sunday-school and as a member of the council of the Ninetieth Quorum of the Seventies. In politics he is a Republican.

By his marriage to Miss Della C. Serrine, daughter of George W. Serrine, of Mesa, Mr. Hibbert has seven children, namely: David L., Maude E., George W. (deceased), Florence, Alice L., Della M., Esther A., and George W. All are living except the third child, George W., who would have been ten years old at the present time.

HULBERT B. CROUCH.

The fertile Salt River valley has few more successful agriculturists than Mr. Crouch, and few more enthusiastic advocates of its possibilities and resources. Nor has any dweller within reach of its abundant harvests and delightful climate labored more faithfully in the unfolding of the present prosperity. With the institutions which are indigenous to this part of the country, and the result of the peculiar soil and climatic conditions he has had much to do. He has interested himself in the question of irrigation and water supply. The necessity for irrigation, the only tangible fault to be found with a residence here or in California, has been met in a partially satisfactory manner by the exertions of men like Mr. Crouch, who have given the subject profound and long continued consideration. At this writing he is president and a director of the Leon Canal & Irrigation Company, and was one of its organizers and incorporators.

The association of Mr. Crouch with the territory began in 1877, and has continued to the present time. For several years he was located in the vicinity of Prescott, in Skull valley, where he engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming and cattle-raising. A later venture was in Pleasant valley, where he turned his attention exclusively to stock-raising. In 1893 he came to Salt River valley and settled on the lower south side of Salt river, eleven miles southwest of Phoenix. He is one of the large land owners of the vicinity, and is the possessor of over eight hundred acres, five hundred of which comprise the home ranch. Here is conducted general farming and stock-raising, the methods em-

ployed being on the most advanced and scientific order.

The boyhood days of Mr. Crouch were spent in his native St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he was born May 1, 1851. His parents, William B. and Martha (Ireland) Crouch, were natives of New York state. The maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. When a child of tender years Hulbert B. removed with his parents from St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to Oswego county, of the same state, where he attained to years of discretion, and received a good education in the public schools of the county. When seventeen years of age he prepared for future independence by learning the painter's trade, in which he engaged for a number of years. In 1875 he changed his location to the west, and located in Denver, Colo., going later to Virginia City, Nev., and there remaining until 1877, when he removed to Arizona.

Mrs. Crouch was formerly Mrs. Olive Bowers, and her marriage with Mr. Crouch occurred in 1879. By her marriage with Mr. Bowers she became the mother of four children, three of whom are living: Mrs. Richard J. Hambrook, of Phoenix, Ariz.; Charles H., also of Arizona; and Edward F., who is living at home. To Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have been born two daughters, Ellen L. and Mary A. Mr. Crouch is a member of the Republican party, and is interested in all of the undertakings of that organization. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE SCHERRER.

To the conduct of the various enterprises in which he is interested in Cochise county, and of which he has made a success, principally in the line of stock-raising and mining, Mr. Scherrer has brought the persevering and determined traits of character which are the birthright of the average German youth. He was born in Germany December 30, 1854, and is a son of Frank and Margaret (Schwab) Scherrer, also natives of the fatherland, where eventually terminated their useful and industrious lives. He received a substantial home training, and was educated in the public schools, and like most sons of thrifty and far-sighted parents, learned a trade



H. Gerwin

while yet young. Armed with a knowledge of tailoring, which he had learned at Burg, he started out to face the future in a new and untried land, and upon immigrating to America located in New Orleans, where he worked at his trade. Upon going later to Wesson, Copiah county, Miss., he became foreman for a few months in a big shop, and then returned to New Orleans. Subsequently he worked at his trade for three years in Texas, spending two years at Dallas, and one year at Fort Worth.

In Texas Mr. Scherrer became ambitious in regard to the west, and purchased teams with which he crossed the plains, arriving finally on the Gila river at Fort Thomas, since which time he has lived continuously in Arizona. As heretofore, a knowledge of tailoring was a convenient acquisition, and he made the clothes of the soldiers located at Forts Thomas and Grant. Naturally he soon became imbued with the spirit of mining, and prospected in the Dragoon mountains, and in time owned interests in some very valuable mining properties. Perhaps his largest shares have been in the Peabody mine, which originally sold for \$350,000, later sold for \$10,000 to W. D. Hubbard, and was finally abandoned. About a year ago there was a renewed interest in this mining proposition, the merits of which were bound to come to the surface, and which sold at the time for \$75,000. Things have since been booming in the old Peabody, and ore is being shipped by the thousands of dollars' worth, the output in four months alone being \$100,000. In connection with this mine, about 1885, Mr. Scherrer helped to put in a smelter, and for two years furnished the water to operate the same. When the price of copper went down six or seven cents the smelter no longer seemed a remunerative addition to the works, and was consequently removed to Johnson, the water being piped there from here. Mr. Scherrer is also interested in the Republic, Mammoth, Golden Shield, and Southern, all of which are copper mines. Another possession, the St. George copper mine, in which he had one-third interest, has recently been disposed of for \$8,000, but he still owns the Mayflower, an extension of the Republic.

In the line of stock-raising Mr. Scherrer has important interests. His life has not been de-

void of discouraging happenings, as has been the experience of most early settlers of this county, and there is nothing particularly exhilarating about having one's cattle appropriated by Indian marauders. He had this experience in 1878, at which time two horses were taken, and the four other men which comprised the neighborhood residents organized themselves into a posse and started out in search of the robbers. They came up with a company of soldiers and followed their eight government pack mules over the Dragoon mountains, but never succeeded in getting track of Indians or stock. The soldiers, however, captured a few Indians, which served as examples, and the robberies were forthwith discontinued.

March 11, 1890, Mr. Scherrer married Anna, a daughter of John and Julia (Weise) Marta, of St. Louis, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Scherrer have been born three children: Anna, Harry and Albert, who are attending school. Mr. Scherrer is independent in politics, and believes in voting for the best man. He has served as school trustee for one term. With his wife and family he is a member of the Catholic Church.

H. GERWIEN.

The peaceful, progressive and law-abiding town of Benson is indebted to none of its citizens in a greater degree than to Mr. Gerwien. An expert contractor and builder, and fine cabinet-maker, he has erected nearly all of the buildings within the limits of the town, and the surrounding ranches and mining camps also have profited by his skill in construction. But it is not alone as a builder that Mr. Gerwien is known for many miles around. His memory of Benson goes back to the time when it was probably the most lawless town on the map, and when eternal vigilance was the watchword of the more orderly citizens. As foreman of the grand jury five times, and as a juryman on the United States jury on several different occasions, he was thoroughly in touch with the unruly condition of affairs, and exerted an influence on the side of peaceful but forceful administration. It is really remarkable that through all these years, and while taking part in most of the enterprises that have been developed from time to time, he has never had

a lawsuit, nor has he ever resorted to other than the most kindly means of adjustment. During his residence in Benson, the fluctuating fortunes of the town have been carefully studied and considered; he has watched men come and go; he has seen their enthusiasm rewarded, or their fortunes vanish in a day. A profound student of men and events, he has gauged his conduct accordingly, and is everywhere known as an optimist, and as a reliable member of an enterprising commonwealth. To-day the settlement is as orderly and law-abiding as any in the region, and its location renders it not only a desirable place of residence, but also an excellent point at which to start new enterprises.

In his native land of Prussia, Germany, Mr. Gerwien received the substantial training accorded the children of German parents. While still a boy, he prepared for the future by learning the trade of a cabinetmaker, and he also became familiar with carpentering. In 1864 he came to America, and for four years lived in the east. In 1868 he undertook a memorable journey across the plains, settling in San Francisco, where he worked at his trade at first, and later became president of a large furniture manufacturing company. On coming to Arizona in 1879 his first stop was at Casa Grande, then the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad from the west. By stage he continued his journey to Tucson, where he secured a government contract. By the time he had filled the contract the railroad had been built through, and he came to what is now Benson, erecting the first house on the town site, and putting in a lumber yard to facilitate future building enterprises. Since then he has erected almost every building in the place, and has become known throughout the whole surrounding country.

The marriage of Mr. Gerwien took place in 1895, and of this union there is one daughter, Gertrude, who is the pride and sunshine of the home, and a child of remarkable beauty as well as mental endowments. Mrs. Gerwien is a woman of amiable disposition and noble character, and is a worker in the Roman Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Gerwien is a strict Republican. Although not a seeker after positions, he is now serving as a member of the school board. However, as a rule, he refuses to neglect

his personal interests for local offices, and leaves to others the manipulation of the political wheels. Besides his other enterprises, he is largely interested in mining in this part of the county, and is a heavy owner of stock which promises good returns for capital invested.

ADOLPH SCHUSTER.

The firm of A. & B. Schuster, general merchants, have stores at Holbrook, St. Johns and Fort Apache. Within a comparatively short period these brothers have built up a large wholesale business in Navajo and Apache counties and Northeastern Arizona, and year by year they are greatly extending their business operations. Their enterprise and continuous efforts to meet the demands of the public and their strict integrity and reliability are among the secrets of their success.

The birthplace of Adolph Schuster is in Germany, where he was born February 24, 1862. He immigrated to the United States twenty-two years ago. Immediately proceeding to the west, he lived at Santa Fe, N. M., about two years, after which he was employed by B. Schuster & Co. in business at El Paso, Tex., for some time, then crossed the boundary into Old Mexico, and was in charge of a large store in Chihuahua for the same firm, remaining there until the spring of 1885, he then came to Holbrook, and, having entered into partnership with his brother Benjamin, opened a general store in this then infant town. Five years later they started a branch establishment at St. Johns, county-seat of Apache county, the senior member of the firm taking charge of the same. In 1896 the enterprising brothers embarked in another undertaking, and since that time have been the proprietors of the flourishing trading-post on White river on the White mountain Apache Indian reservation. For the past thirteen years they have been the forwarding agents for the interior and the war departments, supplying Fort Apache with necessary provisions for the soldiers stationed there. A wholesale and retail business is carried on at the main stores and unquestionably the firm commands the major portion of the local trade at the three points mentioned.

The brothers have made investments in many directions, and are meeting with remarkable success in every instance, having a good ranch on the Little Colorado near St. Johns, where they keep several thousand head of live stock, making a specialty of sheep, and having an extensive trade annually in wool and mutton. In Holbrook they have built a number of structures, and at the present time own two substantial store buildings and several warehouses. In politics they are firm adherents to the Republican party, Benjamin having been elected by his friends to the important office of treasurer of Apache county for two terms. In the local Masonic lodge our subject is a leading member, and is now serving as its junior warden. He is looked upon, generally, as one of our most progressive citizens, and numbers a host of friends both here and elsewhere.

Adolph Schuster was married, in August, 1890, to Miss Hedwig Buchholz, a native of Germany. They have four children, viz.: Richard P., Edna, Walter and Helen.

ZACHARY T. VAIL.

One of the finest cattle raising industries in the territory is that which is owned and conducted by Mr. Vail in the Santa Catalina mountains. Although his interest in stock dates back to 1883, it was not until 1892 that he seriously planned devoting the rest of his life to this line of occupation, at which time he came to Tucson and purchased a ranch near the San Pedro river. In time the increase in trade demanded more land, and he came into possession of three other ranches, also in the Catalina mountains. Though residing in Tucson on South Fourth avenue, Mr. Vail personally supervises all matters in connection with his business, and has been gratifyingly successful.

In Saratoga county, N. Y., Mr. Vail was born, July 15, 1849; his father, R. S., his mother Eliza (Hunter) Vail, and his grandfather, Barney, were also natives of Saratoga county, N. Y. The father was a railroad man for many years, and was connected with the Galena & Chicago (now the Northwestern) railroad, with headquarters at Elgin, Ill., to which place he removed in the

early '50s, and where he eventually died. His wife was a daughter of James Hunter, who settled in Elgin in 1849, and later died in his adopted town. Mrs. Vail, who died in Elgin, was the mother of eight children, four now living.

Z. T. Vail was educated in the public schools of Elgin, Ill., and at the Elgin academy. In 1866 his father was a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1867 he himself entered railroad work as brakeman on the same road. He was then baggageman from North Platte west to Rawlins, and in 1869 went to California, his run being between Oakland and Sacramento on the Central Pacific. In 1874 he became yardmaster at Carson for the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, remaining in the position for one year, and then for a time had charge of the wharves on the Pacific coast at Alameda. Between 1880 and 1886 he was with the Southern Pacific as a conductor between Yuma and Deming, with headquarters at Tucson, and at the expiration of the service again returned to California and was with the California Southern as a conductor, with a run between Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1890 he went to Mexico and was a conductor for the Mexican Central for one year, and then ran between Fort Worth, Tex., and Texarkana, on the Texas Pacific for six months, settling in Tucson in 1892.

In Alameda, Alameda county, Cal., Mr. Vail married Carrie Pendleton, who was born in St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Vail have five children: Maude Z., Robert W., George M., Thirza J., and Hattie E. Mr. Vail is a Democrat in politics, and has served as county supervisor for two years. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World, with the Order of Railroad Conductors, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WILLIAM E. BARRY.

Like many of the sons of other lands who have come to settle in the midst of the promise and prosperity of the Salt River valley, Mr. Barry was first drawn to the far west by the prospects of a comfortable competence from the mines. Like many another who has followed this exceedingly uncertain path to fortune, he

has eventually renewed his allegiance to the fields and nature's kindly soil, wherein one may produce all things that are necessary for the comfort and use of man.

A native of Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, Mr. Barry was born March 1, 1866, and is a son of William and Catherine (Lane) Barry, whose ancestors came from Ireland, and who were born in New Brunswick. Through a practically uneventful childhood their son William was reared to an appreciation of the usefulness of an agricultural life, and was educated in the district schools of his native county. In 1890 he started out to face the responsibilities of life, and in the distant territory of Montana engaged in mining for two years. In 1892 he took up his residence in Arizona, and in 1894 located on the ranch which has since been the object of his successful care. The land comprises ninety acres, and is devoted to the management of a well-conducted dairy.

Mr. Barry was united in marriage with Lizzie F. Hill, who was born in Kansas, and of this union there have been born four children: Mary F., Joseph H., Nannie, and Elizabeth R. Mr. Barry is a progressive and enterprising citizen as well as excellent dairyman, and is interested in many of the undertakings for the improvement of his locality. He is a believer in the best possible educational methods, and is now serving his second term as a clerk of the board of trustees in his school district. In national politics he is affiliated with the Democratic party, but believes nevertheless in voting for the man best qualified to hold the official position. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias at Phoenix.

HON. FRANCIS H. HEREFORD.

One of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Tucson bar; a man of sound judgment, managing his cases with masterly skill and tact; a logical reasoner, possessing a ready command of English, Mr. Hereford has a wide acquaintance among the attorneys of Arizona. He is a western man by birth and training, and possesses the progressive and enterprising spirit that dominates this section of the country.

Mr. Hereford was born in Sacramento, Cal.,

November 21, 1861, a son of Hon. Benjamin H. Hereford, for many years a prominent attorney and business man of the west. The progenitor of the Hereford family in America came from England about two hundred and eighty-five years ago, and settled in Virginia. Among the ancestors of our subject was Col. Jack Hereford, who served with distinction as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Other members of the family were in the colonial and Indian wars. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Francis Henry Hereford, spent most of his life in the Old Dominion, of which he was a native. There the father grew to manhood, and studied law under his brother, Francis H. Hereford, Jr., of Union, W. Va. Later he crossed the plains with ox teams, following the Santa Fe trail, and spent about two years in Chihuahua, Mexico. In 1855 he went to Sacramento, Cal., where he engaged in the practice of law two years, and subsequently followed the same pursuit in connection with mining at Virginia City, Nev. Later he removed to Hamilton, White Pine county, that state, where he practiced his profession and served as county clerk. We next find him in Pioche, Lincoln county, Nev., and from there he removed to San Francisco, where he spent one year.

Becoming a resident of Tucson, Ariz., in 1875, B. H. Hereford continued to be attorney of the city until called from this life in July, 1890, at the age of sixty-one years. He served as district attorney several terms, and was still holding that office at the time of his death. He was also a member of both the territorial legislature and council several terms, and was one of the most popular and influential men of his community. He was generous almost to a fault, and was held in high regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances on account of his genuine worth. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In early manhood he married Miss Mary Jewell, who was born in southern Virginia, and belonged to an old and honored family of that state. She removed to California with her parents, who were among the pioneers of the Golden state, her father engaging in farming seven miles from Sacramento. Mrs. Hereford died in Nevada in 1866, when our subject was



Jose Miguel Castañeda

only five years old. She was the mother of two children, but the other died young.

During his childhood Francis H. Hereford lived in Virginia City, Nev., and in 1869 entered McClure's Academy at Oakland, Cal. Later he attended the City College in San Francisco, Santa Clara College and the University of Pacific near San José. On leaving the latter institution he came to Tucson, Ariz., in 1876, and studied law for four months. He was then employed in the mercantile establishment of Lord & Williams for two years, at the end of which time he went to Tombstone and was general agent for several stage lines. He served as deputy sheriff under John H. Behan for eighteen months, and then went to Prescott to become private secretary for his uncle, Governor Tritle. Eight months later he became bookkeeper for the United Verde Copper Company, owned principally by his uncle, and held that position eighteen months, when the mines closed. Returning to Tucson he completed his law studies under his father's direction, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He engaged in practice alone for three years, and then formed a partnership with his father, which connection continued until the latter's death. The board of county supervisors then appointed him to succeed his father as district attorney, he having previously served as deputy under him. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to that office on the Democratic ticket, and served from the following January until January, 1895, since which time he has successfully engaged in private practice. He is also interested in mining throughout the southern portion of this territory, and owns several ranches, including the Babo Qui Vari, a large ranch forty miles southwest of Tucson. He has considerable city property here and in other places, and is interested in a number of different enterprises, which have done much to promote the welfare of Tucson.

As a Democrat Mr. Hereford has taken a very active and prominent part in political affairs; has served as secretary and chairman of the county central committee, of which he has been a member several times; and has also been a member of the territorial committee. In 1891 he was elected member of the territorial constitu-

tional convention from Pima county, and took an active part in its work. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Spanish Alliance, the Owl Club, and the Territorial Bar Association. He is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in thought and feeling with the growth and prosperity of his adopted city and territory.

JOSE MIGUEL CASTAÑEDA.

The conditions of the great west in the early days, and even up to the present time, have developed among its residents a strong, fearless and picturesque personality, with the freedom of the great plains in mind and action, and possessing a spirit of adventure, reckless daring and unbounded good fellowship. The frontiersman has been a benefactor in opening up the great mineral and agricultural resources of the west. In this connection the history of the west has shown no frontiersman more typical of locality and race than Jose M. Castañeda, a successful miner, land owner, and proprietor of the Virginia Hotel at Benson.

Though now living a comparatively peaceful and uneventful life, to which his past activity justly entitles him, Mr. Castañeda has passed through experiences which would be a creditable addition to the adventures narrated by Cooper, and worthy to be read by future generations. His early years were spent at Chihuahua, Mexico, where he was born March 18, 1836. When but a youth his life was diverted from its anticipated channel by the death of his parents, J. M. and Rayo Castañeda, who were of Spanish birth. His grandparents were subjects of the Spanish crown, and upon emigrating to America at a very early day, settled in the Sierra Madre country, where the grandfather engaged in mining, and discovered the rich Santa Juliana mine, one of the most celebrated in the Jesus Maria district.

In Chihuahua lived Ben Riddles, the American consul, who had married the widow of an uncle of our subject. John Able, a partner of Mr. Riddles in the general mercantile business, in 1855, had charge of an expedition to Cali-

ifornia which was composed of one hundred men, ten thousand sheep, fifty head of cattle, and five wagons with provisions. Jose Castañeda accompanied this expedition in the capacity of master of ceremonies of the commissary department. The journey was for him a never-to-be-forgotten one. Arriving in Arizona, they camped for about six weeks sixty miles southeast of Bisbee, upon land now owned by John Slaughter, and best known as the San Bernardino ranch. From the first they were disturbed by the encroachments of the Indians, who appeared in camp one day with their chief, Miguel Manjas Coloradas, and evinced every indication of friendliness. There were about three hundred of them, men, women and children, and their principal desire was powder. The campers gave them clothes and ten sheep. The next day they had a feast in the camp, after which they departed in a supposedly good frame of mind. At the end of a week twenty-five young bucks and two chiefs appeared with a revived appetite for mutton, and upon receiving only two sheep were highly displeased. Two days later, when the sheep were found in a near-by cañon poisoned, the campers knew something was wrong, and began to look for trouble. At daylight one morning, about two weeks later, when Mr. Castañeda was on picket duty, five Indians sneaked into the corral, jumped on the horses, stampeded the flock, and drove them about ten miles distant. The alarm being given by the picket, the camp started in pursuit and regained all the sheep, their loss being confined to the five horses, which the redskins rode away. After that experience they proceeded to Santa Cruz, where they found a white settlement south of Tucson, thence went to Yuma, where they crossed the river by ferry, driving the sheep before them. The line was crossed at Santa Cruz, west of Yuma, and upon arriving at Carrio creek they lost one thousand sheep, which were poisoned by an herb growing on the banks of the stream. They reached Los Angeles with eight thousand and five hundred sheep, some of which were disposed of at from \$8 to \$10 in that city, the price in Chihuahua having been fifty cents a head. They also sold all wagons, horses and mules that were not needed for the return trip. The three thousand remaining sheep were taken to San Francisco and sold at

a good figure. However, being passionately fond of gambling, John Able risked and lost all he had made, and returned to Mexico no better off than when he left.

Remaining in Los Angeles, J. M. Castañeda was for six years connected with a large mercantile business. Next he was foreman for Abel Stearns, with headquarters at Alamitos ranch, near Los Angeles, where he remained for two years. He then started a large mercantile business at San Juan Capistrano, in California, and until 1860 was fairly successful as a trader in cattle, horses and hides. The next year he came to La Paz on the Colorado river, where he opened up business and helped to build the little town. He also engaged in business at Tubac, seven miles from Calabasas, his chief customers being the soldiers from the fort. After nine months he was obliged to leave on account of ill health. Locating in Tucson, he, in partnership with Henry Lavine, purchased for \$10,000 what is now the Orendorf hotel, and for eighteen months they engaged in the manufacture of beer. However, owing to continued ill-health, he was obliged to abandon this enterprise, and, selling his interest, he returned to La Paz, where he carried on a general mercantile business for two years. In the early spring an overflow of the Colorado river drowned out the town, so he was forced to seek other quarters. Later he was interested in building up the town of Ehrenberg, and while there married Amparo Arvizo, of Sonora, Mexico. His next place of residence was at the McCracken mine, where he carried on a store for three years. Going to Phoenix, he was engaged in merchandising. A like venture was equally successful at the Contention mills for one and one-half years. Then he moved to Fairbank, Ariz., where he was a partner of J. Goldwater and Joe Guindani, later taking charge of a wholesale and retail business the firm started in Bisbee.

An experience with robbers while in Bisbee dampened whatever ardor and enthusiasm Mr. Castañeda might have had for a residence in that town. In 1885 Red Tack and his gang entered the store, where Mr. Castañeda was lying ill on a bed in the rear of the building. One of the men, whom he knew, held two pistols to his head, and took a bag containing \$600 in gold



W. Y. Price

from under the pillow. Mr. Goldwater was then forced to open the safe, from which the robbers took \$500 in gold and \$200 in silver. They carried off an old Spanish coin marked with the initials of Mr. Castañeda, and this was found in the possession of one of the robbers when he was later captured. It was fortunate that the robbery occurred when it did, as ten minutes later the stage arrived with \$18,000 in cash, with which the firm was to honor the checks of the employes of the Copper Queen mine. This gang was one of the worst that ever terrorized a mining locality, and there was universal relief when its members were executed in Tombstone. Their leader, on the day he was to depart for Yuma, was taken in hand and lynched by an infuriated mob. Mr. Castañeda remained for ten years in Bisbee, and finally left because of a devastating fire which destroyed his store and contents, causing a loss of \$85,000. In 1890 he purchased the Virginia hotel in Benson, which he operates. In 1894 he embarked in the mercantile business here, and this he still conducts, the active management of the store being in the hands of his eldest son, M. F. Castañeda. He also owns a store originally belonging to his partner, Mr. Goldwater, besides some lots in Benson and one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the town. The hotel is the best in town, and is conducted on wholesome and up-to-date lines. The rates are \$2.50 a day, the service excellent, and the house well patronized.

Although a Republican in politics, Mr. Castañeda has never been active in public affairs; and, having always lived under territorial government, has not yet had the privilege of voting for a president of the United States. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is associated with the Workmen in New Mexico and Arizona, and is a charter member of Tombstone Lodge No. 3. He and his wife had ten children: Miguel, Edward, Rudolph, Josephine, Henry, Ida, Carlos, Aurelia, Alphonso and Louis, the latter of whom died at Tombstone. The children have had the benefit of good educations. The two eldest sons are graduates of San Miguel College, at Santa Fe, N. M.; Josephine is a graduate of the Sisters of Mercy College, Phoenix, Ariz.; Rudolph and Henry will graduate in the class of

1901 from the Arizona University at Tucson; Ida is now a student in the Sisters of Mercy College at Phoenix; and Carlos, Aurelia and Alphonso attend the public school in Benson.

W. Y. PRICE.

The shade-embowered town of Florence, situated in the heart of a magnificent section of grazing country, and within a half mile of the Gila river, numbers among its favorite citizens and best business men one who has made a name for himself in various directions of activity. As a former treasurer of Pinal county, as merchant, stockman, owner of country and city lands, and promoter of the best interests of the town, Mr. Price is appreciated as one of the principal factors of growth in this portion of Arizona.

A native of Independence, Jackson county, Mo., Mr. Price was born March 7, 1862. As early as thirteen years of age he left Missouri and gradually drifted toward the far west. Having worked at different occupations until 1884, in Kansas and Missouri as well as the further west, he was then enabled to purchase cattle and a ranch at Picacho, on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona, where he was extensively engaged in raising live stock for five years. In 1889 he entered the meat business in Florence and continued the same for several years, also was interested in contracting, and in this capacity helped to build the Gila Bend canal in 1881-82. In 1896 he purchased the Kenilworth ranch, comprising one thousand and seven hundred acres, and to this he has added from time to time until his holdings aggregate two thousand acres. Kenilworth ranch is situated about seven miles southwest of Florence, the county seat of Pinal county, and is devoted almost exclusively to raising alfalfa and feeding cattle. Those who are familiar with the agricultural conditions in Arizona state that the ranch has no superior in the territory.

Since the purchase of the ranch Mr. Price has devoted a great deal of his time to the raising of cattle, which he ships to the Pacific coast, this having proved a profitable venture. March 20, 1901, Mr. Price succeeded W. H. Benson as superintendent of Casa Grande Valley Canal

Company and the company's lands contiguous to canals. Another of Mr. Price's undertakings is in the mercantile business, as a member of the firm of Shields & Price, which was incorporated in 1897. His partner, F. Shields, is also familiar with the conditions of the west, having for years been a ranchman. The firm have the largest general merchandise store in the town and carry an excellent line of goods. In addition, they are engaged in the cattle business, also do considerable freighting, and incidentally deal in hay, grain and general farm produce.

A staunch member of the Democratic party, Mr. Price has been prominent in local affairs. In 1898 he was elected treasurer of Pinal county, which office he satisfactorily filled for one term of two years. Fraternally he is a member of Gila Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Florence. He has great faith in the return of his adopted town to its old position of thrift and enterprise, and to substantiate that faith has purchased real estate in Florence. In addition, he owns property in Tucson and other points in the territory. With very little assistance save that of his own courage and natural energy he has accumulated a competence in his business enterprises, and in so doing has also maintained the esteem of all who know him.

JACK NIELSEN.

Jack Nielsen, the efficient superintendent of the warehouses of the Phoenix Short Line, was born in Tondern, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 27th of October, 1871, and is the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, three being residents of Denmark, while Andrew makes his home in New York City. The parents were Hans and Mary (Engle) Nielsen. The father was born in Denmark, and is now engaged in farming in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where the birth of the mother occurred. She died at an early age. Her father, Louis Engle, was a farmer of Schleswig-Holstein.

Mr. Nielsen was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native land. In 1886 he came to America and attended a private school in New York City for about a year.

During the following two years he worked in Brooklyn, and for seven years was employed at Great Neck Grove, Long Island. On first coming to Phoenix in 1894 he was engaged in the grocery business one year, and in 1895 became connected with the Phoenix Short Line, being employed in the yards for three years, at the end of which time he was made superintendent of the warehouses at Phoenix. That responsible position he has since filled in a most capable and satisfactory manner, and has the entire confidence and respect of the company. He is upright and reliable, and his pleasant, genial manner makes him many friends. In political sentiment he is a Democrat. Mr. Nielsen was married in New York to Miss Viola Wreed, who was born in that city of German parentage, and they have one child, Lila.

WILLIAM BACON.

The most enterprising and progressive of the dwellers in the Salt River valley have a worthy representative in Mr. Bacon, who is carrying on large stock-raising enterprises in the vicinity of Phoenix. A native of Little Rock, Ark., he was born June 6, 1856, and is a son of William and Parmelia Bacon, who claimed Missouri as their native state. In the fall of 1859 the father removed with his family to Arizona, and resided at Tucson until the fall of 1861, when he settled in Mariposa county, Cal. There he was interested in general farming for a number of years, and later went to Fresno county, where he died in 1885. He was an industrious and successful man, and was one of the early settlers of both Tucson and the part of California in which he lived.

William Bacon followed the fortunes of his parents from Arkansas to California, and aside from receiving the training which fitted him for the future occupation of farming and stock-raising, he qualified for general business life by diligently studying at the public schools. After leaving the paternal roof and starting out in the world to shift for himself he farmed for several years in Fresno county, Cal., and was fairly successful as a general farmer and stock-raiser. His permanent association with Arizona began in 1874, at which time he settled in the William-



J. M. Murphy

son valley, Yavapai county, and continued his occupation of farming and stock-raising, and also did considerable teaming. His next field of effort was in Cochise county, Ariz., where he devoted himself principally to the raising of horses and cattle, and later for a number of years lived at Wickenburg, and at the Vulture mine. In the fall of 1899 he came to the Salt River valley and settled on the ranch which has since been his home.

Mrs. Bacon was formerly Mary Poque, a native of Nevada, and of Scotch extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have been born six children: James E.; Sadie P., who is the wife of Arthur Heath, of the Salt River valley; Mattie L., who is married to William J. Roarke, also living in the valley; Laura M.; William, and Frank E. In politics Mr. Bacon has been quite prominent, and while residing in Wickenburg served as a trustee of the school district. He is commendably interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding of his locality, and his advice is always on the side of progress.

JUDGE JOHN M. MURPHY.

The name of this gentleman has been associated with Arizona about three decades, as he first came to this territory in 1871, and from that time to the present has been actively connected with the development of its mineral resources, at the same time continuing in legal practice. For eighteen years he has made his home in Kingman, whose prosperity he has lost no opportunity for advancing since he became a permanent resident of the thriving little city.

Accompanying his parents from Ireland to America in his childhood, Judge Murphy lived with them in Canada, later in New York state, and in 1850 came with them to the west, settling in San Francisco, where he attended school. Being an apt student and ambitious, he concluded to enter the legal profession, and for some time pursued his researches along this line in the office of Sharp & McDougal, of San Francisco. Later he completed his studies in Nevada and was admitted to the bar in 1868. During the next three years he was engaged in practice at Pioche, Nev., and by strict attention to the interests of his clients, built up a good business.

Thirty years ago he came to Arizona, and until 1876 dwelt in Chloride and Mineral Park and that district. Then, returning to California, he practiced law and engaged in mining in Inyo county for a short time. In the fall of 1876 he went to Deadwood, S. D., where he became a part owner in the famous Caledonia mine, and also had other mining interests. Finally, disposing of these, he devoted himself more exclusively to his profession, and it was not until he had lived in Deadwood four years that he decided to return to Arizona, then coming into prominence as a producer of mineral wealth. For years he has made a special study of the laws pertaining to mines and mining, and long has been considered an authority in matters pertaining to this subject.

With a deep interest in mines that has never flagged, he has been a prospector and developer of several paying mines. At present he is the owner of the Pay Roll mine at Chloride, on which, under his direction, the amount of \$40,000 has been expended in development work. The Twins and Blue Lode mines, two of the best in the Cerbat district, were developed by him largely, and their value is shown by the official reports, the average yield being \$40 in gold, silver and lead to each ton of ore extracted.

The year 1880 was an eventful one to Judge Murphy, as it not only witnessed his marriage to Mrs. Mary O'Connell, of Amador county, Cal., but also his permanent settlement in Arizona. Becoming a resident of Tombstone, he soon identified himself with several mining companies of that district, also being attorney for the Contention Mining Company and a number of other local firms. In 1883 he came to Kingman, where he now owns several valuable lots and houses. Here, as formerly, he has devoted his chief attention to mining law, and has been the attorney for several representative mining companies of this region. In 1885 Governor Tritle appointed him judge of the county court of Mohave county, which position he filled for two years. In 1886 he was honored by election as district attorney, and after an interval of two years, between 1888 and 1890, he was re-elected to that responsible position. In 1898 he was elected to the territorial legislature and represented Mohave county in the council, where he

distinguished himself by drawing up and securing the passage of the present territorial mining law. By both mining experts and the legal fraternity this law is regarded as one of the most perfect in existence in the United States, and its enactment has accomplished much toward placing the great business of mining on a safe basis.

From early manhood Judge Murphy has been a staunch Democrat, and for fully fifteen years served as chairman of the central Democratic committee of Mohave county. He was chairman of the senatorial committee, and held a similar position in the committee on mines and mining, besides being a member of the judiciary committee in the council, in the twentieth territorial legislature. He is regarded as one of the leading residents of Kingman, where, for years past, he has done everything in his power to advance local prosperity.

ANDREW J. HOUSTON.

The association of Mr. Houston with the territory of Arizona began in 1876, but after a short time he returned to his former home in California. In 1878 he again took up his residence in this region and has since carried on farming and stock-raising enterprises with a gratifying degree of success.

When two years of age Mr. Houston was taken from his native state of Arkansas, where he was born March 15, 1858, to California, his family crossing the plains in a train of emigrants with ox and mule-teams. The journey was replete with adventure and even danger, and consumed nearly six months. The long journey terminated at Placerville, Cal., where they remained for a short time, and subsequently removed to Visalia, Tulare county, where they were among the very early settlers. The father of Mr. Houston, James by name, is a native of Tennessee, and is related to the famous General Sam Houston, of Texas. The mother, formerly Fannie Black, was born in Arkansas. The parents are still living in Tulare county, Cal., where they have been very successful as farmers and stock-raisers, and prominent as industrious and worthy citizens. At the present time they are retired from active affairs, and are aged respectively ninety and eighty years.

In the public schools of Visalia Andrew J. Houston received a good education, which was supplemented by attendance at the normal school of the same town. His permanent departure from home was in 1878, when he came to Arizona, and for many years was an extensive cattle-raiser in the Salt River valley. He homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, which was, as may well be imagined, in a very barren and unpromising state, but which has been made to produce in a satisfactory manner, and to repay the untiring patience and hard work of the owner. The farm is located five miles southwest of Mesa, and is one of the improved and valuable estates in the neighborhood.

For his first wife Mr. Houston married Mamie Fuller, who became the mother of one son, Celeste, now deceased. In after years Mr. Houston was united in marriage with Janie Birchett, a daughter of Joseph S. Birchett, superintendent of the Tempe canal. Of this union there is one son, Kenneth. Mr. Houston is a Democrat in national politics, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Woodmen of the World. He is one of the early settlers of the valley to whom the present prosperity is in a degree due, and he is esteemed for his many excellent traits as friend and citizen.

JOHN T. HUGHES.

Though not one of the earliest settlers in the Salt River valley, Mr. Hughes has contributed his share towards the development of the resources of this wonderful part of the country. His association with the Riverside district, where his ranch is located, seven and a half miles from Phoenix, began in 1888, and he has since been gratifyingly successful in the various interests that have engaged his attention. Mr. Hughes came to Arizona in 1882, and for a few years followed his trade of blacksmithing in Phoenix. He then spent two years in the Gila valley, successfully engaged in the raising of cattle. His ranch contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, and has developed into a remunerative venture, through the unceasing toil of its owner.

A native of New York state, Mr. Hughes was

born in St. Lawrence county, December 11, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williamson) Hughes, who were born in Ireland, and upon coming to the United States settled in St. Lawrence county. The early life of their son was spent on the home farm, where he was trained to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life. In the district schools he received a good education, and later learned much from observation and reading. As a preparation for the necessities of the future he learned the blacksmith's trade at Madrid, N. Y., and after serving the apprenticeship, engaged in blacksmithing in Madrid for about ten years.

The general enterprise and good fellowship of Mr. Hughes have been many times manifest, and his interest in the general welfare of the community is never questioned. A Democrat in politics, he is yet liberal minded as to the politics of the administration, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the position. At present he is a member of the school board of Riverside district No. 2, and is serving his second term as member and clerk of the board of trustees. He was united in marriage with Ellen V. Nowland, a native of Franklin county, N. Y., and of this union there are five children, viz: George L., Henry B., John H., Julia E., and Bertha J. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE J. SMITH.

An enthusiastic developer of the resources of Maricopa county, Mr. Smith represents the most advanced element among the agriculturists of the Salt River valley. Of Scotch extraction on the paternal side, and German maternal ancestry, Mr. Smith was born in Bates county, Mo., November 24, 1837. His parents, Enos and Arvilla (Miller) Smith, were born respectively in Virginia and New York, and were very early settlers in Bates county. On his father's farm George J. was reared to farming pursuits, which satisfying and peaceful occupation has engaged the greater part of his life. The education of the public schools was the stepping stone for continued reading and research in later life, so that today Mr. Smith is an unusually well-in-

formed man. In 1860 he was united in marriage in Missouri with Emma Heyley, of Bates county, and of this union there is one daughter, Mary J., who is now the wife of George W. Sears, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Smith died in 1877.

During the Civil war Mr. Smith was a courageous soldier in the Confederate army, and during the four years of his service was engaged in some of the important battles of the war. In addition to many minor skirmishes, he was in the battle of Little Rock, Ark., Helena, Ark., and Camden, of the same state; also Westport, Mo. In Bates county, Mo., he was taken prisoner, and for ten months, lacking four days, was confined in three different federal prisons. After the restoration of peace Mr. Smith sought a new field of endeavor, and in Denton county, Tex., carried on large farming and stock-raising interests until the fall of 1870. At this time he returned to Bates county, Mo., and remained until the spring of 1875. Still in search of an improved and permanently satisfactory location, he traveled to the far west, and in Los Angeles county, Cal., continued his former occupation of farming and stock raising until 1879.

Upon coming to Arizona in 1879, Mr. Smith still continued his business of farming, and in 1880 settled on the ranch which has since been the field for his unceasing toil. Upon the seventy-two acres now in his possession he carries on stock-raising and a dairy enterprise and has been gratifyingly successful in the management of both interests. In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Edna Morrell, nee Teel, the widow of William Morrell, one of the very early settlers of Salt River valley. She is a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Brooks) Teel, who removed to Texas when their daughter was four years old, and subsequently drifted to Arizona in 1870. By her marriage to Mr. Morrell she became the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living: Emma, the wife of W. L. Teel; Julia C., who is married to Joseph Wilson; Lindsay B.; Matthew R.; Laura F. (deceased); Ada, the wife of I. P. Silliman; William B., and Sarah A. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children, Perley E. and Ernest T.

Mr. Smith has been conspicuously identified

with the best and most substantial growth of his locality. For a number of years he served as a trustee of his school district, and was one of the organizers of the district. A Democrat in politics, he is an ardent upholder of the principles and issues of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are recognized as valuable acquisitions to the social life of their home district, and in the religious world exert a wide influence for moral growth. In the Methodist Episcopal Church South, they have been interested workers and generous subscribers, and were largely identified with the organization and erection of the Bethel Church, which is situated on a portion of Mr. Smith's land. For years he has been a steward in the church, and is foremost in all of its efforts towards the general good. His home is the scene of good fellowship and kindly hospitality, and the genial members of the family have hosts of friends among the residents of the surrounding country.

EDWARD E. JONES.

For more than a score of years the subject of this sketch has been a resident of Lehi precinct, in the Salt River valley, and in many ways has been instrumental in promoting the development of this region's resources. Among his neighbors and acquaintances he bears an enviable record as an upright and patriotic citizen, loyally upholding law and order.

A native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, Edward E. Jones was born May 15, 1842, and with his parents, Edward and Mary (Evans) Jones, immigrated to the United States in 1856. He was reared to manhood in Johnson county, Iowa, and in March, 1864, went to Central City, Colo., where he was engaged in mining until the autumn of the following year. For the next twelve years he lived in Utah, in the meantime engaging in mining and lumbering, and also assisting in the construction of the local branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In the summer of 1877 E. E. Jones came to Arizona and spent a year and a half in Mojave and vicinity. He became a permanent settler of the Salt River valley in the spring of 1879. Pre-empting eighty acres of government land, entirely unimproved, he proceeded to cultivate

the place and soon had everything in a fine condition. He now owns ninety acres of well-tilled land provided with substantial farm buildings, a thrifty orchard and other accessories to a model country home.

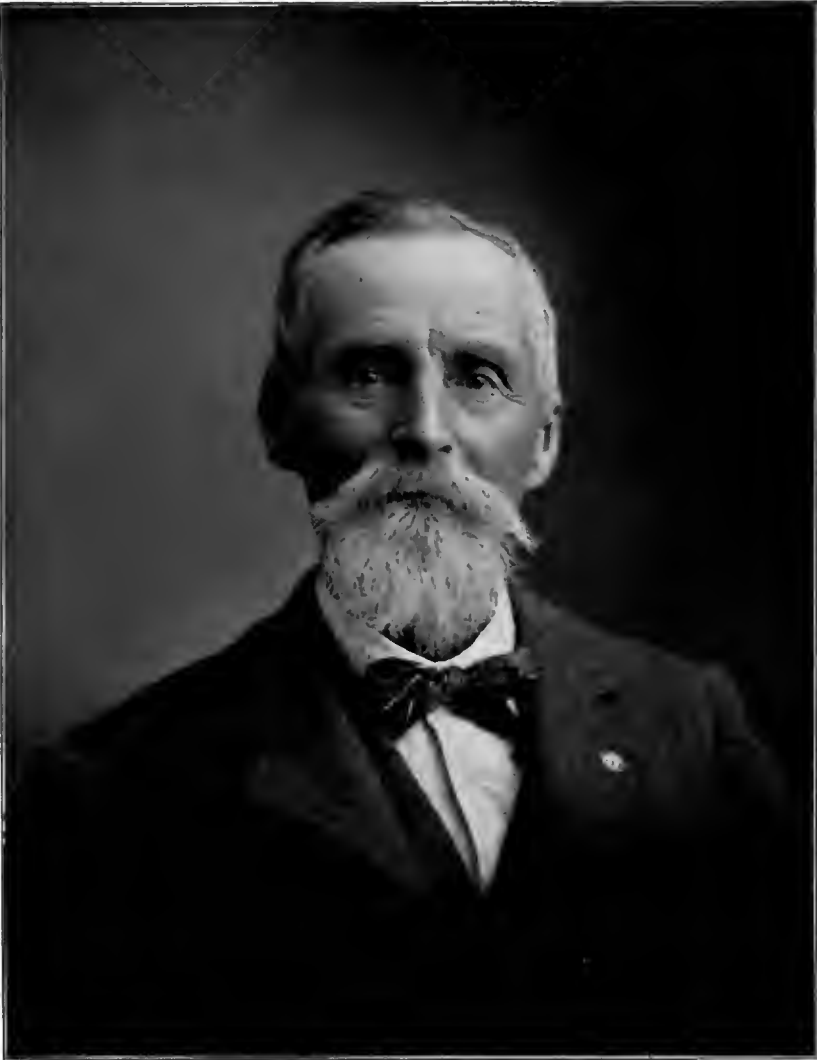
Since 1880 Mr. Jones has been a director in the Utah Irrigating Canal Company and now is serving his second year as president of the board of directors. Of this very important enterprise he has been a leading spirit for years, much of the time as an official, he having been secretary of the board for some time. For one term he served as a justice of the peace and he also has been one of the trustees of the school district No. 10. A typical western pioneer, he has experienced the hardships and privations which are the lot of the forerunner of civilization, and yet has been noted at all times for his pluck and perseverance in his undertakings. In political affairs he uses his influence in behalf of the Democratic party.

While an early resident of Utah, Mr. Jones married Catherine Vaughan, likewise a native of Wales, and the two children born to them are deceased. The present wife of our subject, formerly Letitia Wheatley, was born in England, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children, namely: Edward W., David H., Letitia R. (deceased), Caroline M., Levina J., Clarence, Thatcher, Enos, Oren D. and Wilford. The family is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Jones now occupies the office of first counsellor to the bishop, S. C. Sorenson, of Lehi Ward, Maricopa Stake.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS.

Fort Thomas has no citizens more highly respected and enterprising than A. C. and John L. Alexander, who are associated in a number of important undertakings and are meeting with marked success. They are pre-eminently self-made men, having come to this territory only fifteen years ago, without means, and in the intervening period have become wealthy and influential.

Born in Indianapolis, Ind., A. C. in 1862, and J. L. in 1864, the brothers grew to manhood in Indiana's beautiful capital city, where they re-



G. W. Collins

ceived good educational advantages. With faith in Arizona, they came to this territory in 1886, and after clerking for two years at Fort Thomas, embarked in business on their own account, for they had been carefully husbanding their resources with this end in view. On a small scale they entered the field, and gradually added to their stock of goods, until today they carry a splendid line of general merchandise, hardware, farm implements and supplies for miners, farmers and stock dealers. The present commodious store, which was erected by the firm, is 40x120 feet in dimensions, and every foot of space is taxed to its utmost. After the completion of the railroad the firm commenced doing a wholesale business as well, and now handle an immense trade. Branch stores at Geronimo, Spenazuma, Globe and Black Rock are also maintained.

Two fine ranches, comprising four hundred and eighty acres, are owned by the brothers, both tracts of land being thoroughly irrigated by private ditches and canals. In Graham county they have upwards of six hundred cattle. Among their possessions are two hundred acres near Fort Thomas, known as the Indian Hot Springs. There they have erected a good hotel, with accommodations for twenty-five guests. The waters of the springs have been found beneficial for many of the ills to which flesh is heir, such as rheumatism, blood and skin diseases, stomach and other troubles. The grounds surrounding the hotel are beautiful. Provisions are made for lawn tennis, croquet and other outdoor games and a crystal-clear lake affords fine boating opportunities. A regular stage traverses the five-mile road between the hotel and Fort Thomas daily, and thus the mails arrive without delay. The wonderful curative properties of these hot springs (the water of which varies from 110 to 140 degrees) is becoming widely known throughout the west, and the bathrooms and plunge are well planned. The hot water is piped into the hotel and every facility for deriving advantage from it is given to guests. In the spring of 1901 a large addition was built to the hotel, with facilities for accommodating sixty persons.

Among the other interests of the brothers may be mentioned a group of mining claims, well developed, and situated in the Mount Turnbull district, about fifteen miles from Fort Thomas.

In these claims both gold and copper have been found. Politically the brothers are staunch Republicans, but have never aspired to official distinction. They are charter members of Globe Lodge No. 489, F. & A. M. Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, they adhere to its tenets. All worthy religious and charitable organizations meet with their assistance or approval.

A. C. Alexander was married in 1880 and has three sons, Charles, Albert and William, of whom the two elder are students in the Arizona University at Tucson. J. L. Alexander was married in 1896, and has two daughters, Grace and Bessie. The brothers have beautiful residences at Fort Thomas and take great pride in the beautifying of their homes.

GEORGE ULMER COLLINS.

The early pioneer days of the Salt River valley knew no more enthusiastic developer of its resources than Mr. Collins, who came from the east as early as 1875, and with a large fund of general business and other experience, coupled his energies with the promising conditions of Arizona. Within his memory of this part of the country there have been great and startling changes, in which he himself has taken a conspicuous part. At the present time he is one of the largest cattle-raisers in the valley. His ranch, four and one-half miles southwest of Phoenix, comprises eleven hundred and twenty acres, some of which lies parallel with the banks of the Salt river. On the place is a well 60x100 feet and twenty-nine feet deep, which is the largest well in the territory, and was built at a cost of \$12,000. By means of a steam engine, a perpetual flow of five hundred miners' inches may be raised. This gives an abundant supply of water with which to irrigate the entire tract, and the splendid water facilities easily make the estate one of the finest in Arizona. On the land cattle are raised, there usually being a herd of one thousand head, many of which are fine graded Shorthorns.

A native of Waldo county, Me., Mr. Collins was born March 10, 1835, and is a son of Thomas R. and Lucy (Ulmer) Collins, both born in Maine. The paternal grandfather, Aaron Col-

lins, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed agricultural pursuits during the years of his activity. Likewise was Thomas R. Collins a tiller of the soil. George U. Collins was reared to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of a farmer's life, and was educated in the schools of Maine. This training, of a necessarily limited nature, has been supplemented by the studious application of later years, and by keen and intelligent observation of men and events. Of an ambitious nature, he early saw beyond the confines of his father's farm, and when of age began to learn the ship-carpenter's trade at Boston, Mass. This engaged his attention during the summers of four years, and in the winters he went south to procure the ship timber.

Early in 1860 Mr. Collins undertook the long journey to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and by way of San Francisco to Santa Cruz county, where he began to be interested in the lumber business, and also turned his attention to the building of toll roads. Later he engaged in general farming in the Salinas valley in California, and met with success in this land of flowers and almost perpetual sunshine. In more ways than one he recalls his residence there with feelings of satisfaction and pride, for, aside from the remuneration attending his efforts, he was enabled to employ a large amount of labor, and at one time required the assistance of about seventy-five men the year around.

In 1875 Mr. Collins came to Arizona, and after spending a few months at Prescott, came to his present location near Phoenix. A subject which has received his thoughtful attention and prolonged study is that of the development of water. He has served as a director in the Salt River Valley canal and has also been a director of the Farmers' canal and the Monterey ditch. In the development of these various waterways he has been actively interested. He aided in the establishment of the Maricopa creamery, and is one of its directors. Although a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and often solicited to accept positions of responsibility and trust, he has declined all such honors, having no political aspirations. However, he is greatly interested in education, and has rendered useful service as a school director. Fraternally he is connected

with the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine of Masonry.

The marriage of Mr. Collins and Mary E. Fenderson, of Oldtown, Me., took place at Santa Cruz, Cal., in 1861. Mrs. Collins died in August of 1897, leaving three sons: Willard E.; Lewis W., who is the owner of the Phoenix and Tempe stage line; and Rolla.

JAMES S. WATROUS.

To the well directed efforts of Mr. Watrous, who is an extensive stockman, and secretary and treasurer of the Utah Canal Enlargement and Extension Company, is due a large share of the prosperity which now prevails in his locality. He is not only a success in the work which has engaged his daily attention since coming to the territory, but his influence for good has penetrated to all of the enterprises which have had to do with the general welfare of this part of the country.

In Broome county, N. Y., Mr. Watrous was born May 4, 1826. His parents, William and Eliza (Smith) Watrous, were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. The paternal ancestry of the family is English, and the great-grandfather Watrous is said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. William Watrous was a large land owner and lumberman, and his son was reared to farming pursuits, and also acquired a useful knowledge of the lumber business. He studied diligently at the public schools of Broome county, and also had the advantage of attendance at a private school for several years. More fortunate than the average farm-reared youth, he was prepared for any emergency that the future might hold, by virtue of exemplary home training, an excellent education and a fair knowledge of business.

Upon attaining years of discretion, Mr. Watrous was at once ushered into the responsibility of life, owing to his father's failing health, and in order to take up his business went to Tioga county, Pa., where the lumber interests were located. Later he engaged in the lumber business for himself in Tioga county, and became prominent in the affairs of the locality during the several years' residence there. For one term he served as auditor of Tioga county, and for the

same length of time was treasurer of the county. In 1869 Mr. Watrous removed to McHenry county, Ill., and became interested in the dairy business and in general farming. There he was quite successful, but his ambition reached beyond the borders of Illinois, and in 1887 he sought the more promising conditions and undeveloped resources of Arizona. The farm of one hundred and sixty acres of which he is the possessor has been developed from a desert waste, and is principally devoted to the raising of stock.

In 1859, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Watrous married Catherine Hill, a native of Pennsylvania. Of this union there are two children, Kate, who is the wife of Edward A. Murphy, and lives in Tempe, and Sarah E., who is married to C. H. Pratt, and lives in Phoenix. In national politics Mr. Watrous is inclined to the Republican party, but entertains broad ideas regarding the holders of office. With his wife he is a member of and liberal contributor to the Congregational Church and takes a deep interest in its work.

JOHN NOBLE.

The life of this well-known citizen of Winslow illustrates what may be accomplished in a country fraught with such resources as are to be found in Arizona by a man possessing powers of physical endurance, together with energy, economy and a determination to succeed. Unlike most of the successful men of this territory, Mr. Noble owes his start in life to a lucky strike in mining in Alaska, though most of the capital acquired in that venture he spent before finally engaging in the industry which has brought him wealth beyond all his possible needs.

In Lockhaven, Pa., John Noble was born October 18, 1854. At the age of seven he was taken by his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was reared and educated until his nineteenth year. At that time he went to Washington Territory and secured temporary employment in lumber camps. Going thence to Sitka, Alaska, he devoted three months to prospecting and mining, his efforts yielding him \$8,000 in that time. The following two years he remained in San Francisco. From that time until 1885 he traveled extensively through the United States and Canada, visiting, among other places, De-

troit, Port Huron, Guelph, Quebec and Northern Ontario, Saginaw, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Idaho and Oregon.

During December, 1885, Mr. Noble came to Arizona and secured employment as a sheepherder in Apache (now Navajo) county, at which occupation he was employed for two years. For the next two years he raised sheep on the shares, and for a similar period was a partner of J. W. Cart, whose interest he purchased for \$27,000 cash. Since that time he has devoted himself to the same industry exclusively, accumulating a fortune in the business. About forty-five miles south of Winslow he has seven patented ranches, with an abundance of fine spring water, the bulk of which comes from a tunnel two hundred and seventy-five feet long. Besides these ranches and about twenty-two thousand sheep now grazing upon them, he owns real estate in Phoenix and Winslow, and is now (June, 1901), erecting a substantial brick business block in the latter town.

Though a staunch Republican, Mr. Noble has never cared for public office. He is a modest, unassuming man, living quietly, and doing good with his means whenever an opportunity presents itself. Movements for the benefit of his home town receive his cordial support from their inception until their realization, and Winslow owes much to his progressive spirit and high character of citizenship.

JOSIAH S. BASSETT.

That Mr. Bassett is one of the most enterprising farmers of the Gila valley is a distinct evidence of his indomitable perseverance. Many discouraging trials have come his way, and many obstacles presented themselves, the surmounting of which would have formed to the average a bar to any kind of headway. The family of which he is a member were for years identified with the best agricultural interests of Arkansas, in which state he was born April 18, 1838. His parents, T. J. and Sarah Bassett, were also born in Arkansas, and the father eventually died within twenty miles of the scene of his birth. The mother subsequently removed to Texas, and after a long and useful life died in Fort Worth. Josiah S. was about sixteen when he went to Texas and be-

came interested in farming, and for a long period was engaged in the same occupation. In order to better his condition he resolved upon an overland journey to Arizona, and the expedition remains to this day a memory replete with horror and ever-present danger and death. The Indians still regarded the plains and mountains as their undisputed possession, and gave the pale-faced intruders anything but a hearty welcome. Every day witnessed the murder of travelers, and the little expedition came upon many bodies of the slain. Some were burned and some were not, but the whole way was a terrible reminder of a possible ignominious fate.

Arriving at Safford, Ariz., Mr. Bassett found but two white families there, and very little improvement as yet effected. He began to till the soil with moderate success, and then removed to Dos Cabezos, where he engaged in the cattle business, and also had the mail route between Fort Bowie and the Cherry Cow mountains. In the former occupation he was interested for four years, and was mail carrier for six years. Upon selling out his interests at Dos Cabezos he removed thirty-five miles southwest to the Hot Springs, where he farmed, and then located sixty miles below Phoenix. There he engaged in an unfortunate undertaking, the construction of the Bassett ditch, which consumed four years of time and all the money he had, but was swept away by floods.

Following this discouraging experience Mr. Bassett went to Phoenix, where he lived for five years, during which time he was in poor health, and labored at a disadvantage. Nevertheless he took the mail contract from Phoenix to Buckeye, and continued in that capacity for four years. At the end of that time he came to the Gila valley, which has since been his home. For a year he rented a farm, and then bought forty acres half way between Solomonville and Safford, where he still lives, although the place has since been sold to his son. He has since purchased what is known as the Olney ranch, one-half mile north of Solomonville on the river.

Interested in mining, Mr. Bassett owns claims in the Clarke and Lone Star district. He also owns one of the largest marble mines that has ever been located, at Dos Cabezos. He was disappointed in what seemed a lucky disposition of

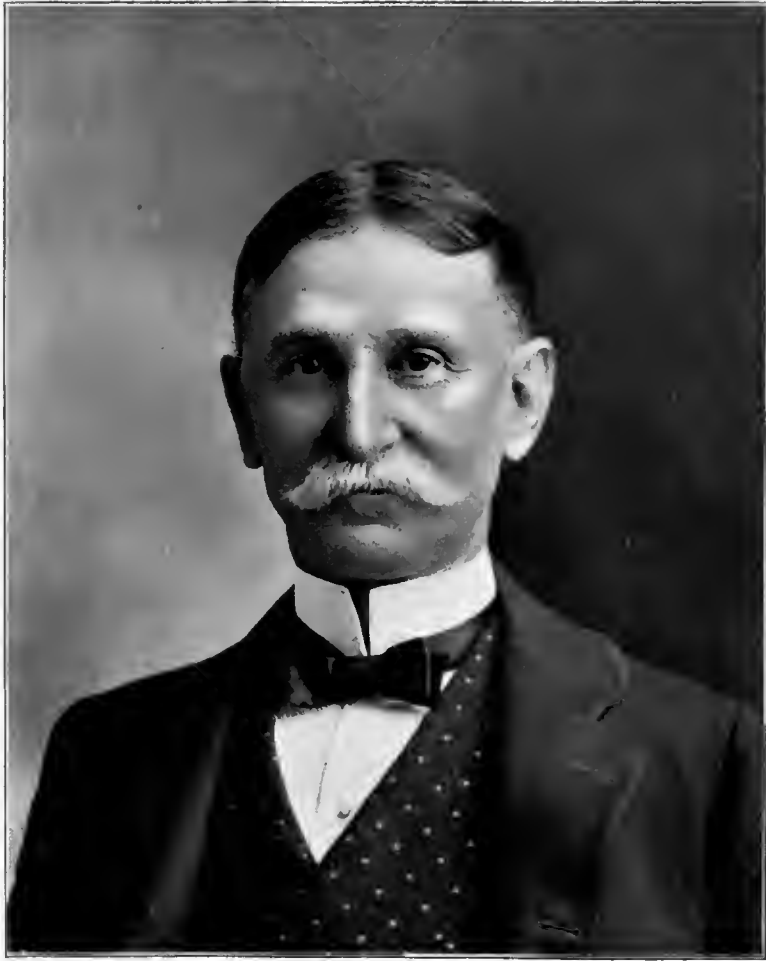
the property in 1899 for \$100,000, which deal fell through owing to the failure of a bank.

In 1842 Mr. Bassett married Susie Gibbs, and of this union there are six children: Mrs. Elizabeth Teal; Charles H., who lives at Dos Cabezos; Josiah, who is a farmer near Phoenix; Mrs. Susan L. Cooper; Mrs. George Nash; and Alice, who is living at home. In national politics Mr. Bassett is a firm believer in the principles and issues of the Democratic party, and has served for several years as a school trustee. During the Civil war he enlisted in Gould's Regiment, Twenty-third Cavalry, C. S. A., but served only three months, owing to the bite of a rattlesnake. As a reminder of his short war service he was troubled for sixteen years with a running sore.

MARTIN TULLGREN.

Martin Tullgren, superintendent of the Storm Cloud Gold Mining Company, whose claims are located in Maple Gulch, on the Crown King road, about eleven miles southeast of Prescott, has been a resident of Arizona only five years, but is thoroughly interested in the territory. He is a native of Sweden and came to the United States in 1878, first living in Chicago, Ill., and then going to the Black Hills of South Dakota. In his native land he had qualified himself as an architect, and his knowledge served him in good stead during his employment with the Homestake Mining Company, for his work was that of building and assisting in the timbering and supporting of the galleries of the mines. Returning to Chicago in 1883 he resumed the more regular branches of his profession, and received contracts from Chief Justice Fuller, Montgomery Ward & Co., and other leading firms of that city. He furnished the plans and built the handsome Press block, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-second street and has left other lasting memorials of his skill in the thriving metropolis.

Having been associated with W. G. Press, of Chicago, Mr. Tullgren went to Baker City, Ore., in his interest, in 1896. That gentleman owns mines in the locality mentioned, and our subject had charge of their operation until May, 1897, when he came to Prescott. With characteristic energy he commenced carrying out the work of



W. S. Drake

developing the Storm Cloud mines, in the capacity of superintendent, and great results have rewarded his efforts. The fourteen claims comprising this group are yielding a free-milling ore of good quality.

Mr. Tullgren has traveled extensively in the west, and is well acquainted in the mining circles of various localities. He is a practical assayer, and serves his company well in that capacity. On his own account, he has done some prospecting and mining in this region, and owns some good claims. Many interests still bind him to his old home in Chicago, and there he still owns considerable real estate. In the suburb of Englewood he took thirty-two degrees in Masonry, belonging to the local lodge, chapter and commandery. He also is yet connected with the Englewood lodge of Odd Fellows. His family comprises his wife and their two sons.

HON. CHARLES R. DRAKE.

For thirty years, the most eventful period in the history of Arizona, has Hon. Charles R. Drake looked upon Tucson as his home, and in many ways has indissolubly linked his name with this future state. He who served as president of the senate of the fifteenth legislative assembly of this territory, and is a member of the board of regents of the University of Arizona, in whose behalf he has always valiantly labored, is a worthy representative of that fine old English family whence sprang Sir Francis Drake. His grandfather, Rivers Drake, who served in the colonial Virginian army during the war of 1812, as a non-commissioned officer, was born in the neighborhood of London, England, and at an early day took up his abode in Richmond, Va., where he was a prosperous merchant, and a member of the firm of Kirby, Drake & Taylor. About 1828 he went to the new country of Illinois, and took up a tract of government land in Clark county.

Charles Drake, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1811, and died at the age of seventy-eight years at the home of his namesake in Tucson, where he spent the last eight years of his life. At the age of seventeen he had gone to Illinois, and in his

mature years became a prosperous business man. For many years he carried on mercantile enterprises in Shelbyville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., but after the war period was practically retired. His wife, whose maiden name was Mahala Jane Jeter, was born in Louisville, Ky., coming of an old family of that region, she being a sister of the father of Hon. William T. Jeter, of Santa Cruz, Cal., who was lieutenant-governor of California from 1894 to 1898. She died in Tennessee, leaving five children.

The birth of Hon. Charles R. Drake took place in Walnut Prairie, Clark county, Ill., in 1843. Entering the navy when young, he served during the Civil war under the gallant leader Admiral Porter, his office being that of master's mate for two and a half years. Some of the important campaigns of the war were participated in by him in the Mississippi squadron, including the famous Red river expedition under Admiral D. D. Porter, and his vessel was at the bombardment of several of the fortified towns on the Mississippi, Red and Washita rivers, and in the engagement at Trinity, on the Washita river, he was wounded in the left arm.

When the storm-clouds of war had rolled away, Mr. Drake re-engaged in the drug business, which had been his occupation before the war, and in 1871 came to Tucson in the government employ, serving as a hospital steward. In 1876 he was made assistant postmaster of this place, and at the same time until 1881 was assistant United States depository, paying all of the government troops here and handling large amounts of money. At the end of five years of service in that capacity he was elected county recorder of Pima county, then including all of Cochise and Santa Cruz, most of Graham and Gila and part of Pinal counties. That position he continued to fill from January, 1881, to January, 1885, at the expiration of which period he turned his attention to his own affairs, conducting a general brokerage and commission business. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison receiver of the land office at Tucson, and in 1893 became a member of the firm of Norton-Drake Company, labor contractors for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

In June, 1900, Mr. Drake retired from the Southern Pacific contracts, and is giving his

time to other enterprises, of which he has many. Among them is the Tucson Building & Loan Association, of which he is the president. For a number of years he was a member of the city council of Tucson, for several terms was a school trustee and also was the president of the board, more than once. Elected on the Republican ticket to the fourteenth and fifteenth general assemblies of Arizona, he rendered effective service for the progressive people. In the Fourteenth sessions he made a good fight in preventing the repealing of the university bill, which had been passed in the previous assembly, and later was vigorously assailed. Thus it was a matter of poetical justice when, in 1889, he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the now thriving institution. From 1898 to 1900 he was chairman of the territorial central Republican committee, and in the year last named was sent as a delegate to the Philadelphia national convention of the party. That great body appointed him to represent Arizona in the notification committee which was sent to convey the news of his nomination to Colonel Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay. In the fraternities, Mr. Drake is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Drake is now (1901) living in Los Angeles, Cal., and has just succeeded in organizing and successfully managing an enterprise of great magnitude, the Seaside Water Company, a corporation composed of wealthy capitalists who have bought out and consolidated all the water companies and their plants at Long Beach, Terminal Island and San Pedro; the Seaside Water Company will supply water for domestic uses for these seaside resorts, as well as furnishing water for irrigation for some twenty thousand acres of land.

WILLIAM H. BENSON.

From the time that he came to Arizona in 1877 until shortly before his death, Mr. Benson was identified with the development and progress of this territory. He was among the most intelligent and helpful pioneers of Florence, and as farmer, miner, insurance agent, land owner, and progressive citizen, he was esteemed by business

associates, and received the recognition due to one who was ever mindful of the best interests of his adopted town. The early part of his youth was spent in Saco, Me., where he was born in 1856, a son of William S. and Hannah (Russell) Benson. His boyhood experiences did not differ from those of the average boy, and his education was obtained in public schools. In the first flush of enthusiasm for a life work he turned his attention to the study of medicine, but this was later abandoned in favor of a commercial life in the far west.

By way of diversion Mr. Benson accompanied Charles G. Mason on a trip to Arizona in 1877. After arriving here and practically demonstrating the worth of the country as a place of business, he determined to remain in the west. While associated for six years with the Silver King Mining Company as bookkeeper, he also engaged in teaching school, and during that time became somewhat prominent in a political way. In 1878 he was appointed justice of the peace and was afterward elected to the position, which he filled for twenty-two years altogether. In 1886 he was elected probate judge of Pinal county on the Republican ticket and served in that capacity two years. In 1888 he became clerk of the United States district court of the second judicial district, and served as postmaster under Postmaster-General Key. From 1879 until his death he acted as local representative for several well-known insurance companies in Europe and the United States, and placed many policies in his own and surrounding towns.

In August of 1897 Mr. Benson was appointed by Judge George R. Davis receiver for the Florence Canal Company, for which he had previously been bookkeeper for three years. Later he acted as local manager for the Casa Grande Valley Canal Company. In all matters pertaining to water development he showed keen interest and intelligent oversight. He also engaged in farming on the Gila bottom, and owns a ranch of three hundred and fifty acres, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In the course of all the years of his residence in the territory, he marked his success by investing in real estate at different points, and at the time of his death owned property in Florence and Casa Grande, Ariz., and Los Angeles, Cal. On

account of failing health he resigned his interests in Florence April 1, 1901, and went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he soon afterward died. The following is quoted from the Los Angeles Times of April 6: "W. H. Benson, who died at the California hospital and was buried yesterday from his home on West Thirty-third street, was one of the best-known citizens of Arizona, where he was generally known as 'Judge' Benson. In the palmy days of the great Silver King mine, between 1880 and 1885, Mr. Benson was justice of the peace at Pinal City, where the Silver King mine was located. When the mine and mill were shut down, and Pinal City became a thing of the past, he removed to Florence, the county-seat of Pinal county, where he resided until he came to Los Angeles for medical treatment. Mr. Benson, who was a native of Maine, was a man of high character, whose word was as good as his bond, and he was highly thought of throughout the territory."

Fraternally Mr. Benson was associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Saco, Me. At the time he left Florence he held the offices of justice of the peace, school trustee, notary public and referee in bankruptcy. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Emma D. Foreman, of San Luis Obispo county, Cal., daughter of Solomon W. Foreman, one of the most prominent pioneers of Arizona. Of this union five children were born: William A., Abbie M., Edith M., S. F. A., and Anna Doan.

HON. J. W. BRUCE.

It fell to the lot of J. W. Bruce to be the engineer on the first train which ran into Tucson on the Southern Pacific Railroad a score of years ago, and from that time to the present he has guided the "fiery horse" to and from this city across the lonely plains of southern Arizona. For more than three decades he has been engaged in railroading, and for more than a quarter of a century has been connected with the corporation above mentioned. Fidelity and promptness in the discharge of his duties have won for him the regard of all who know him, and he has many friends all along the line of his route.

As his surname implies, Mr. Bruce comes of

the sterling Scotch family which has played so important a part in history. His paternal grandfather, who was a native of the land of the thistle and heather, came to the United States at an early period and engaged in farming in Pennsylvania. William, father of J. W. Bruce, was born in that state and in his young manhood devoted his attention to railroading, running from Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the old Portage road. In 1869 he went to Reno, Leavenworth county, Kans., and there engaged in farming. During the Mexican war he served in a Pennsylvania regiment, under General Scott, and when the Civil war broke out, again enlisted in the defense of his country, being with troops of the Keystone state. He is about eighty years of age, and his wife is a year his junior. She was Sarah McConnell prior to their marriage, and with her father, Francis McConnell, was a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was a blacksmith by trade and died at Reno, Kans. Of the five sons and five daughters born to William and Sarah Bruce, all are living but two daughters.

J. W. Bruce was born in Altoona, Pa., April 6, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1869 he went to Kansas, and after spending a year on the farm entered the railroad service as an employe of the Kansas Pacific. Soon he was made fireman on a switch engine and then went on the road in the same capacity. At the end of eighteen months he became a fireman for the Missouri Pacific. In 1874 he went to Latham, Cal., and for three years was fireman on the Southern Pacific. In 1877 he was made an engineer, with his run to Yuma, and in 1880 came to Tucson with the first train that pulled into this city. Since then he has been one of the most trusted engineers on this division, and has been thoroughly identified with the progress of Tucson. He has built several residences here and has been an interested witness of local improvements.

In 1892 Mr. Bruce was nominated on the Democratic ticket to the territorial legislature, and, being elected, represented this district in the seventeenth general assembly, taking an active part in the proceedings. In 1880 he assisted in organizing Division No. 28, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and served as chief of the same

five terms. In 1886 he was sent as a delegate to the twenty-fifth annual convention of this body, which convened at Richmond, Va. The Southern Pacific Library Association received material assistance from Mr. Bruce at the time of its organization, and everything which pertains to the interests of the brotherhood is of deep concern to him. Fraternally he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Bruce and Miss Maggie McDowell, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., took place in Los Angeles, Cal., December 20, 1881. Of the children born to them five are living, namely: Ella, who is a graduate of the Tucson high school and of the University of Arizona; George G., Kittie B., Allan and Glory Martha.

BIRDNO BROTHERS.

In September of 1885 six ambitious and industrious boys accompanied their parents, N. W. and Mary B. Birdno, to Pima, Graham county, Ariz., and took up one hundred and sixty acres of barren desert land. With the practical and tireless resources developed by the Mormon settlers wherever they cast their lot, they at once began the improvement of their land, digging ditches for irrigation, building a house wherein to dwell, and fencing the land to prevent the invasion of other cattle or the escape of their own stock. In time there developed, in place of the once apparently worthless tract of land, a farm which had few equals in the neighborhood, and the output of which furnished sufficient means to start in good shape the later business enterprises of the deserving sons.

The brothers claim a common birthplace in Logan City, Utah. J. J. and George H. received their education in the Brigham Young Academy, at Provo City, Utah county, Utah, and the other sons received a high-school education in Arizona. The parents, who are aged respectively seventy-eight and sixty-eight years, settled in Utah over fifty years ago, and are still living, making their home with their sons. The family is happily situated and its members dwell together in unity.

At the end of thirteen years the farming relations were interrupted by the withdrawal into other business of four of the brothers, George H.,

D. W., E. L. and L. F., who took in exchange for their shares in the farm the general merchandise property of J. T. Owens, of Safford. Under their capable management this enterprise has developed into one of the sound commercial concerns of the town, and includes among its stock of general supplies, hardware, agricultural implements, furniture and mining necessities. The store is constructed of brick, and is 30x100 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. The building, lot, stock, and everything in connection with the business, were purchased outright from the previous owner, Mr. Owens.

The remaining two brothers, John J. and C. N., though still retaining their interests in the homestead, have branched out in different lines of occupation. John J. is the editor of the "Graham County Guardian" and lives in Safford, while C. N. is engaged in the lumber and shingle business at Pima. The brothers who are merchants at present own a farm of one hundred and sixty acres two and one-half miles south of Safford in the artesian belt, and are preparing to sink wells on their property. In religion the entire family are members of the Mormon Church and in politics they are strict advocates of Democratic principles.

In 1892 George H. Birdno married Ella C. Cluff, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary E. Cluff, of Provo City. Of this union there are three children: Jessie, who is eight years old; Belva A., seven; and George H., Jr.

August 26, 1893, D. W. Birdno married Millie M. Haws, of Provo, and they now have three children, Willie, Lyle and Reva. E. L. was united in marriage, March 21, 1897, with Sadie Sheppard, of California.

SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL.

The vast mining interests of Cochise county have been materially augmented by the discoveries and developments of Mr. Campbell, at present a resident of Pottstown, Pa. Some of the most valuable and paying properties in the territory have at times passed through his hands, and his successful prospecting has resulted in the exchange of many thousands of dollars, and has created many fortunes for the seekers after wealth. As one of those who know how to avail



Frank E Russell

themselves of opportunities he stands pre-eminent among the many who have found in Arizona a field for the exercise of their special aptitude.

The youth of Mr. Campbell was passed in Pennsylvania, and he was born in Philadelphia in 1829. He received a common-school education in Pittsburg, and when comparatively young was face to face with the serious and responsible side of life. As a preliminary means of livelihood he was employed for five years on the lower Mississippi river, and after a year's residence in his old home in Pennsylvania went to California, where he became interested in mining. In 1857 he returned to Philadelphia, and was there engaged in a mercantile venture until 1878, when he went to Leadville, Colo., and renewed his interest in mining for a year.

The association of Mr. Campbell with Cochise county was prolific of almost immediate good results, for his mining and prospecting led to the discovery of the great Peabody mine. He was the first white man in the locality, and his courage in facing the dangers of a locality hitherto infested with murderous Apaches and unruly Mexicans was worthy of the reward of just such a find. There was an abundance of water upon the claim and throughout the whole valley, and Mr. Campbell named the place Russell. He also organized a company known as the Russell Copper Mining Company, and in 1881 shipped a smelter from San Francisco, which was placed at the foot of the Dragoon mountains, five miles north of Dragoon, at what is now Russellville. The company formed had as president Alfred C. Harmer, of Philadelphia, Mr. Campbell being vice-president and manager. In 1882 Mr. Campbell disposed of the Peabody mine for \$350,000 in cash, and later copper decreased in value, the smelter was sold, and all operations in the great mine ceased.

The Russell Copper Mining Company had, however, a large group of mines, among them being some that were available as wealth producers, and that have more than realized the expectations of stockholders. Of the original twelve stockholders, Mr. Campbell is the only one now living. J. H. Gendell, of Philadelphia, is now trustee for the company, and Mr. Campbell is manager and controller of one group of mines known as the Mammoth group, which pro-

duce a very rich ore, of which thirty-one cars have been shipped. The Republic is among this group, and contains a large body of fine ore. Another mine in the neighborhood is the Peabody, which is now shipping fourteen cars a week. A singular feature of most of these properties is the fact that the ore is found near or on top of the ground.

In 1858 Mr. Campbell married Mary A. Bachman, of Philadelphia, and of this union there are five children, Harry S., George M., Mary A., Anna C., and S. Morris. Mrs. Campbell died in 1879. Her children are all in the east, with the exception of George M., who is in the far west. In 1881 Mr. Campbell married Caroline G. Brook, a sister of Major-General J. R. Brook, of the United States army, and who is now commander of the department of the east. At present Mr. Campbell is living in the old Brook homestead, a mile and a half below Pottstown, Pa. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has ever given his allegiance to this party. As a Mason he has taken the thirty-second degree, and as an Odd Fellow he has filled every office in the organization.

FRANK E. RUSSELL.

As one who shouldered the responsibilities of life when less than twelve years of age and who by his own energy worked his way upward to an honored place in the world's broad field of battle, Frank E. Russell of Tucson is eminently deserving of mention in the territorial annals. Today he is superintendent of the Tucson Electric Light & Power Company, whose thoroughly modern and unrivaled plant was erected under his direction nine years ago and has since been enlarged, as necessity demanded. In addition to this, he is chief of the city fire department, and for six years has rendered Tucson effective service in the city council. Many enterprises of a more personal nature share his attention, but paramount to everything he holds the interests of the public, and thus is rightly considered an invaluable citizen.

In Dover, England, Frank E. Russell was born June 29, 1863. His parents, John and Selina (Taylor) Russell, were natives of England, the former being a contractor in Dover,

Kent, for many years prior to his death. Of their four children, two sons, Frank E. and Louis, are now in Tucson. In 1874 he began to be employed in the coasting trade, and soon went to distant shores. Within the seven years of his life before the mast he rounded Cape Horn four or five times and once passed the Cape of Good Hope. In the course of his voyages he was engaged in the northern Atlantic, South American, California and East India trade, touching at many of the leading seaports of the world. Twice he was shipwrecked, the first time when on the ship "Elizabeth Kelner" in the English channel, and the second time in 1879, when the sailing vessel "Kingsport" was dismantled in a storm off the coast of Mexico in the Pacific ocean. He was picked up by a vessel bound for San Francisco, and, once more on terra firma, he decided that it had more attractions for him than the unstable ocean.

During the following thirteen years Mr. Russell was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the line service, in the mean time becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business. In 1885 he came to Tucson, having charge of the district lines in this locality, and it was not until 1896 that he resigned from the company's employ. As previously stated, he had superintended the erection of the city electric light plant, now one of the largest and most complete in Arizona. Both gas and electricity are supplied from this concern, engines of four hundred horse power being used, and six dynamos of large capacity and the latest and best machinery of every kind. Fifty arc lights of the first power and three thousand incandescent lights are furnished under the present contracts. In 1894 Mr. Russell became a member of the firm of Russell & Sheldon, dealers in electrical supplies, bicycles and bicycle sundries. Having earned the reputation of being an expert electrician, he was called upon to fit out the largest buildings here, among them the cathedral, the opera house and the chief business blocks and residences. He is one of the directors of the electric light company, and also belongs to the board of trade.

A great worker in the Democratic party, Mr. Russell has rendered efficient service as representative of the first ward in the city council.

At the city election of 1900 he was urgently requested to become a candidate for the office of mayor, on the Democratic ticket, at the expiration of his third term as councilman, but preferred to accept the renomination for election as councilman, so that if elected he could take a more active part as a worker toward the completion of the various municipal enterprises which he had been largely instrumental in promoting. He was re-elected for another term of two years, and at this writing has the satisfaction of seeing the moneys derived from the sale of the old Military Plaza subdivision being used in the construction of sewers and parks for the city, thus giving to Tucson a system of sewers without a bond issue, and public parks for the people, and thereby furnishing the only requisites necessary for making Tucson the sanitarium of the world. In the council Mr. Russell is chairman of the committees on building and land, and on streets, and is a member of the water and sewerage committee and of the library commission which has in charge the building of the Carnegie library. Numerous public works, including the present water system, were staunchly supported by him in the council. Since the reorganization of the fire department in 1898, he has served as its chief. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Hall Association. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

Twice since becoming a permanent resident of the United States Mr. Russell has returned to England on visits, and on one of these trips, in 1888, he married Miss Annie Stone, a native of the village of Coomb, near Dover. They have four children, Ernest, Selina, Francis and Ellen.

EDWARD H. COOK.

Mr. Cook enjoys the distinction of being one of the best informed men on mining and mines in the territory. His present responsible position as superintendent of the United Globe mines, to which he was appointed in 1891, would argue a widespread confidence in his judgment and ability, not only as an expert miner, but as a preserver of order and a leader of men.

The entire life of Mr. Cook has been passed



J. J. Petrucci

in the extreme west. A native of San Francisco, he was born in 1859, and is a son of E. J. and Carrie Cook. The father was born in Alabama, and in 1849 followed the tide of emigration to California, in the days when fortunes were easily made and as easily lost. The family removed to Arizona in the end of the Civil war in 1865, locating at Prescott Falls, then a bustling mining camp. The father devoted many years to mining, and his son, under the inspiration of his enthusiasm and periods of success, also acquired a fondness for that occupation. In 1869 he supplemented his education in the public school by further study in San Francisco, and is a university graduate. Subsequently, for three years, he was employed as a pay clerk in Nevada, and in 1885 returned to Arizona, locating in Globe in 1887.

In 1891 Mr. Cook entered upon his duties as superintendent of the United Globe mines, and in this capacity has charge of about two hundred men, all white. The property over which he has control is located on Buffalo hill, where the company has over forty claims, mostly patented. The silver mined is of a very high grade, and averages about one ounce of silver to the ton. On account of the absence of flux for smelting, the smelter has been closed for the past year, the ore being shipped away. There is a large body of ore, and the owners anticipate continued large returns from their property. An average of six million pounds a year is the output.

The first wife of Mr. Cook, at her death, left three children: Carrie, Nena and Louis, who are attending school in Los Angeles, where the family have a pleasant home. In 1899 Mr. Cook married Lorena Jay, of Illinois. In politics Mr. Cook is a Republican, but has never been an office-seeker. He is fraternally connected with the Masons at Los Angeles, and with the Scottish Rites in Globe.

J. J. COTTRELL.

To Mr. Cottrell is due the credit of having established a great brick industry in Arizona, which is the pioneer of its kind in the territory, and which has but one equal and no superior in the southwest. The plant is located at Alhambra, and was started in 1887, the brick at

that time being made by hand. As the country grew in importance under the developing hand of the farmer, the mechanic and the tradesman, and beckoned to the east and south and west with the confidence of a rejuvenated youth, the response was the signal for a new and increasing demand for all things of utility and necessity, and an enlarged capacity in all directions of supply. As man must first be housed in comfort before he is master of his best abilities, and as he must have covering for the carrying on of all of his industries, in such proportion is he a far-sighted member of society who has anticipated and prepared himself to meet the imperative demand. So it happened that the making of bricks by hand was rapidly succeeded by their manufacture according to the most rapid methods, and by the introduction by the enterprising manager of the latest and most approved machinery. As a result the plant is one of the best equipped in the country, and when in full operation has a daily capacity of 36,500 brick in a day, in eight hours' work. The burning capacity is twenty-four thousand per day of twenty-four hours, and the number of men employed when in full operation is between thirty-five and forty. In April of 1900, the business was merged into the Alhambra Brick Company, with B. L. Clark of Phoenix as president, and Mr. Cottrell as general manager.

A native of Greene county, Ohio, Mr. Cottrell was born August 15, 1858, and is a son of William and Margaret (Thomas) Cottrell, natives of Ohio, and pioneers of Greene county. William Cottrell was a clergyman during the course of his long and useful life, and preached the gospel of good-will and kindness from his twenty-third year until his death in 1899. The early life of their son was shadowed by the death of his mother when he was thirteen years of age. At this time he removed with his father to Licking county, of the same state, where they lived until his sixteenth year. In the meantime his education was acquired in the public schools of Greene and Licking counties, and at the age of sixteen he entered upon extended wanderings in search of a desirable permanent location, visiting Wisconsin, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. During the several years of his indefinite sojourn, he became interested in the manu-

facture of brick, and engaged in its manufacture in the states through which he traveled, from the time of his nineteenth year. The wisdom of his choice in settling permanently in Phoenix has never been questioned by Mr. Cottrell, than whom there is no greater enthusiast over the possibilities and resources of his adopted locality in Arizona.

The marriage of Mr. Cottrell and Lovinia F. Price, a daughter of William N. Price, of the Salt River valley, occurred in June of 1896. Of this union there are two children, Harvey J. and Etta B. Mr. Cottrell is a Democrat, but entertains liberal ideas regarding the politics of the administration. He is regarded as one of the best authorities on the manufacture of brick in the west, and is widely known as a man of sterling traits of mind, character and attainment.

DAVID BABBITT.

The commercial interests of Flagstaff have been materially strengthened by the successful stock and mercantile operations of the Babbitt brothers, of whom there are four, David, George, William and Charles. Like the majority of those who come to Coconino county, they were at first interested in the cattle business exclusively, which was started upon their arrival in Arizona in 1886. Upon the surrounding mountains they raised large numbers of fine stock, to the extent of between six and eight thousand head, and for three years were remarkably successful in their chosen line of work.

In 1888 David Babbitt, the senior member of the cattle firm, opened a hardware store in Flagstaff. Beginning in a small way, he had worked up quite a business by the end of two years. In 1890 the brothers bought out the store and stock of Emerson & Gibbons, general merchants, and formed the mercantile company of Babbitt Brothers. The trade accorded them was so satisfactory that David Babbitt erected a portion of the present building. Since then from time to time additions have been made to accommodate an ever-increasing trade, and there are now two floors, with an exhibition space of 130x120 feet. A general department store is the result, the five departments being each under a different manager. In addition to a complete line of gen-

eral necessities, the firm deals largely in Navajo Indian blankets, secured from the posts on the reservations, and shipped from here to all parts of the United States. Other items of revenue are the large quantities of Indian baskets and curios which pass through their hands and find a ready sale among all classes of people who are sensible of the gradual passing away of these picturesque aborigines.

The Babbitt Brothers are also interested in the cattle business in Kansas, with headquarters at Dodge City, near which they have an enclosure covering thirty sections of land. In connection with their mercantile enterprise they have a commissary at the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company's mill and a branch at Winslow. They also have trading posts for the Indians at Willow Springs, Red Lake and Wolf's Post Coconino county.

Besides his other interests, David Babbitt has mine holdings, and is developing a copper mine in the Grand cañon. He is a stockholder in the Copper King mine, belonging to the Ohio Copper Company, which secures from the mine an ore with an output of twenty-five per cent copper. At one time he officiated as mayor of Flagstaff, and at this writing he is a member of the city council, as well as one of the most prominent men of the entire county. He is one of those men who possess the true western grit and determination and who are of incalculable value in the building up of localities and towns.

JOHN EVANS.

John Evans, member of the general mercantile firm of Evans, Ellsworth & Co., of Safford, was born in Desare, Prairie county, Ark., August 6, 1870. His parents, John H. and Margaret Evans, were natives respectively of Missouri and Tennessee, and were early settlers in Arkansas, removing thence in 1877 to New Mexico, and from there in 1883 coming to Arizona. Their first home in the territory was at Snowflake, Apache county. In 1886 they removed to Safford, and availed themselves of the excellent farming land in the vicinity of the town, where the father was extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1894. They still make Safford their home.



W N Cummins

The education of John Evans was acquired under difficulties, and for the most part has been the result of his own independent application. In Arkansas and New Mexico he availed himself of every opportunity that presented itself for the acquiring of knowledge, nor has this habit been less noticeable since he removed to Arizona. His first work was undertaken as a clerk, in which capacity he identified himself with several different firms. Eventually, in November of 1898, he bought out the firm with which he was clerking, and he has since continued to be interested in the same business. The title of the firm is now Evans, Ellsworth & Co., and as general merchandise purveyors they are widely known. Their store is well stocked with necessities, and the residents of the town and surrounding country are sure of fair treatment and reasonable prices. Their position as one of the large and successful commercial concerns of the town is largely due to the energy and wise judgment of the senior member.

In September of 1900 Mr. Evans married Minnie Lloyd, daughter of Jones and Dr. Mary Lloyd, the latter of whom owns fine residence property in the central part of Safford. In politics Mr. Evans believes in principle rather than party, and invariably votes for the men he deems best qualified to represent the people in office. He has numerous interests in Safford and vicinity, among others being a well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres situated a mile south of the town. On this land is a good house, and the owner is preparing to sink several artesian wells, in order that the property may be provided with ample facilities for irrigation.

WILLIAM N. CUMMINGS.

The former recorder of Santa Cruz county and ex-officio clerk of the board of supervisors, Mr. Cummings, is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born May 1, 1829. His early life was spent in his native land, where he received a good education in the public schools, and acquired the habits of thrift and industry which have characterized his more mature years. In 1850 he went to California and settled in what is now Eldorado county, that state. In the course of time he removed to Santa Cruz county,

and there engaged in farming and in the produce business from 1853 to 1858. In a subsequent mercantile venture at Watsonville he successfully catered to the inhabitants of the town for a period covering three years.

For the following nine years Mr. Cummings lived in Nevada, and was there interested in the general merchandise business and in mining, and in 1868 went to London, England, in the interest of a mining company, whose cause he championed until 1870, when he returned to the United States. Amid the sunshine and under the cloudless skies of California Mr. Cummings engaged in the hotel business and ran a line of stages between Santa Cruz and San José for nearly ten years. He came to Nogales January 3, 1886. This bi-national city was then on the verge of the prosperity which has since visited it, and held out special inducements to travelers from afar. But few of the buildings are now standing which then housed the enthusiastic early settlers, and few of the evidences remain that individualized this from any of the other mining and grazing towns. He soon became interested in mines, real estate and loans in Pima county, and for twelve years applied himself to these branches of industry. During that time he served for two years as United States court commissioner.

When Santa Cruz became a county independent of its northern neighbor Pima, Mr. Cummings was appointed by Governor Murphy first county recorder and ex-officio clerk of the board of supervisors. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for representative, but shared the fate of the other Republicans on the ticket and was defeated, the county being strongly Democratic. For years he has been recognized as one of the prominent Republicans of the territory.

In 1886 Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Prudence Walmsley. They adopted William Nelson Cummings, a nephew. By a former marriage Mr. Cummings has a daughter, Alice, who was graduated with the highest honors at the University of California, and who is now the wife of Bruce Stanley, of Nogales. Fraternally Mr. Cummings is associated with the Odd Fellows at Nogales, and is a charter member of the Encampment at Santa Cruz, Cal.

For some time he has been a member of the Red Men at Nogales. He is a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite Consistory at San Francisco, Cal.; also belongs to Nogales Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M.; and Santa Cruz Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. He is a past master of the lodge in California, and representative member of the Territorial Grand Lodge.

HENRY EDWARD CREPIN, M. D.

Many specialists and physicians of marked ability have located in southern Arizona, to whose sunny clime and dry atmosphere thousands of patients and health-seekers from the north and east are resorting more and more as the benefits derived here are becoming widely known. Having thoroughly prepared himself for his chosen work, Dr. Henry E. Crepin came to Tucson as early as 1886, and from that year until 1888 served as a health officer of the city.

The Doctor's father, Henry Crepin, M. D., was born in Valencia, France, and accompanied his father and the family to Dubuque, Iowa, when he was young. Our subject's grandfather, who was a successful merchant of Dubuque, died in that city. For some years Dr. Henry Crepin was engaged in practice in Dubuque, and later was occupied in professional labors in Montana and California. The year subsequent to the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad through Arizona he came to Tucson, and later, going to Los Angeles, Cal., passed his last years there. His widow, who lives in Tucson, was Miss Hannah Cox in her girlhood. A native of England, she is a daughter of Isaac Cox, who was an early settler and farmer in the vicinity of Dubuque, in which locality he was a resident when called to his reward. Four children were born to Dr. Henry and Hannah Crepin, two sons and two daughters. The other son, A. E., is the manager of the Patagonia Commercial Company, of Santa Cruz county, Ariz.

Born July 14, 1862, in Dubuque, Dr. Henry Edward Crepin crossed the plains with his parents in his infancy, and lived in Deer Lodge and Virginia City, Mont. His elementary education was obtained in private and public schools, and in Christian Brothers' College, at Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1878 he went to California, and

there continued his studies in the high school of Hollister. After being graduated there, he entered the medical department of the University of California, and after spending two years there went to Chicago and was graduated in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, in the class of 1886. The same year witnessed his establishing himself in practice in Tucson, as mentioned before, but in 1888 a better field opened to him, and accordingly he went to San Diego, Cal., and for three years was physician in charge of the city and county hospital. Then he located in Humboldt county, Cal., but on account of illness returned to Tucson in June, 1898. His office is centrally situated in the Ancient Order of United Workmen Hall Building. A great student, he keeps quite abreast of the times, and employs electricity to some extent in his cases. He is the owner of the only "X-ray" machine in the territory, as far as known, and has all modern appliances and instruments used by advanced physicians and surgeons.

While in San Diego the Doctor joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and now is connected with the Tucson Lodge. He also belongs to the Order of Foresters and to the Woodmen of the World. The policy of the Republican party is strongly favored by him, and under no circumstances does he fail to discharge the duties of citizenship.

WILLIAM A. GILLESPIE.

Prominent among the prosperous farmers of Graham county is William A. Gillespie, who has been active in the development of the Gila valley for many years. The highest market price for all of the products of his farm is always paid, as the standard of his crops is above the average. His business ability goes without saying, for within a few years after his arrival, a poor man, he had become well-to-do and respected.

The parents of our subject were Thomas S. and Nancy M. Gillespie, and his birthplace is in eastern Tennessee. Born February 19, 1854, he was reared at home and was given excellent educational advantages. With the impatience and adventurous spirit quite common to young men, he chafed under the confinement of the

schoolroom and longed for the freedom of the west. At length he ran away from Washington College, where he was a student, and here it may be said that he often has been sorry that he was so hasty in action. At any rate, he went to Colorado. It had been his original intention to proceed to the northern part of New Mexico, but the railroad extended only as far as Kit Carson. He obtained employment with Messrs. Colman & Lacy, cattlemen who owned a ranch on the Cimarron and with them he remained for a year, according to agreement. Then his parents joined him, and by his assistance settled upon a farm, and soon had everything in good order. Three years later they removed to Arizona.

As some people would state it, "circumstances over which he had no control" were the means of his settlement in this region, the circumstances in question being, primarily, his horses, which gave out while he was on his way to Texas. Coming to the Gila valley, of which he had heard reports somewhat favorable, he decided to remain here, and for twenty years thereafter he did not cross the boundaries of this territory. Buying a farm, he engaged in its cultivation and also devoted considerable attention to the raising of cattle. For eighteen years he was in the live-stock business near Stockton Pass, twelve miles from Fort Grant. Then, moving to Solomonville, he bought a farm and now owns over two hundred acres of beautiful valley land to the west and north of this city. The property is finely irrigated and large crops of wheat, barley, corn and alfalfa are raised each year. An item may here be quoted from the supplement to the "Arizona Bulletin," published in January, 1900: "W. A. Gillespie sold last year from sixty acres a mile below Solomonville, more than \$1,700 worth of hay and grain, over and above the consumption of the ranch for the year." In 1900 his wheat crop averaged sixty-three bushels to the acre; he refused \$11 a ton for hay, and after harvesting his wheat cut three crops of Johnson grass, grown on the same land, and disposed of this at \$8 a ton. All of the irrigating ditches here are in the hands of the farmers, and Mr. Gillespie is the largest shareholder in the chief canal of this valley. In general, he favors the

Democratic platform and free trade, and at the same time believes in expansion.

The marriage of Mr. Gillespie and Miss Fannie Williamson of California, took place in 1879. She departed this life March 30, 1895. Of the nine children born to this union, all but two are living. In October, 1898, Mr. Gillespie married Edith Faulkner, who was reared in Utah.

WALTER T. FIFE.

The farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres in the vicinity of St. David, Cochise county, which is owned and managed by Mr. Fife, is one of the promising properties in the neighborhood, and bids fair to be a source of large revenue to this early and influential pioneer. Up to the present time the land has been exclusively devoted to the raising of cattle, and the subject of irrigation has been but recently put on a practical footing. At this writing the land is supplied with necessary moisture from four artesian wells, which have an average flow of forty gallons a minute. This, it is expected, will convert the land into a fine agricultural section. While Mr. Fife still owns many head of cattle and horses left from a hitherto extensive stock business, he intends in the future to give his attention to farming rather than stock-raising. It is the aim of the surrounding farmers to give continued study to the subject of artificial irrigation, in the hope that within a few years the entire San Pedro valley will develop into a garden spot, such as the efforts of the settlers have produced in other parts of the once desert plains of Arizona. Upon his farm Mr. Fife has many modern improvements, and his family are housed in a comfortable residence erected by himself.

A native of Ogden City, Utah, Mr. Fife was born August 17, 1866, and is a son of William N. and Diana (Davies) Fife. His father was born in Scotland and upon emigrating to America, about 1852, settled in Utah. From there in 1880 he removed the family to the southeastern part of Cochise county, where they lived upon a ranch for nearly nine years. Their otherwise uneventful existence was terrorized at times by the Indians and Mexicans, and a heavy calamity befell the little household when the mother was murdered, September 11, 1884, by a Mexican on

the old ranch. The perpetrator of this dastardly crime made a desperate attempt to escape, but was overtaken by a mob after running thirteen miles and was at once summarily lynched. The father now lives at Salt Lake City, Utah. One of the sons, John D., was in 1882 shot three times by Indians six miles from the homestead, but managed to escape and eventually he recovered from the attack upon his life; at this writing he is a dealer in agricultural implements at Salt Lake City, where he is prominent in local affairs and recognized as the possessor of business ability and wise judgment.

The education and early training of Walter T. Fife were received in Cochise county. In 1888 he came to the vicinity of St. David. December 3, 1889, he married Mary Merrill, oldest daughter of John S. Merrill, of St. David. Of this union there are four sons, Ralph, Lorin, James M. and Miles M. The two eldest children are attending school. Mr. Fife is a staunch Democrat and has held several important local offices. For two years he was deputy sheriff, for the same length of time served as justice of the peace, which latter office he still holds. In November, 1900, he was elected assessor of Cochise county for a term of two years. He is a worker for good educational facilities, and with others was instrumental in securing the erection and equipment of the present school building at St. David.

ALEXANDER J. GOULD, M. D.

The Gould family is of English descent and those bearing the name in the original country, and after taking up their residence in Ireland, were identified rather with military than civic affairs. A race of soldiers, they were ever ready to shoulder arms in defense of any just and noble cause, and they thus participated in some of the wars which have turned the tide in the affairs of men, and brought to Great Britain the jurisdiction over almost countless human souls. The paternal great-grandfather Gould was an officer in the English army, and subsequently located in County Fermanagh, where his son, William B., was born. William Gould was also a soldier, and a member of the Enniskillen Dragoons, with the rank of captain. During the Crimean war he distinguished himself,

and his country testified its appreciation of his dauntless courage by conferring upon him the Victoria Cross. In the Crimea he served under Lord Raglan and was in the thick of the fight at Balaklava, October 25, 1854; at the battle of Inkerman November 5, 1854, and at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. He suffered many of the vicissitudes of war, and was wounded at the battle of Alma, September 20, 1854. In the later years of his life he emigrated with his family to Canada, where he was a magistrate until his death. He was prominent in fraternal circles, was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a devoted member of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Gould's father, George, who was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, was but a youth when the family removed to Canada. He became prominent in city and county affairs, and was county clerk of Bruce county for thirty-one years, or until his death at the age of seventy-six. He was a Knight of Pythias, and an influential member of the Masonic order having, like his father, taken the thirty-second degree. His wife, who was formerly Elizabeth Snowden, was born in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, was a daughter of John Snowden, also born in County Fermanagh, and was an officer in the English army. After bringing his family to Canada, he engaged in tilling the soil, and was thus employed at the time of his death. The Snowden family is of Welsh descent. Mrs. Gould, who is now living in Canada, is the mother of six children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, A. J. being the youngest and the only one residing out of Ontario.

A. J. Gould was born in Ontario, July 28, 1868, and at the age of ten years went to New Orleans, La., and there lived with an aunt, under whose kindly protection the days of his youth were passed. After graduating as a university student in 1887, he migrated to Colorado, and was employed in Pueblo, in the telegraphic department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Having decided to devote his future energies to the profession of medicine, he returned to Louisiana in 1892, and entered the medical department of the university that was his alma mater, and from this institution he was graduated in the class of 1895. Through his excellent showing in the competitive examination he became



Geo H Gallagher

entitled to the advantages accorded an interne at the Charity hospital in New Orleans his term of service extending over eighteen months. In 1895 he began to practice medicine in old Mexico, and was there appointed assistant surgeon at the Central Railroad hospital, with headquarters at Agua Caliente and Tampico. The following year he came to Tucson and engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, and in 1898 was appointed assistant division surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Dr. Gould is variously interested in the professional, political, fraternal, and social organizations in which Tucson abounds, and is accorded the esteem and appreciation merited by his numerous excellent personal and professional qualifications. In Texas he became associated with the Masons, and is now a member of Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., Royal Arch Chapter No. 4, and the Commandery No. 1, K. T. He is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a member and medical examiner of the Knights of Pythias and the Foresters. He is also connected with the Eastern Star. Professionally he is associated with the Arizona Medical Association. In politics he is a staunch believer in the principles and issues of the Democratic party.

GEORGE H. GALLAGHER.

The building interests of Phoenix have been materially aided through the excellent work accomplished by the firm of Fifield & Gallagher. Many of the important buildings and residences in and near the town are monuments to their skill and ingenuity, and include the O'Neill block, the manual training school, the Academy of the Sisters of Mercy, the addition to the high school, Horner block, Sherman building, Dennis building, Talbot building, and the Sacaton agency buildings.

Mr. Gallagher is a native of Sterling, Ill., and was born June 18, 1860. To a degree he inherits his special aptitude for his chosen work, his father, Michael Gallagher, having devoted the greater part of his life to contracting and building. Michael Gallagher was born in Ireland, and reared to the occupation of farming. At an early age the necessity arose for an independ-

ent livelihood, and he courageously started out in the world to face whatever the future might have in store. On Christmas day of 1842 he found himself in Chicago, where he at once began to learn the business of mason and contractor. After a time he secured the position of contractor on the Northwestern railroad, with headquarters at Sterling, and constructed the bridges and culverts between Chicago and Clinton. He died at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Gallagher was formerly Mary Morris, and was born in Ireland. She is the mother of four sons and four daughters, and is at present living in Chicago, where reside all of the children but George H.

In the public schools of Sterling, Ill., George H. Gallagher received an education which fitted him for the future responsibilities of life. In 1875, when fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed out to learn the trade of carpenter under Harvey French, and subsequently practiced his trade in Sterling for seven years. In 1884 he removed to Chicago, and for eleven years was engaged as a contractor and builder. Here his efforts were not confined to any particular part of the city, nor to any kind of building. One of his efforts was the construction of Madison hall, six stories high, and with a frontage of one hundred feet.

In searching for a desirable permanent location, Mr. Gallagher naturally turned his inclination to the west, and in 1895 settled in Phoenix, to which city he has since claimed allegiance. He at once began to work at his trade, and one of his most important early undertakings was the superintending of the construction of the Adams Hotel. This occupied the greater part of eight months, and he then turned his attention to the erection of two cyanide plants, one at Bradshaw and the other at the old Vulture mine. At the present time he is conducting his affairs in partnership with J. S. Fifield. He has accumulated considerable residence property in Phoenix, and is variously interested in the different enterprises for the upbuilding of the town.

In Chicago, Ill., Mr. Gallagher was united in marriage with Hannah Desmond, a native of Wilmington, Will county, Ill., and a descendant of an old New England family. When quite

young Mrs. Gallagher was left an orphan, and was educated in Chicago under the care of the Catholic sisters. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have been born three children: Marie, Nellie, and George H., Jr., who died in Chicago October 10, 1900. During his residence in Chicago Mr. Gallagher was for one term building inspector. As one of his most important contracts, he was associated with his partner in superintending the construction of the new capitol at Phoenix. In national politics he is a Democrat, but has no political aspirations. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is fraternally associated with the Foresters.

F. M. FRENCH.

The ability of Mr. French has materially aided in the growth of Winslow and has been utilized in various directions with gratifying results. Essentially a western man, he was born in Tulare county, Cal., in 1865, and was reared on a large stock and grain ranch in the vicinity of Tulare. His parents, Franklin M. H. and Julia E. (Van Horne) French, were natives of the east, the former having been born in Boston. As early as 1852 the father was led to seek his fortune in the west by reason of the reports concerning the discovery of gold in that state. For years he identified himself with the mines of the Pacific coast, and much of his prospecting was successfully done. At the present time he is prospecting in the western part of Arizona. During the Civil war he served in Company E, Second California Cavalry, and during his entire term of service acted in the capacity of hospital steward. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the head and as a result has since worn a silver plate on the side of his skull.

May 10, 1887, was the date of Mr. French's arrival in Winslow, and immediately afterward he began building a dam on Clear creek, in preparation for the work of the Clear Creek Irrigating Company, which he organized in 1887 and incorporated in 1897 with a capital stock of \$100,000. At the present time he owns two thousand shares in this undertaking and also acts as treasurer of the company. In the incorporation of Winslow and the creation of Navajo county he was an important factor. At all times

he has worked for the development of local resources and the promotion of native industries. He is the possessor of one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Winslow, which is a modern property, and upon which he makes his home with his family. The land is principally devoted to the raising of stock (cattle, horses and hogs), from the sale of which a large income is received. There is also a market garden that would delight the most fastidious housewife, and from which are sold all kinds of vegetables and fruit. On the ranch are raised annually about two hundred tons of hay. Among the valuable improvements on the property is the comfortable residence. The land is fenced and cross-fenced, and watered from the Clear Creek Irrigation Company's system.

In 1899 Mr. French added to his responsibilities by purchasing the livery barn of F. T. La Prade, since which time he has carried on a general livery and transfer business, also dealing in coal, hay, grain and wood. Among his holdings in town are some buildings and a number of lots. For the past two years he has reported the weather and crops to the department of agriculture at Tucson, and has been road overseer for the same length of time. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in elections and conventions. The marriage of Mr. French and Lillie Mae Swift occurred in 1886, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Ella, Lester, Ada, Elsie and Frederick C., all at home.

HENDERSON & HOULAHAN.

This firm conducts a large contracting and plastering enterprise in Phoenix, and is among the most reliable and progressive in their line in the city. Since locating here, the members of the firm have received a gratifying degree of appreciation and the patronage of a large class who are glad to avail themselves of their tactful and conscientious methods of conducting business.

The senior member of the firm, Mr. Henderson, was born on Prince Edward Island in 1856. His youth was an uneventful one, and his education was derived from the public schools. As a means of future livelihood he learned the



Alfred Quetta

trade of a plasterer at Charlottetown, and later made a practical application of his trade at Winnipeg in 1881. Two years later he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in the plastering business until 1887, and then removed to the far west, sojourning for a time in San Diego, Cal., later spending short periods in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Subsequently he settled in Seattle, Wash., where he engaged in plastering and contracting. Upon his return to Los Angeles, his work was carried on in connection with that of Mr. Houlahan. The two men are now associated in business at Phoenix, where they reside.

W. T. Houlahan was born in London, England. His father, Michael, was a native of Ireland, and carried on a general mercantile business in London, whence he came to America in 1873, settling at St. Catherines, Ontario. In 1879 he changed his place of residence to Manitoba. In 1886 he settled in Los Angeles, Cal., where he died in July of the following year. His wife, formerly Margaret Tuohy, was born in Limerick, Ireland, and died in Winnipeg. She had been previously married, and was the mother, by both marriages, of eight children. The youngest of the family was W. T., who was born November 5, 1861. He spent the greater part of his youth in London, where he was educated in public schools and received a careful home-training. Upon coming to America with his parents, he continued his education in the public schools, and also graduated from a business college in Winnipeg. In 1876 he began to qualify for future independence by undertaking to learn the plasterer's trade in Winnipeg, where he continued until 1884. Later he worked at his trade in St. Paul, Minn. In 1886 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he won a reputation as a reliable and efficient workman. From there he went to San Francisco in 1888, but returned to Los Angeles in 1894, and eventually settled in Phoenix, where he applied himself to plastering, contracting and cement work.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Houlahan decided to establish his permanent home in Phoenix, and has since found all that he could do in his particular line of work. Among the important buildings of which his firm have had charge may

be mentioned the Capitol building, the O'Neill block, as well as many of the finest residences in the city, and some of the most substantial and imposing business blocks. The firm was especially successful in its share of the construction of the buildings which comprise the Indian school, there being seven of these buildings. Nor are its undertakings confined to Phoenix, for the excellence of its work is known throughout all of this part of Arizona.

The marriage of Mr. Houlahan took place in San Francisco, Cal., and of his union there are two children. In national politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World.

REV. ALFRED QUETU.

The pastor of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, of Prescott, is in the prime of life and activity, and is carrying on a great and ambitious work in Yavapai county. He is very popular with his congregation and is universally well liked, the general public, of other creeds, uniting in pronouncing him a scholar and courteous, thoroughly interesting gentleman.

It is no surprise to those who meet him and note his polished, kindly manner, when they are informed that Father Quetu is a native of France. Like his parents, Jules and Hermance (Sockeel) Quetu, he was born in the department Pas-De-Calais, near the city of Calais, France. The father, who died in 1899, followed agricultural pursuits, as had his ancestors for several generations, large estates being in the possession of the family. Some of his relatives at one time or another served as officers in the French army. The wife and mother, who is yet living in France, is of Flemish descent. All but three of her fifteen children grew to maturity and are still living. One son, an ordained priest, known as Father Hippolyte, is in charge of a parish in France, and a daughter, Sister Mary Xavier, a lady of marked musical ability, is principal of the department devoted to music in the Academy of Sisters of Mercy, of Phoenix, Ariz., and teaches not only the piano and stringed instruments, but also is a teacher of the French language.

The early years in the life of Father Quetu

were quietly spent upon his father's farm, but when he was quite young it became apparent that he was destined to become a scholar. Devoting much attention to the sciences and classics, he later entered the theological college at Arras, and was ordained to the priesthood in that city in December, 1887. His initial work was as assistant pastor of a church in Calais, France, and in July of the same year it was his great privilege to make an extended trip through Italy, the beautiful, where he was received at the Vatican and had audience with the Pope, and thence proceeded to the Holy Land, spending fully a month in the environs of Jerusalem.

Resuming his duties in his home city, Father Quetu remained there until September, 1888, when he came to the United States. Desiring to further acquaint himself with the English language, he spent three months at St. Mary's Seminary, in Baltimore, and in December proceeded to Tucson, Ariz. Then, for a few months, he served as pastor of the Silver City (N. M.) Church. In September, 1889, he was appointed priest in charge of the Prescott parish, a small congregation having been organized here.

Entering upon this field of effort, Father Quetu soon instituted material changes for the better, and, having purchased some land, commenced the building of a handsome church edifice, in 1891. The plans for the same were made by him, and throughout the work he carefully superintended it. The cost of the Sacred Heart Church was \$18,000, and so judiciously was the amount expended that the structure, to all appearances, might have cost much more. Since September, 1889, he has been the real head of all the church work in this county, and, indeed, for a long time attended missions in Flagstaff and other points along the Santa Fe Railroad, from the New Mexico line to Mojave, Cal.

Always sympathetic and with a heart open to the needs of the sick and suffering, he cared for many in his own residence, and when the railroad was being built through this section, often had from twenty to twenty-eight patients under his roof. Through his earnest efforts was erected the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, a fine brick structure situated in the west part of the

city. When he had made the preliminary plans he turned the matter over to the Sisters, as on account of his health a voyage across the ocean and a rest amid the scenes of his youth, in France, became necessary. He had previously, in 1892, made a similar trip, and for several years it was difficult for him to become acclimated to Arizona. The chief reason, however, was his indefatigable labors on behalf of his church and people, for he never has accustomed himself to any economy of strength or zeal, and always has scores of ambitious plans on hand. Among his numerous interests is St. Joseph's Academy, which over one hundred students are now attending, and which is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. One of his more important charges is the Jerome parish, where he succeeded in building the Church of the Holy Family. It unfortunately was destroyed by fire, but a new stone and brick structure was erected by him in 1899 at a cost of \$14,000. The parish at Congress was organized by him, and in 1900 a new church edifice was reared. Besides attending these missions, he holds religious services at different mining camps throughout the county, and is deeply loved for his devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice. In 1898 he was appointed executor of the Barlow-Massick estate, and many other large responsibilities have been reposed in him, as he has excellent financial ability, in addition to the manifold qualities of heart and mind which have so endeared him to his parishioners.

E. B. HOGAN.

This blacksmith and wagon-maker, stage line manager and enterprising citizen of Nogales was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1855. He received an excellent home training and was educated in the public schools. In 1868 he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and during the several years of his residence there learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker, and practiced the same until removing to Leadville, Colo., in 1878. A change of occupation was there undertaken, and he worked in the mines and also prospected, later serving as superintendent of the Empire mine.

Mr. Hogan's association with Arizona began



James Smith



Adam A. Smith.

in 1885, at which time Nogales offered scarcely a suggestion of its present condition of promise. In connection with the blacksmith shop which he started at this time he established a wagon and carriage-making concern, where anything short of an automobile is capable of reproduction. A large business is done in the general repair line, and Mr. Hogan contracts for all kinds of building. At the present time he is interested in constructing the road from Nogales to Washington Camp, a distance of twenty miles. This is in connection with the stage line established by him in 1900, which has proved quite a successful undertaking. A daily stage runs to Washington camp, carrying passengers and the mails.

In 1884 Mr. Hogan married Eleanor Stewart, and of this union there are two children, Edward and Catherine. Mr. Hogan is a Republican in politics and has taken active interest in all local affairs. For four years he served as a school trustee, and was town councilman for one term. At the time of the separation of Santa Cruz from Pinal county he took a prominent part in the affairs leading up to it, and was also instrumental in retaining the county-seat at Nogales. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is past grand master of the local lodge.

In all the enterprises which abound to the growth of Nogales Mr. Hogan takes an ardent interest, and these he has aided by his assistance and good counsel, which never fails when called upon. Among his other interests is the wood and coal yard of Hogan & Co., of which he was the originator and is now the chief owner.

JAMES & ADAM A. SMITH.

The thriving town of Clifton presents numerous features to the visitor which elicit his admiration and wonder, and not the least is the large and well-conducted store owned and managed by the firm whose name forms the heading of this sketch. They are energetic, ambitious young men, of excellent education and considerable business experience, and contribute their due share to the general prosperity of the community.

Sons of William and Isabella (Arthur) Smith,

they were born in Scotland, and in the public schools of that country received liberal educations. In 1887, when twenty-five and twenty-one years of age, respectively, they crossed the Atlantic, and came direct to Clifton, where a half-brother, Laurence Russell, was holding the responsible position of superintendent of the Arizona Copper Company. For two years James Smith was in the employ of that great concern, and then, in partnership with Mr. Torrence, he embarked in the general mercantile business. The brother was in California at the time, but soon returned and bought out Mr. Torrence, the firm name becoming as at present.

Owing more to the uncertainty of the duration of most merchants' residence in Clifton than to any other reason, the Arizona Copper Mining Company's great general store had been organized and maintained, and enjoyed much of the local patronage. It is a point worthy of note that the firm of J. & A. Smith are the only owners of real estate, with a perfect title, in Clifton, excepting the Arizona Copper Mining Company, which secured practically all the land covered by the present town site by mining claim location. The firm has built up a large and paying business and carries a splendid stock of goods, to which new lines are constantly being added. In addition to their mercantile business, they represent the Springfield (Mass.) Fire Insurance Company, the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., and are meeting with great success in this line, as well as in general business.

James Smith was married in Glasgow in 1893, to Miss Maggie R. Dick, of Rothesay, Scotland, and two promising sons bless their union, namely: William A., now six years old; and Laurence A., four years of age. The family occupy one of the most attractive residences in the town of Clifton. It is of brick, constructed in modern style, and the surrounding yard is a refreshing spot of green, with beautiful shade trees.

Adam Arthur Smith's marriage took place ten years ago, his wife being Miss Hallie Jones, daughter of Mrs. Martha Abraham, of the Clifton Hotel. The young couple are the parents of one son, Laurence, now in his eighth year.

They also have a pleasant home and number many friends in this locality. Both families are connected with the Presbyterian church and are active and valued workers in the noble cause. The brothers are identified with the Masonic order, and were prime movers in the establishment of Coronado Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., of Clifton, of which each in turn has officiated as treasurer.

S. S. JONES.

The Empire Gold Mining & Milling Company is fortunate in having so competent and faithful a superintendent as S. S. Jones in the field of action. A practical and thoroughly efficient assayer and mining engineer, he also possesses rare business and executive ability, and is devoted to the interests of the company, having his place of abode at the mines, where he can be found readily at any hour of the day or night, the stamp-mill being kept in operation all the time.

Mr. Jones is a native of Alabama, where he was reared and educated. In the state university he pursued a special course in mining and engineering, also devoting considerable time to mineralogy and assaying. In 1894 he went to California where he was occupied in mining and prospecting in various counties for about three years. Then, having severed all of his connections there, he came to Groom creek in the interests of the company with which he is today. At first he was employed as an assayer, and when the result of his researches became known, the company decided to continue operations here, and have proceeded in a conservative manner, enlarging the works as it appeared advisable. Since 1898 Mr. Jones has been the superintendent of the mines, which comprise the Empire, Union, Cincinnati, Black Jack and Bellevue, all gold-bearing. A ten-stamp mill was erected under the direction of the superintendent, its capacity being forty tons per day, and the bullion is shipped direct to the San Francisco (Cal.) mint. The main vein is about vertical, and averages from eighteen inches to five feet in thickness. The main body of ore has been reached recently at a depth of some three hundred feet, and as the work advances the

showing is growing better, the ore being as easily handled as was that near the surface. It is hoisted to the level and thence run out in tunnels into the mill, thus necessitating no extra handling after it leaves the shaft. For the first six months a Huntington mill was used, and when it became evident that the ore was to hold out and warrant the expense, improvements were gradually added. The present modern plant cost upwards of \$50,000, one feature being the lighting system, which is thoroughly up-to-date. As the company owns oil lands in California, the use of the crude kerosene in the furnaces instead of refined oil, is contemplated, about ten barrels a day being consumed. This would be a new and interesting departure, as the company thus would be pioneers in that direction, and the results are looked forward to with deep concern, both by mining operators in Arizona and by oil companies in California. Employment to thirty-five men, chiefly of Prescott, is afforded by the Empire Gold Mining & Milling Company. Dr. W. A. Hendryx is president and treasurer; E. H. Tomlinson, vice-president; W. M. Jones, secretary, and S. S. Jones superintendent and agent at Prescott.

While a resident of California, S. S. Jones was connected with an Odd Fellows lodge. In national affairs he uses his ballot in behalf of the nominees of the Republican party. Heartily interested in his work, he neglects none of its details, and thus to him may be justly attributed a large share of the company's success.

SAMUEL BARCLAY CLAYPOOL, M. D.

In the estimation of those who know him Dr. Claypool is one of the most promising and capable physicians in southern Arizona. A native of Kentucky, he was born October 3, 1865, and is a son of W. M. and Hetty B. Claypool, the former born in Kentucky, and a practicing physician of wide experience and extensive knowledge. His son, S. B., was educated in Kentucky at the public schools and at Ogden college, subsequently graduating from the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., in the class of 1897. For the three years preceding his graduation he received sound practical training in the hospital at Nashville

and started out in the world fully equipped with the requisite grasp of his profession.

In the meantime the elder Claypool had located in Globe, in 1896, and found the field for practice so satisfactory that his son joined him here, since which their joint efforts have met with gratifying success. Dr. Claypool was appointed county physician in 1898 and at the present time is surgeon for the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad, his term of service to extend over two years. As an evidence of his prosperity the doctor has erected one of the fine houses of the town, which has an unrivaled location near the heart of the business interests, his office being erected on the same lot.

June 28, 1898, Dr. Claypool married Wilhelmina L. Kellner, a daughter of E. F. Kellner of Phoenix. Of this union there is one child, Dulaney K. In politics a staunch Democrat, the doctor has been prominent in local and territorial affairs and was elected to the territorial council November 6, 1900. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, of which latter organization he is a charter member. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church at Bowling Green.

LEONIDAS HOLLADAY.

One of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Southern Pacific, in years of active service, is he who is popularly known as "Lon" Holladay. His high standing with the "knights of the rail" is shown by the fact that he was elected to the responsible office of chief of Division No. 28, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is now acting in that capacity.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in England, and settled upon a plantation in Tennessee at an early day. T. D., father of Leonidas Holladay, was born in Tennessee, and, upon arriving at man's estate, carried on a plantation until early in the '50s he removed to Austin, Tex. There he lived upon a ranch for several years, but in 1871 went to California and conducted a ranch near San Bernardino until recently, when he retired and now makes his home in Los Angeles. He was the prime mover in the enterprise of obtaining street cars for Pomona, and to some extent was interested in

real estate. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Backman, and her death occurred when he was young, in Tennessee. Her parents were natives of that state, but her ancestors were from England.

"Lon" Holladay was born in Overton county, Tenn., April 10, 1854. He is an only son, and his two sisters died in girlhood. After the war he accompanied his father to Texas, and there attended the subscription school of the period. From 1866 to 1869 he lived upon his father's ranch near Austin, and at the early age of fifteen entered upon his railroad career. The Austin branch of the Houston Texas Central was in process of construction, and the youth was employed chiefly as fireman on an engine used in the work. Later he made regular runs along the completed line and in 1874 was promoted to the post of engineer. At the end of three months, however, he resigned on account of failing health and went to California, where he was immediately benefited.

October 13, 1874, Mr. Holladay entered the employ of the Southern Pacific, and ran between Los Angeles and Spadra as a fireman. The road was gradually extended and he continued with the corporation, being promoted to engineer in 1880. Going to Benson, he was in charge of machinery there for a period, and then returned to the road. Since the line was completed as far as El Paso he has lived in Tucson and been engaged in making regular runs between that point and Yuma. While really quite fortunate, considering the many years of his active service, Mr. Holladay has had a few narrow escapes. Once, when about twenty-five miles east of Yuma, a cow on the track dived the engine; the fireman was killed, but, though Mr. Holladay had three ribs broken and was badly injured, he recovered. March 11, 1899, another accident resulted in serious injuries to him, but, on the whole, he enjoys excellent health.

The pleasant home of Mr. Holladay, at No. 237 South Fourth avenue, was built by him. His marriage to Miss Mary Susan Wright, a native of Arkansas, took place in California. Their eldest daughter, Mrs. Lulu Maude Garland, resides in Tucson. The younger children, Elsie, Grace, Maurice and Lester, are at home. Mrs.

Holladay is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For one year Mr. Holladay officiated as president of the Tucson board of school trustees, and is now serving his second term as a member of that body. Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party. Under the appointment of Governor Hughes he served on the board of railroad commissioners until he, in company with his colleagues, feeling that their power was so limited that the commission really was an unnecessary expense to the territory, recommended its abolishment, and the next legislature acted upon the suggestion and dismissed the board. Fraternally he is a member of the Lodge and Hall Association of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

EDWIN J. PARKINSON.

Though practically a newcomer in Jerome, having arrived here in 1898, Mr. Parkinson has met with a high degree of appreciation, unquestionably merited by his understanding of the profession of law, augmented by years of practical experience. Though a resident of the far west for the greater part of his life, he was born in Elgin, Ill., in 1864, and in 1875 his parents, impressed with the superior opportunities and splendid climate of California, removed to San Francisco. He was educated in the public schools and the University of the Pacific at San José.

In response to an impelling conviction that the science of law offered the largest and most congenial field for the exercise of his ability, he entered the law office of J. N. Nolan, and was later with M. C. Chapman, of Oakland, subsequently finishing the law course at Hastings College. August 17, 1886, he was admitted to practice in the superior court of California, and for two years practiced in San Francisco and San Diego though while in the latter place he turned his attention principally to real estate and speculating. During 1888 he was in the office of Judge Hanlyn, of San Francisco. In the fall of 1889 he went to Monterey county, Cal., and, aside from engaging in the practice of law, became interested with W. A. Stewart in land deals in the southern part of the county. In

1892 he located in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and there worked up a large practice, and became a prominent factor in the community. In 1892 he entered the political campaign and was elected district attorney of Monterey in which capacity he served for two years. In the fall of 1895 he returned to San Francisco, going, in the winter of 1896, to Los Angeles, and later to Pomona, where he continued to build up an enviable reputation as a lawyer.

In Jerome Mr. Parkinson has engaged in general practice. He is a member of a firm whose services are retained by the Ventura Hill Mining Company, the Verde Consolidated Copper Company and several other large mining companies and corporations. The firm also attend to the legal work of the Jerome Power Company, which furnishes electric and water power for the city of Jerome. The organization of this company was brought about by Mr. Parkinson, and he is its secretary and chief promoter. Numerous other interests have received his attention, all of which are praiseworthy, and are thought out with due regard to the benefit of the community.

S. S. MARSHALL.

The traveling public through Graham county are hospitably and comfortably entertained at the Marshall house, a neat and well-managed hostelry under the supervision and ownership of one of the most progressive citizens of Pima, who is none other than S. S. Marshall. Like so many of the residents of this center of a vigorous wheat-raising section, he was born in Utah, his birth occurring near Salt Lake City, in 1864. His parents, George and Esther (Steel) Marshall, were born across the ocean, the former in Ireland, and the latter in England. They were industrious and worthy farmers, and though they gave their son a good education in the public schools, they were unable to materially aid him in starting out in the world for himself. Thus, when he came to Pima, in 1885, he had scarcely a dollar with which to purchase the success of the world, and was dependent upon his own perseverance and ability to carry him through. How well he has succeeded is a matter of pride



Henry Louie

to his friends and of personal satisfaction to himself.

On the outskirts of Pima Mr. Marshall purchased a farm upon first coming here, and devoted his best energies to its cultivation, with the result that it is today one of the best improved farming properties in the county. Though still in his possession, the greater part of his time is devoted to the management of the town hotel, a large brick structure, 50x60 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. In connection with the hotel is conducted a livery and blacksmith shop, the combined interests constituting a remunerative business for their owner. He is also the owner of mining properties in the Lone Star and Montezuma districts, and entertains hopes of their generous output.

The union of Mr. Marshall and Johanna Merrill occurred in 1890, and in 1892 Mrs. Marshall died, leaving one child, George, who is now attending school in Utah. Mr. Marshall was married in 1897 to Luella Miller, and of this union there is one child, Della.

HENRY LOVIN.

The efficient sheriff and assessor of Mohave county, Mr. Lovin, a respected citizen of Kingman, is a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred in Rockingham, Richmond county, in 1866. He was reared and educated in the south, and for several years after reaching manhood was connected with the fruit-raising industry in Florida as superintendent of the famous Monarch orange orchard belonging to the Monarch Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and situated near the town of Ocala.

In 1885 Mr. Lovin came to Arizona, and in company with W. M. Ward was occupied in the business of raising oranges and lemons, their orchard comprising thirty acres, and located in the fertile and finely irrigated Salt River valley in the vicinity of Phoenix. At the end of three years Mr. Lovin turned his attention to mining interests, and was connected with the Commercial Mining Company, whose claims are not far from the Senator mine near Prescott. In 1890 he came to Mohave county, and during the following four years was employed by the Taggart Mercantile Company of Kingman.

In the meantime Mr. Lovin devoted considerable time and capital to mining and prospecting, chiefly along the course of the Colorado river. He located several good claims, among them the placer mine now in the possession of the Santa Ana Mining Company, and with others he discovered the group now operated by a mining company composed of Boston capitalists. With his characteristic speculative spirit, one day he grubstaked a wandering Mexican prospector named José Jerres to the amount of \$12.80. Within forty-eight hours the Mexican had located the claims now known as the Gold Road mines, the outcroppings from which assayed forty-eight ounces of gold to the ton. This property was sold at once to a Los Angeles syndicate, and its development shows it to be, beyond question, one of the great gold properties of the territory. Besides his interest in that mine, he owned shares in several others. At present he is part-owner of the Hillside mine, an excellent producer of gold-bearing ore. In his various mining ventures he has met with marked success, and for several years he has employed from six to eight men, experts in mineral values, to stake out claims for him in promising localities.

Always an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, Mr. Lovin is recognized as an influential factor in the same, and several times has been a delegate to conventions. For two years he served efficiently as under-sheriff, and at the end of that period, in the fall of 1900, was elected to the superior position, receiving the largest majority vote of any sheriff ever elected in Mohave county. The office is combined with that of county assessor. In the fraternal organizations he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

D. E. HURLEY.

D. E. Hurley, who is now serving as freight agent for the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad at Phoenix, was born January 22, 1870, in Northfield, Vt. His father, D. H. Hurley, is a native of the same state, and in early life learned the machinist's trade in the St. Albans

machine works, becoming an expert mechanic. For some time he worked at his trade in the Central Vermont Railroad shops, and later went as an engineer upon the road. Going to Mexico in 1882, he was employed as superintendent of construction during the building of the Mexican Central Railroad, and became an expert layer of steel rails.

In 1889 he entered the service of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which has since become a part of the Santa Fe system, and was the first roadmaster of the fourth district between Peach Springs, Ariz., and Barstow, Cal., for one year, at the end of which time he was made roadmaster of the first district between Albuquerque and Navajo Springs, holding that position until 1899, when he resigned and returned to his old home in Northfield, Vt., where he now resides. He has interests in Cuba that occupy a part of his time. In early life he married Mary Hurley, who, though bearing the same name, was no relative. She is a native of Canada, and a daughter of Cornelius Hurley, who was born in Vermont, and went to Canada in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad, but afterward returned to Vermont and became connected with the Central Vermont Railroad. He was first a surveyor and later superintendent of construction.

Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, five are still living, namely: D. E., our subject; Cornelius C., a locomotive engineer on the Boston & Maine Railroad; Mrs. Lizzie Rabinson, of Ontario, Canada; William H., who is attending medical college at Burlington, Vt.; and Harriet, at home with her parents.

During his boyhood and youth D. E. Hurley pursued his studies in the public schools of his native town and was graduated from the Northfield high school in June, 1886. The following three years were spent as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house in Boston, and he then went to Eldorado, Tex., and entered the employ of the Mexican National Railroad, serving as brakeman about a year during the building of that road as far as Monterey. Going to Gallup, N. M., he accepted a position as clerk in the freight department of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now the Santa Fe, and remained there from 1890 to 1896, being relief agent the latter

part of the time. He was next passenger and freight agent at Ash Fork until September, 1898, when he was made freight agent at Phoenix, and has since filled that position to the entire satisfaction of the company and all concerned. He is a wide-awake, energetic young business man, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of Phoenix.

At Ash Fork, Ariz., Mr. Hurley married Miss Kate Rodey, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., and to them has been born a son, Frank Edward. In religious belief Mrs. Hurley is a Catholic. In politics our subject is independent. He was initiated into the Odd Fellows' Society while a resident of Boston, and now holds membership in the lodge at Gallup, N. M. He also belongs to the Encampment and Rebekah branch of the same order; and is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Phoenix, and United Workmen Lodge No. 2, at Albuquerque. He is quite popular socially, and all who know him hold him in the highest esteem.

E. L. TIDWELL.

Recognizing the superior natural advantages of the Gila River valley, the subject of this sketch wisely decided to try his hand at agriculture in this district, and is proving his foresight to his entire satisfaction. Of all of the many systematic and thrifty methods of irrigation, with special reference to the expenditure necessary, the canals of this locality surpass those of other sections of the so-called arid zone, the chief reason being that they are owned and managed by the parties most interested—the farmers—and it is stated on good authority that the average cost of water to the consumer is not over one-third of what is charged in many other valleys.

Mr. Tidwell was born in Parker county, Tex., in 1857. He can hardly remember the time when he was considered too young to ride a pony or to assist in herding cattle on the plains, and this pursuit has been, practically, his life occupation. When in his nineteenth year he embarked in business on his own account, and for the ensuing eight years was engaged in the raising of cattle in the Lone Star state. Then selling out, he came to Arizona, and locating



J. Ernest Walker

in Willcox, looked upon that place as his home and headquarters for the next few years. In the meantime, as formerly, he devoted his energy to the cattle business, and it was not until 1899 that he disposed of his last live stock.

In 1894 Mr. Tidwell invested some means in an eighty-acre farm, located about half way between Solomonville and Safford. Here he has built a comfortable adobe house, has put up fences and is continually making improvements which are greatly increasing the value and desirability of the homestead. In addition to this place, he owns a quarter section of land at a point on the Gila river about seven miles east of Solomonville. When it is remembered that land in this immediate locality is worth upwards of \$100 an acre, it may be seen that our subject is rapidly amassing a snug little fortune.

In all of his joys and sorrows for the past score of years Mr. Tidwell has found a true helpmate in his wife. It was in 1881 that their marriage took place. The wife formerly bore the name of Henrietta Taylor, her old home being in Wichita Falls, Tex. They have five promising children. Politically Mr. Tidwell uses his franchise on behalf of Democratic nominees. At one time he served as deputy sheriff. He has officiated as a school trustee, giving his ardent support to the cause of education and to all progressive enterprises.

J. ERNEST WALKER.

Standing in the front ranks of successful business men of Phoenix is J. Ernest Walker, who within some five years has achieved this distinction, and is constantly adding to his laurels. But not alone in the world of commerce is he a power, for in public and social circles his influence is recognized for good, and religious and benevolent institutions and all worthy enterprises receive his generous support. He is a member and one of the directors of the Phoenix Board of Trade and is the second vice-president of the Phoenix Library Association. One of the organizers of the Arizona Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he is a director and registrar of the same; is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is past master workman; and is a popular mem-

ber of the Maricopa Club. His ballot is used in favor of the Democratic platform, but he is not an aspirant to public honors, having refused to allow his name to appear as a candidate for the legislature.

The eldest child of Prof. George W. and Emma (Wysor) Walker, our subject comes of fine old colonial Virginia families. His father was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., the son of James W. Walker, a wealthy planter, of Scotch-Irish extraction. A graduate of Hampden-Sidney College, where he received the degree of Master of Arts, Prof. George W. Walker is a scholarly man and now is occupying the chair of Latin in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. During the Civil war he served in a Virginia regiment in the capacity of an officer. His wife, who was born in Pulaski county, Va., is a daughter of George W. and a granddaughter of Capt. Henry Wysor, natives of Virginia, and substantial planters. George W. Wysor, who died while serving in a Virginia regiment in the Civil war, came of a race of military heroes. His father held the rank of captain in the war of 1812; his grandfather, Capt. Henry Wysor, Sr., was in command of a company during the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Capt. Adam Wysor, won his title by his conspicuous service in some of the early colonial wars of the Old Dominion. The Wysor family is traced back to the twelfth century, when some of the name (then spelled Weiser) emigrated from their ancient home in Germany to England, whence they came to America. Capt. Henry Wysor, of war of 1812 fame, married a Miss Charlton of Virginia, whose family, of the old nobility, dates from the days of William the Conqueror, as accompanying him from Normandy, large estates and rights were accorded them in Ireland. The mother of Mrs. George W. Walker, nee Wysor, was a Miss Miller, also of an old Virginia family and of Revolutionary stock.

Born May 12, 1873, J. Ernest Walker is the eldest of the eleven children which constitute the parental family. All are living, and with the exception of himself and sister, Miss Emma Clay Walker, who is now making her home with him, continue to dwell in Virginia. They are named as follows: Lida, Mrs. M. W. Coleman, James W., Margaret W., Lucy Stearnes,

Nellie Lemon, Lillie Wilson, George Luther, Robert Ware and Charles Martin.

The youth of our subject was passed in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, his birth-place being in Pulaski county, Va. After completing his education he embarked in business at the early age of fifteen, and until 1895 was located at Salem, Va., where he was interested in real estate and insurance, being connected with several land improvement companies. On account of his health he decided to settle in the west, and after spending some time in traveling took up his residence in Phoenix. Here, in 1897, he embarked in the real estate and insurance business, representing many of the old-line companies. Personally, he now owns a number of finely improved farms in the Salt River valley and elsewhere, and is branching out into many other enterprises.

In 1900 the Buckeye Canal & Land Company was incorporated, with a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000, and Mr. Walker was made secretary, treasurer and manager of the same. Under his auspices it is meeting with remarkable success, whereas it had hitherto been a glaring failure. He also is the secretary and treasurer of the Sixth Avenue Hotel Company, incorporated.

The marriage of Mr. Walker and Miss Florence Williscroft was solemnized in Phoenix, October 28, 1896. A daughter of George R. Williscroft, of this city, she was a native of Smith Falls, Canada, and was summoned to the silent land in June, 1899, leaving one child, Florence Emma. April 30, 1901, he married Helena Harning, of Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y. She is a daughter of Duane D. and Mary (Snell) Harning, natives of New York State, who are now residing in Phoenix. The beautiful modern residence of the family, at the corner of Fourth and Monroe, is owned by Mr. Walker. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is highly honored and esteemed by all who know him.

C. M. STURGES.

C. M. Sturges is a leading representative of the business interests of Phoenix, where, in partnership with A. L. Stephens, he is now successfully conducting the Golden Eagle livery,

feed and sale stable. He has won success by his well-directed and energetic efforts, and the prosperity that has come to him is certainly well deserved.

Mr. Sturges was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 19, 1864, and on the paternal side is descended from a good old New England family of English origin. His grandfather, William Sturges, spent his entire life as a farmer in Fairfield, Conn., and died in 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. The father, John A. Sturges, is a native of that place. When a young man he removed to Missouri, becoming one of the early settlers of Marshall, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for a time, and later he was interested in the wholesale commission business in St. Louis until coming to Phoenix, Ariz., in 1887. Here he followed farming for some time, but now, at the age of seventy-six years he is living retired, enjoying a well-earned rest. When a young man he married Miss Augusta Zimmerman, a native of Galesburg, Ill., and a daughter of John Zimmerman, who was engaged in farming in that state. By this union were born five children, all of whom reside in or near Phoenix.

The early education of our subject, acquired in the public and high schools of St. Louis, of which he is a graduate, was supplemented by a course at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. He left school, however, in 1885 to come west, being the first of the family to locate in Phoenix. For one year he engaged in farming, and for four years was employed as clerk in the grocery store of Farley & Grant. In 1890 he purchased a livery stable on Third street and embarked in the business which he has since carried on successfully. In 1895 he built a fine brick barn, 50x138 feet, and two stories in height, it being the largest establishment of the kind in the city. In 1894 he formed a partnership with A. L. Stephens, a native of Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., and a son of Rufus and Clarissa (Richards) Stephens, both of New York state. In 1863 he went to Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wis., and in 1878 removed to Fargo, N. D., where he was engaged in the livery business until coming to Phoenix in 1894. Here business is conducted under the firm name of C. M. Sturges & Co. They have hacks which meet all



George L. Wilby

trains, and do an extensive transfer business. They also make a specialty of taking picnic parties to all points of interest for many miles around, and have an elegant tally-ho for this purpose. Besides his city property, Mr. Sturges owns a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on St. John's canal, fifteen miles west of Phoenix.

He was married at Oakdale, Cal., to Miss Clara Mitchener, who was born in Petaluma, Cal., her father, John Mitchener, being a pioneer of that state. One child blesses this union, Elva. By his ballot Mr. Sturges supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and he has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs. He has served as county commissioner, and is now acceptably filling the offices of city commissioner and treasurer, having served in the latter position for several years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of the Board of Trade and affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

GEORGE L. WILKY.

The agricultural interests of the Salt River valley have materially benefited by the presence in their midst of Mr. Wilky, who represents the best farming element of the region that has witnessed his successful efforts for advancement. He is the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of land, one hundred and ten acres of which are in the home ranch. Though not one of the very early pioneers of the valley, he has impressed his worth and ability upon his fellow-townsmen and has shown an unusual and commendable interest in all that pertains to the general growth of his adopted locality. He came to this promising corner of the world in 1881 and has since made it his home.

The parents of Mr. Wilky, Henry and Sophia (Lutgerding) Wilky, were born in Germany and became prominent residents of the Salt River valley. The early boyhood of their son George was passed in Adams county, Ill., where he was born September 21, 1862. When two years of age he removed with his parents to Marion county, Mo., where the family lived for several

years, subsequently going to Shelby county, Mo., where they remained until 1881. At that time George L. removed to Arizona. He received the early training that falls to the lot of the average farm-reared boy, and was surrounded by influences calculated to develop traits of industry and thrift.

Upon starting out in the world for himself Mr. Wilky naturally followed the inclination fostered by his parents and developed while residing on the home farm. As a general farmer and stock-raiser he has been very successful, and the good results attained are largely due to his special aptitude for the work at hand and his faith in the possibilities of the soil which he so diligently cultivates.

Mr. Wilky's first wife was Mrs. Emma Mitts. Born of that union is one daughter, Sophie R., whose mother died when she was only four months old, and since that time she has made her home with her grandparents Wilky.

Mr. Wilky married for his second wife Martha Cartwright, of the Salt River valley, a daughter of Jasper and Sarah E. (Riggins) Cartwright. Of this union there are two children, Louis R. and Harold C. A Democrat in national politics, Mr. Wilky has no political ambitions, and prefers to leave to others the offices within the gift of the people. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and a typical pioneer farmer of Salt River valley.

Mrs. Wilky is a member of the Christian Church. She was born in California, and when about three years of age was brought by her parents to Prescott, Ariz. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright live six miles west of Phoenix on the Maricopa road, and are among the honored pioneers of the territory.

ALEXANDER F. McALLISTER.

Mr. McAllister was born in the shadow of old Independence Hall on South Sixth street in the city of Philadelphia, February 17, 1840. His grandfather, an United Irishman, took part in the struggle of the Irish people in the rebellion of 1798, with Henry and John McCracken, the Presbyterian leaders in Antrim, relatives of President McKinley, and after its failure escaped to this country, serving afterwards with Col.

Winfield Scott in the war of 1812 at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and through the Canadian campaign. He was for many years an alderman of the city. His father was an old sea captain, sailing out of Philadelphia, and was lost with his vessel in 1852. He had served on the old United States sloop-of-war Cyane at the capture of Vera Cruz during the Mexican war, the fleet co-operating with the land forces under General Scott, showing three generations of fighters serving under the same officer.

Mr. McAllister attended the public schools of his native city, and was a classmate of Samuel J. Randall, Ignatius Donnelly, Governor Robert E. Pattison and other distinguished Philadelphians. He made several sea voyages to Liverpool, England, and La Guarra, South America, but not liking the hardships of a cabin-boy's life in the merchant service, despite the glamour of romance thrown on it by R. H. Dana and Captain Maryatt, he concluded to settle down with the old folks and as a law student entered the office of Benjamin H. Brewster, afterward attorney-general under President Arthur one month prior to the breaking out of the war. His associations and traditions were identified with the issues and principles of the Democratic party, casting his maiden vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and he was chosen delegate to the Congressional convention, electing his life-long friend and former school-fellow Sam. J. Randall to the first of his many terms in Congress.

At the first call for seventy-five thousand men by the president, at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in an organization known as the Moyamensing Rangers, commanded by the noted "Squire" McMullin, and served with General Patterson's command in the Shenandoah valley. At the call for three years' men he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Joshua T. Owens and known throughout the Potomac Army as "Paddy Owens' Regulars," in the old Philadelphia Brigade commanded by the fearless Senator Baker; he received a charge of "buck and ball" in the right leg, October 25, 1861, at Balls' Bluff, where General Baker was killed. On recovering from this wound he rejoined his regiment in front of Yorktown and took part in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign under

General McClellan. On the organization of the grand army corps his brigade formed the Second brigade, Second division of the Second army corps, and commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner. Promotions were not slow in those days where wounds and death created vacancies in rapid succession, and Mr. McAllister rose from a high private in the rear rank to brevet corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain. At Antietam he was assigned as aide on General Hancock's staff, where he served until McClellan was superseded by Burnside. At Fredericksburg his regiment was one of the first to cross the pontoon bridge thrown across the Rappahannock river below the Lacy House, General Burnside's headquarters, through the streets of that historic old town in the face of a murderous fire to Mary's heights. The result of that ill-fated assault is a matter of history. His corps in the following movement against the Confederate forces under General Hooker, covered the retreat of his defeated, panic-stricken army and saved it from total annihilation. At Gettysburg the second army under Hancock held the left center against the flower of the army of Northern Virginia, and beat back the repeated and fearless charges of Pickett and his picked veterans, and a larger percentage of killed and wounded was suffered by his regiment than by any other regiment engaged in that battle, and in it Captain McAllister received his coup de grace by the loss of his left hand, rendering him henceforth unable to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. Having outlived his usefulness in the field, he was employed in the quartermaster's and commissary departments of the army at Washington until the close of the war.

In 1865-66 he was connected with a number of his old comrades in the Fenian movement of that time, and after its failure he was perforce compelled to adopt the ways of peace, and again in 1866 he entered the government service as quartermaster's clerk, employed at Forts McPherson, Sedgwick and Laramie, in the Platte valley, when the Sioux and Cheyennes were rampant for scalps; and ad interim taught school with unique experiences in that supposedly peaceful avocation, which was not always beyond the danger line, as learning to shoot

golden apples from the tree of knowledge had a broader and more dangerous application in those days, to be compelled to take a shot at a prowling savage, with the routine of interesting study brokenly interrupted by a cautious survey through the loop-holes of the log school house for a red marauder. With one eye on the gun and the other on the pupil, Mr. McAllister says that the conditions were not very favorable or gratifying to accomplish to a moderate extent successful results on educational lines or rebound much to his credit as an educator. In 1872 he occupied a clerical position at the headquarters of his old general, W. S. Hancock, then commanding the department of Dacotah at St. Paul, Minn. Disliking sedentary desk work, the captain had General Hancock send him to Fort Abercrombie on the Red river of the north to take charge of the army transportation for the expedition to the Yellowstone country under Custer and his famous and fated Seventh cavalry, the infantry column being commanded by Gen. David Stanley. These troops acted as guard and escort for the survey and construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad under the supervision of Custer's old-time cavalry opponent, Gen. T. J. Rosser, of the Confederate army, and they fought their battles over again with the zest of old-time foes and gallant men.

In 1873 he was appointed by Gen. Stewart Van Vliet chief quartermaster of the department of the Missouri, as quartermaster's storekeeper, and was assigned to duty at Fort Dodge, Camp Supply and Fort Elliott. In 1876 he accepted a position under Col. C. A. Reynolds, chief quartermaster of the military district of Arizona at Fort Whipple, Ariz., and en route at Fort Wingate, N. M., learned that Colonel Reynolds had been assigned to duty at Portland, Ore. Mr. McAllister's chronically financial embarrassments would not permit his making that long journey, and in those days the walking was very bad, so he concluded to remain at Fort Wingate, near where he was employed as clerk by a Navajo Indian trader, and afterwards obtained the position of issue clerk at Fort Defiance, the Navajo Indian Agency, where his oldest daughter was born.

With the varying vicissitudes and environments of the erstwhile frontiers of the unsettled

west, Mr. McAllister adapted and fitted himself to his surroundings, herded sheep, taught school, in the cattle and dairy business, trading with Indians, engaged in the railroad service and other employments, and for the want of a better and with the natural proclivities of his Celtic origin, drifted into politics. Settling in Winslow, Ariz., in 1889, he was appointed postmaster, and elected justice of the peace, a member of the board of school trustees, and commissioned three terms as notary public, occupying, as it were, the position of public functionary in his community. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war the old spirit of '61 was again rampant. He was authorized to open a recruiting office and enrolled the quota of his county for troop A of the Rough Riders commanded by his old friend Capt. W. O. O'Neill, and also the quota for Gov. M. H. McCord's regiment of Arizona volunteers. During the fall of 1898 he was elected county recorder and was re-elected in 1900 by an increased majority, receiving the support of Republicans and Democrats alike, though always known as a staunch, outspoken supporter of the issues and principles of the latter.

August 21, 1875, he was married at Leavenworth, Kans., to Miss Lucy Kautz, of Wheeling, W. Va., a descendant of good old Irish-German stock of the earliest settlers of the Ohio valley; her grandfather, Gen. Sam Black, a veteran of the Mexican war, and who was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill in 1862, was a well-known lawyer among many of the same name and profession of western Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children, two of whom are living, namely: Faith, the wife of O. W. Sampson, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Mercy, aged eighteen, at home. The deceased, Grace, aged ten, W. S. Hancock, eight, and Alexander F., five, died of diphtheria within ten days of each other, and are buried at Winslow.

Mr. McAllister has not laid up any earthly stores where moths and rust corrupt and thieves break into, but is content with pleasant home surroundings, blessed with the companionship of a loving helpmate who faced sorrow and privations with him for twenty-five years and more, a true wife and loving mother. To maintain his prestige of good fellowship, he is a charter mem-

ber of Winslow Lodge No. 536, B. P. O. E., and a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. As an optimist of the future of Arizona, he is most sanguine with voice and pen, and feels that the trials and hardships of the pioneer will be realized in the building up of another mighty commonwealth in the galaxy of sovereign states assured by the enterprise and spirit of its sturdy people in the development of its vast storehouses of mineral wealth, its fertile valleys and the mighty forests of this great future state of Arizona.

WILLIAM OHNESORGEN.

Born in Germany in 1849, Mr. Ohnesorgen came with his parents to America in 1853, settling in San Antonio, Tex. There he grew to manhood, and received his education in the public schools, subsequently learning the trade of carpenter and builder from his father, who was an expert in that line both in Germany and America. The son early evinced an independence of spirit and determination which led him in 1867 to the larger possibilities and cruder conditions of the far west, and after a short sojourn in New Mexico he located in Tucson in 1868. For a time he was employed as a clerk and later turned his attention to carpentering and building, in which he met with great success. Many of the modern American buildings of Tucson are due to his capability, and among others that emerged under his guidance and practical assistance was the governor's mansion on the hill, and several of the large store buildings. In 1871 he came down the San Pedro river to within three-quarters of a mile of where Benson is now located, but of which there was no sign in those days. Here he kept the government forage agency, supplying the United States troops with provisions. This occupation came to an end when the Indians were placed on the reservations, but in the mean time he had seen a great deal of the Indians and their ways, and became well aware of the hostility of some of them to the whites.

From 1875 until 1880 Mr. Ohnesorgen was engaged in the sheep-raising business in the Cochise valley, and in 1879 established the stage

line between Tucson and Tombstone, operating the same until the shriek of the iron horse awoke the sleeping shades of the county. Since he disposed of his stage interests many thrilling robberies have occurred on the line, worthy of the recital of Cooper, and the absorbing interest of the American youth. As a later venture Mr. Ohnesorgen built a barn and ran a livery there for three years, later selling out, and again engaging in his former trade of building. Since then he has erected many of the buildings of the town. He has disposed of his farm property, and is now principally interested in matters that directly concern the town of Benson. Mr. Ohnesorgen was married in 1880 and now has six children: Conche, who is eighteen years of age; Eliza, fourteen; William, eleven; Frederick, seven; Beatrice, five; and Jasper, two years old. In politics Mr. Ohnesorgen is a Republican, and has been a justice of the peace for the past eight years. He has never aided in the selecting of a president, never having had an opportunity to vote.

J. W. RANSOM.

From out the rough and law-ignoring element which permeated the very early days of Globe there stand out a few of those fine, steady, and reliable characters which diverted the chaotic and headstrong stream of impetuosity into channels of order and balance. Such an one is Mr. Ransom, who came here in 1875, and was one of the first white men to wrest from Fortune her firmly imbedded treasures.

The early memories of Mr. Ransom are associated with New York state, where he was born at Mount Morris, Livingston county, in 1830. Of English and Scotch ancestry, he is a son of George W. and Mary Ransom, who were born respectively in England and Scotland, and who were married in Canada. Though a carpenter by trade, the elder Ransom had a farm in Livingston county, N. Y., upon which he lived, and where he died in 1894. His son was reared at Mount Morris, and when but five years of age suffered the loss of his mother by death. He was educated at the public schools, and the first eventful occurrence in his life was the breaking out of the Civil war, at which time he



Lyman W Waterfield

enlisted in the First New York Dragoons, and served his country for three years. He was discharged from the service in 1865, at Rochester, N. Y.

With the return of peace Mr. Ransom came west to Colorado, going later to New Mexico, where he worked at the machinist's trade. In the effort to find a suitable, desirable location he lived for a time on the present site of Silver City, before coming to Globe in 1875. After prospecting and mining for a couple of years, he accepted a clerkship with Morrell Ketcham. The latter's interests were later purchased by E. F. Kellner, who has since been so prominently identified with the large undertakings of the territory. Mr. Ransom continued his position under the new management, and with Mr. Kellner started a general merchandise store at McMillan, which was not, however, a success, and was soon abandoned. The two men then started the store at Globe, which has for so many years catered to the necessities of the inhabitants, and which is today one of the most substantial of the commercial interests of the town. After an amicable association of twenty-two years, Mr. Ransom disposed of his share in the business, in 1900, to Mr. Kellner, and is at the present time practically retired from active participation in commercial affairs.

Though a man of more than the allotted three score and ten years, Mr. Ransom gives the impression of one who is scarcely a half century on the way. A delightful companion he has drawn to him hosts of friends, who believe in his sincerity and rejoice in his optimism. He has never indulged in the cup that inebriates nor has he ever participated in games of chance. In the estimation of his friends, some woman is the loser by his having never married. He is of late years a traveler, spending the greater part of his summers with a sister in Buffalo, N. Y., and his winters in Globe and California.

A Republican in national politics, Mr. Ransom cast his two presidential votes for Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant, which were the only elections he had a chance to participate in. For twenty years he has been a Mason, and is a charter member of the lodge at Globe. He is also a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 12, at Globe, having joined that

organization ten years ago, and he is a member of the Elks and the Eastern Star. For three years he has been associated with the Grand Army of the Republic in Globe as commander.

LYMAN W. WAKEFIELD.

Of English descent, Mr. Wakefield was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., October 5, 1855. The earlier members of the family lived in Connecticut, and the paternal grandfather, Eben, was born at Windham. He married Sallinda Bennett, a native of Connecticut, and subsequently settled in Franklin county, N. Y., where he eventually died. His son, James Madison, the father of L. W. Wakefield, was born in Franklin county, and later became a farmer near Malone, N. Y., going thence in 1863 to the vicinity of Rochester, Olmstead county, Minn. During the Civil war he volunteered in the northern army, but was rejected on account of disability. He died in Minnesota October 5, 1884. Mrs. Wakefield, formerly Clarinda Brown, was born in Malone, N. Y., December 15, 1820, and was a daughter of Samuel Brown, a native of Hero Island, Lake Champlain. The Brown family history is interestingly interwoven with that of the vicinity of Lake Champlain, to which the paternal great-grandfather came upon emigrating from England with his nine sons. He bought nine of the islands in the lake, called Hero Islands, where he located, and where he eventually died. The paternal grandfather, Solomon Brown, lived near New Haven, Vt., where he carried on general farming and there died. He married Miss Marina Lamb. Samuel Brown married Hannah Heath, who was born in Vermont, a daughter of Samuel C. Heath, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and who married Leah Tracy, of an old New England family. Mrs. Wakefield, who is now living with her daughter, Mrs. E. N. Fish, of Tucson, is the mother of six sons and three daughters, viz: Maria, who is the wife of E. N. Fish of Tucson; Harvey, now in Texas, and who was a member of the Minnesota Regiment Heavy Artillery; Achsa M., who married J. C. Craymond of Rugby, N. D.; Alfred J., who is the superin-

tendent of the Santa Cruz Milling Company, at Santa Cruz, Ariz.; William L., who is in the cattle business at Tucson; Frank N., who is a mine operator in Missouri; Lyman W., who is living in Tucson; Clara E., who is the widow of A. J. Knapp of Langdon, N. D., and Julius A., who is living in Kasson, Minn.

The early life of Mr. Wakefield was on the uneventful order, and was devoted to a mastery of the details of farming and to acquiring the education of the public schools. When twenty-two years of age he started out to face alone the conditions in a new and strange part of the country, and in Tucson started in the cattle business. In 1878 he removed to Pantano, Pima county, forty miles east of Tucson, and started a general merchandise business, and was also interested in mining, conducting his affairs in partnership with his brother William. He was also made postmaster of the place, and was the first to hold the position. Upon removing to the Whetstone mountains, Pima county, where he established a fine ranch, which was plentifully supplied with water, and had a fine corral, the Indians were very numerous and troublesome, and some of the surrounding neighbors were killed by the treacherous and ever alert Apaches. When they were surrounded by special danger he traveled at night to the railroad, and carried his wife and babies to the safety of the town.

The present ranch of Mr. Wakefield is situated twenty-five miles west of Tucson, and is given over almost entirely to the cattle industry. To this branch of work Mr. Wakefield brings a wide range of knowledge, and is one of the best informed men in the county. His cattle are fattened from the seeds of flowers and on Indian wheat, and he finds that as an article of diet they are quite as satisfactory as the usual feed of corn. He is one of the most successful cattle men in the county, and is otherwise widely interested in the affairs of the locality. He is a member of and was formerly director in the Arizona Stockmen's Association. A Republican in politics, he is an ex-member of the territorial committee on organization, and in 1898 was nominated county sheriff of what is now Pima and Santa Cruz counties, and elected by a majority of one hundred and fifty, the term of office extending from January, 1899, until January, 1901.

It is doubtful if any who have held a like position in the territory more acceptably filled the various and arduous duties incident to their responsible position than did Mr. Wakefield, or exercised more tact in the adjustment of often complicated and annoying situations. Assisted by a profound knowledge of human nature and its workings under favorable and unfavorable circumstances, he knew how to avoid the exercise of the gentle art of making enemies, and has instead won the approval of even those who were his political antagonists.

In Tucson, in May, 1891, Mr. Wakefield married Anna Patrick, who was born in Missouri and reared in California. Of this union there are five children: Walter, William H., Edith, Clarence and Marguerite. Walter is attending the University of Arizona, and the other children are students at the public schools of Tucson. Fraternaly Mr. Wakefield is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the esteemed and reliable citizens of Tucson, and has aided materially in bringing about the renewed high state of affairs in this old-new section of the country.

E. A. POWERS.

There are few men in Arizona, or, in fact, anywhere in the United States, who have the wide knowledge of mines and mining in general possessed by Mr. Powers, the superintendent and general manager of the United Verde Extension Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company. Nor is this able authority content with what he has already found out, for he is continually studying for new light from every available source, and neglects no opportunity to keep in touch with the advancement in all the large mining centers of the world. No other could assume the large responsibility which he so creditably fills, as manager of one of the largest and richest mining properties in the world. The company's property consists of nineteen claims, and the ore is copper, carrying also a heavy percentage of gold and silver. Any one of these metals exists in sufficient quantity to make the mine profitable if both the others were absent.



Alex Trippel

The company pay roll contains between seven hundred and eight hundred men, and the claims are located about twenty-eight miles from Prescott. Mr. Powers has under him twenty-five or thirty men as assistant managers which gives one a fair idea of the work involved in the discharge of his duty.

With all of the advantages of eastern birth and training, Mr. Powers was admirably fitted in his youth for any opportunity that might come his way. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1853, and received the substantial education of the public schools. It was not until 1880 that he left the familiar surroundings of his boyhood days and sought to make a name and reputation for himself amid untried and strange conditions. As a possibly desirable field he located in Chihuahua, Mexico, and for several years was manager for a mining company there, but in 1893 went to Colorado to inspect mines there for eastern parties. In 1898 he undertook the management of a gold mining company in New Mexico, remaining there until the fall of 1899, and in December of the same year came to Jerome as general manager of the United Verde Extension Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company.

Although an all-around well informed man, Mr. Powers devotes all of his time to mining matters, and in this singleness of purpose lies the secret of much of his success. He is politically a Republican, but has never sought or desired office.

DR. ALEXANDER TRIPPEL.

For half a century the labors of Dr. Alexander Trippel, who died at the Astor House, New York City, November 26, 1896, contributed materially to wealth and knowledge in the realms of mineralogy and chemistry, and his name and fame will long live, more especially in the annals of Arizona, where his last years were spent, and where the ripe experience of a long and useful career was exercised in its fullest extent. To his genius Arizona is deeply indebted, for through his agency her immense mineralogical wealth became more thoroughly established than ever before, and until the messenger of

death came to him he enthusiastically endeavored to forward all of the interests of the territory.

Dr. Alexander Trippel was named in honor of a distinguished relative—Alexander Trippel, a celebrated sculptor of Switzerland. The great artist's bust of his old friend, Goethe, was characterized by Bayard Taylor as the most perfect work of sculpture extant. The subject of this article was born January 25, 1827, at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and while yet a mere child had shown marked talents in the direction of geology, mineralogy, chemistry and allied branches. Methodical in all his habits, he kept a complete record of events in which he participated throughout life, but, most unfortunately, these diaries and accounts were accidentally destroyed by fire a few years ago, and thus much valuable information in regard to him and his work has been placed beyond the reach of the public. Having completed a severe course in the renowned universities of Germany, and having received the degree of doctor of philosophy, he came to the United States about the time of the gold discoveries in California. As soon as possible, he became a naturalized citizen of this republic, and thenceforth used his franchise on behalf of the Democratic party.

For a number of years Dr. Trippel had his office and headquarters in New York City, and frequently a visitor to his rooms was confronted with the simple legend, written upon a card and tacked to the door, "Gone to South America" (or some other remote locality), "will soon return." ("Soon"—perhaps within a month or a year, as the case might be.) For some time he was associated with the Belgian chemist and geologist, Prof. Eugene Gaussoin. Employed to superintend the erection of works at Bergen Point, N. J., he there put into operation his improved methods for the manufacturing of flour of sulphur, which made his name known far and wide. Between the years of 1858 and 1863 he was connected with the great enterprise of smelting the copper-ores of the Ducktown (Tenn.) region. The particularly refractory sulphides with which he had to deal, and his pronounced success, brought fresh honors to his feet, and thus, year by year, he steadily advanced in his chosen field of effort. In 1864 he built

zinc-rolling mills at Bethlehem, Pa., and there introduced valuable improvements.

At length Dr. Trippel came to the west, and, after spending a period in iron and zinc mining in Arkansas and Missouri, began his researches and labors in the trans-Rocky mountain region. In Idaho and Ione, Nev., he erected silver mills, in the last-named place employing the system of the lixiviation of silver ores, in the interests of the Knickerbocker Mining Company. Dating from 1872 he was superintendent of the Manhattan Silver mills, at Austin, Nev., and in 1878 was placed at the head of the Danville (Nev.) silver mills. From 1879 to 1881 he was the metallurgist of the Morey mines, of the same state; then was sent to Lower California, where he made investigations in the copper district near Boleo, and made a comprehensive report upon the subject. In 1882 he went to Santa Clara, Cuba, where he was the general manager of copper mines for a short time.

Coming to Arizona in 1883, Dr. Trippel became the metallurgist of the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company, at Globe, and was made superintendent of the same in 1884. Under his able management that concern retrieved its fortunes, for immense sums of money had been expended, to little purpose. He discovered rich treasures of the valued ore, and in spite of the great cost of transportation of coke and the products of the mill, placed the company on a paying financial basis. In 1888 he resigned his position, in order to embark in mining operations, but within a year took charge of the development of the Arivaipa silver-lead mines, in Graham county, Ariz., and later was induced to accept the superintendency of the Buffalo Copper Mining Company, at Globe, whose affairs were in a depressed condition, owing to the limited amount and refractory nature of the ores with which they were dealing. Quite as a matter of course, the Doctor soon discovered greater and much better ore deposits, and brought the company's affairs into a sound condition. In 1893 he became superintendent of the Phoenix Gold Mining Company, at Cave Creek, Maricopa county, but soon resigned in order to embark in a distinct departure. Having become convinced of the great natural wealth of the Salt River valley, in the realm of horticulture, he

planted an extensive almond orchard, near Mesa, and planned to devote the remainder of his life to the quiet routine of a country existence. The habits of more than half a century, however, proved too binding, and with renewed enthusiasm he returned to them, becoming superintendent of the Rosemont Copper Company, in Pinal county, Ariz., and continuing with the same until his death, directly occasioned by a severe cold and consequent pneumonia, contracted while in New York City on a business errand for his company.

By all of his associates Dr. Trippel was deemed genial, generous and upright. In 1883 he was made a member of the board of experts of the Bureau of Mines, of New York City, and the fact that he was chosen as a trustee of this organization was, in itself, a sincere tribute to his ability, as numbered among the society were men famous in the science of minerals and mining. From time to time his systematic reports of his researches and discoveries, rendered to the director of the United States Mint, and to various societies and journals in which he was interested, increased his fame. Few of his acquaintances knew of the accomplishments and scholarly attainments of this quiet, unassuming scientist. Master of several languages and a true lover of literature and music, the genius of his great sculptor-uncle was manifested none the less truly in him that it appeared in another form. While a resident of Nevada he and a musical friend discovered the talent of Miss Emma Wixom (now the celebrated Emma Nevada), organized for her the first concert in which she participated (at Austin, Nev.) and persuaded her father to send her abroad for the musical education which resulted in her successful operatic career. In his religious faith the Doctor was an Episcopalian. His mortal remains were consigned to their last repose in the Moravian cemetery, at New Dorp, Staten Island.

Besides the hosts of friends who mourn his loss are the three children of the Doctor. His wife, who is now living in Staten Island, N. Y., bore the maiden name of Matilda Gaussoin, and in her youth received a liberal education in Europe. Her father, Auguste Gaussoin, was born in Brussels, Belgium, and is noted as the composer of the music for the poems of Lamartine



Soren. C. Lounson

and Beranger. After his death, his family came to the United States, and for some years dwelt in Georgia. (See sketch of Hon. Eugene J. Trippel.)

SOREN C. SORENSON.

Soren C. Sorenson, bishop of the Lehi ward of the Maricopa stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is held in high esteem and possesses the confidence of his people to a marked degree. One of the pioneers of the Salt River valley, he has contributed much to its development, earnestly aiding in every enterprise calculated to benefit his community.

The birth of Bishop Sorenson took place in Denmark, February 16, 1859. His parents, Mads and Kirstin Sorenson, also natives of Denmark, removed to Utah many years ago, where the father died and the mother still resides. When he was twelve years old our subject accompanied an uncle to Salt Lake county, Utah, and not long afterwards his parents made the same long journey. From his early youth he has been a very hard-working man, and until he was seventeen he gave his earnings to his father. For a number of years he was employed at logging, and even after coming to Arizona he was similarly occupied for six summer seasons in succession. Thus working in the vicinity of Globe, he hauled most of the timber from which the Pioneer Mill at Pioneer, Ariz., was constructed. Until 1894, when he came to Lehi ward, he made his home in the neighborhood of Mesa, and in both localities has been an influential factor in the great work of transforming the desert into a productive land.

His general efficiency and zeal for the progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, with which he has been identified since boyhood, led the church authorities to choose Mr. Sorenson to discharge an ecclesiastical mission in Europe in 1891. He remained abroad for over two years, and upon his return to the United States visited the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Though he neglects no part of his labors as a bishop of this precinct, he carries on the cultivation of his forty-eight-acre ranch, and is reaping excellent harvests each sea-

son. He also is a successful cattle raiser, and his industry and energy in everything which he undertakes is an example to his associates, well worthy of emulation.

For a wife Bishop Sorenson chose Margaret A. Macdonald, a native of Provo, Utah, daughter of A. F. Macdonald, now a resident of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, but formerly a leading citizen of Mesa, and the first president of the Maricopa stake of the church to which our subject belongs. The latter has four children, namely: Joseph A., Soren W., Maud, and Charles Irvin, all of whom are receiving good educational advantages.

W. S. PRATT.

The passenger and freight agent of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad at Prescott is unquestionably one of the most popular employes of the company. Indeed, it is a pleasure to have dealings with him, and all of his associates speak of him in flattering terms. At the same time, he is thoroughly business-like, active and energetic, and devoted to the best interests of the public, as well as to those of his company.

The Pratt family is an old and respected one in Connecticut, and both W. S. and William J. Pratt, his father, are natives of New Haven. The mother, also, was born in that beautiful city, and her entire life was spent in Connecticut. She bore the maiden name of Charlotte Kimball. Four of the six children of this sterling couple grew to maturity and one has since passed away.

The birth of W. S. Pratt took place August 25, 1849 and his boyhood and youth were spent in New Haven. After completing his common-school course he attended Sheffield Scientific Academy, the department of Yale College devoted specially to the sciences. He was graduated in 1874, and then began to prepare himself as a civil engineer in New Haven. Having spent two years in that work, he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and soon was offered a position as an office clerk at Sandy, Utah, with the Flagstaff Mining Company. Subsequently, he was employed by Mather & Geist Smelting Company, and continued with them there until

1878, when they removed to Pueblo, Colo., and he then also changed his residence, remaining in their employ until 1881, when he resigned. Then going to Socorro, N. M., he held a position as mineral and mining surveyor for two years.

Since 1883 Mr. Pratt has been engaged in railroading, first at Socorro with the Santa Fe, in the freight department, and in 1887 as chief clerk to the freight agent at Deming, N. M. Soon afterward he was made agent at Rincon, N. M., and a few months later was installed as agent at Deming, where he officiated until 1892. Resigning, he then became connected with an extract company, to which concern he devoted about three years. In February, 1895, he returned to railroading, and since that time has been with the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix line. At first he was chief clerk with the advance agent at Marinette, then was located in Glendale and in March, 1895, was sent to Phoenix. Since April 1, of the same year, he has been in Prescott, being chief clerk of the freight and passenger agent here until August 1, 1895, when he was promoted to the office of the agent. His companies have found him a thoroughly reliable official, and he spares no effort in the advancement of their interests.

At Deming, N. M., Mr. Pratt was initiated into the Masonic order. In political matters, he favors the policy of the Republican party. An Episcopalian in religious faith, he is connected with the Prescott Church membership and is one of the officials. In Socorro, N. M., the marriage of Mr. Pratt and Miss Mary E. Rodgers was solemnized. They have three promising children. Mrs. Pratt was born in Bellefonte, Pa., and is a lady of liberal education and social attainments.

HON. M. A. SMITH.

The bar of Arizona is ably represented by Hon. M. A. Smith, who, as a general practitioner, and a legislator of more than ordinary erudition and devotion to the general welfare, has established a reputation of which any one should be proud. The members of this particular Smith family are the scions of an old and distinguished Virginia branch, who were promi-

nently identified with the aristocratic life of that state. The great-great-grandfather was born in Culpeper, Va., and in time became a pioneer of Harrison county, Ky. He traced his ancestry back to Raleigh Chinn, who married the oldest daughter of Colonel Ball, Augustin Washington having married the youngest daughter. The Chinn family ancestors came from Maxwellton, Scotland. The grandfather, John, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer and merchant, and served as high sheriff of Harrison county.

The father of Hon. M. A. Smith, Frederick C., was born in Kentucky, and was a farmer and stockman in the heart of the blue grass region, his farm being the one formerly granted to the great-grandfather by Henry Polk. He was a strong Union man and lived to be seventy-three years of age. His wife, formerly Agnes (Ball) Chinn, was born in Kentucky, a daughter of John Chinn, also a descendant of Raleigh Chinn, of Scotland. The great-grandfather, Charles, was born in Virginia. Mrs. Smith died in 1886. Her oldest brother, Richard, known as "Dick" Chinn, was for years a partner of Henry Clay, and was one of the great lawyers of the south. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born seven sons, six of whom grew to manhood. John died after taking the first honors upon graduating at Georgetown, Ky., when but twenty-one years of age; Samuel M. married a sister of General Withers, a Wall street broker, and died soon after removing to New York in 1895; Frank Ball is living on the old homestead; Dr. Higgins Chinn resides near Cynthiana, Ky., and is a prominent politician and stockman; Marcus A. lives in Tucson; and James G. is sergeant-at-arms of the supreme court of Kentucky.

Hon. Marcus A. Smith was born near Cynthiana, Ky., January 24, 1852. His education was derived at a private school, where he was prepared for college, and in 1868 entered the Transylvania University, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law department of the same university and was graduated in 1876, taking the first honors of the class. Until 1879 he practiced law at Lexington, Ky., and while there was prosecuting attorney for two years. In 1879 he went to San Francisco, and practiced his profession until

1880, when he located in Tombstone, Ariz. In partnership with Benjamin Goodrich, now of Los Angeles, he entered upon a general practice of law, and in 1882 was elected district attorney for one term. Under his strict enforcement of the laws of the state during the two years of his service five men guilty of murder were hung. Upon resuming a private practice, Mr. Smith steadily gained in the confidence of the community, and was employed on some of the most important cases that came up for adjustment, many of them being connected with the mining companies.

In 1886 Mr. Smith was nominated on the Democratic ticket as delegate to congress, and was elected by a majority of eighteen hundred votes over Col. C. C. Bean, then the delegate to congress. In 1888 he was elected to the fifty-first congress, and in 1890 and 1892 he was again elected, and in 1894 declined the nomination to the fifty-fourth congress. In 1896 he was again nominated and elected over "Buckie" O'Neill, Populist, and A. J. Doran, Republican, and in 1898 refused the nomination to the fifty-sixth congress. In 1900 he was again nominated and elected by a majority of eleven hundred votes, in spite of a division in the convention. While in congress Mr. Smith made one of the best records, or, rather, series of records of any Democratic representative in the west. He supplied a vigorous protest against the Mexican land grants, and defeated the Reaves Perallo land grant, thus saving millions of acres for the territory. He established the fourth judicial district, also made Arizona a separate port of entry, and secured the first appropriation ever obtained for the reclamation of the arid lands of the desert. He forced the government to stand the expense of imprisonment and trial of all Indians arrested on the reservations, and reduced the San Carlos reservation, cutting out the McMillan mining district. To protect the town of Yuma from storms and floods, he secured the erection of the levee at that place and secured a donation of one thousand acres as a farm in connection with the state penitentiary at Yuma. Scores of other measures were passed by this enthusiastic advocate of the wonderful resources of the territory, and to him, more than to any other, is due

some of the greatest forward movements for the advancement of Arizona. In the effort to secure statehood for the territory he was the only representative that ever succeeded in passing the statehood bill through the house two times; on one of these occasions, under suspension of the rules, it went through with a two-thirds majority, but was not allowed to come to a vote on account of the persistent opposition of Senator Platt.

After his retirement from the senate, Mr. Smith engaged in the practice of law in Tucson and has also been extensively interested in mining, owning properties in both Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. He is fraternally a Mason, and is associated with the order and club of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Senator Smith was married in Tucson to Elizabeth Rathbone, a native of California, and who died in 1899. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Erskine Rathbone, a native of Kentucky.

HENRY H. TIFFT.

There is no man in Solomonville to whom more credit is due for the substantial position which he occupies in the community, and for the competence which has followed in the wake of his unceasing toil and strict attention to business, than the genial blacksmith, machinist and wagon-maker, Henry H. Tift.

The early life, efforts, surroundings and influences which mould the character and future of her citizens are of interest to the large-hearted residents of Solomonville; the more so when they have overcome many obstacles in their search for a home and position. Mr. Tift was born in Tennessee in 1851, and is a son of D. and Sarah (Brimer) Tift, the former a native of Scotland, and one of the first settlers of Tennessee. The father removed to Rensselaer county, N. Y., when his son was about six years of age, and here the youth received the training and education in the public schools which fitted him for the future requirements of life. As a means of independence he served an apprenticeship of seven years at Providence, R. I., and learned the trade of machinist and forger. At the expiration of that time he secured a posi-

tion as machine forger with the Indianapolis Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained for three years. He then removed to Omaha, Neb., and was there master machinist for the Union Pacific Railroad in the blacksmith department for four years.

During the Civil war Mr. Tift enlisted in 1864 in the Twenty-third Nebraska Infantry at Omaha, and served for five years as government blacksmith. A part of this time he was detailed at Fort Leavenworth, and was then sent to other forts, and was duly discharged when his labors were completed. Following a long cherished inclination he went to Colorado, and at Leadville worked for the Evening Star Mining Company for nineteen months as master blacksmith, and then went to New Mexico, where he was identified with the Humboldt Mining Company in the same capacity. Twelve years ago next January he came to Solomonville, and at the time but a few houses and families were here to build up the present prosperity. At the time he had no capital save willing hands and a large heart that went out in sympathy and longing to a sick wife and child whom he desired to place above want, and give every comfort and convenience. In order to start in business he entailed an indebtedness of \$180, which seemed a small amount to repay when once the little blacksmith shop was in running order. For so successful was he from the start, and so persistent have been his efforts at success, that he is out of debt, has bought himself and family a little home, with two and two-thirds acres of land, and now has the consciousness of having done the best he could in the shortest possible time. He is at present building a shop of his own on a lot purchased for the purpose, and intends to occupy it in the near future. On the home place one acre of the ground is converted into a reservoir for fish.

With the instinct which animates all true master mechanics Mr. Tift is interested in continual advancement along the lines of his chosen work, and is possessed of the ability of the inventor to a large degree. He is now working on a new hay press which will soon be patented, and which will work a decided reform in this connection. The capacity of the press will be sixty tons an hour, or one ton a minute, thus

doing better and more rapid work than any machine of the kind now on the market.

In 1886 Mr. Tift married Mary Adams, of Beeville, Tex., and of this union there are four children: Clara A. T., who is twelve years of age; William L., who is ten; Lena, who is aged eight; and Anna, who is five. In politics Mr. Tift is a staunch Republican, and has served as marshal of Solomonville, and as deputy county sheriff. He is variously interested in the affairs of the town, and can be depended upon to lend the aid of his purse and counsel to every worthy and advancing enterprise. He has built up a creditable and increasing business, and has made many friends, who appreciate his strong and manly personality, and unquestionable business integrity.

JUDGE JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

The science of law has an able exponent in Judge Joseph Campbell, who was born in San Francisco, June 17, 1857. The ancestry of the Campbell family is Scotch, and the paternal grandfather, Philip, was born in Pennsylvania, in which state his ancestors had settled upon coming to America. The father of Judge Campbell, also called Philip, was born in Philadelphia, and when a young man undertook the long journey to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1850 he located in San Francisco, where he engaged as a builder and contractor until his death. He was a Knight Templar, and became prominent in the affairs of the city. In San Francisco he was united in marriage with Mary Henderson, a native of New York City, who died in San Francisco. Mrs. Campbell became the mother of eight children, of whom Joseph is the oldest.

Judge Campbell passed his youth in San Francisco, and was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1872. In 1874 he removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, and lived with his father on a farm, and in 1876 began the study of law with Judge Temple, of Santa Rosa. After being admitted to the bar, he located in San Francisco in 1879, and in 1880 took up his residence in Phoenix, which has since been his home. In addition to the general practice of law, Judge



J. H. Buchanan

Campbell is attorney for the National Bank of Arizona, and for the Utah Irrigating Company. In 1884 he was elected probate judge on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1886, serving from January of 1885 until January of 1889. In addition he has received extended recognition of his ability from various sources, and has been city recorder for four terms. He was also district attorney for one term, and assistant district attorney for the same length of time. For two terms he held the highest local office in the gift of the people of his city, and creditably served as mayor for two terms.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Judge Campbell was united in marriage with Ida M. Stewart, who was born in Missouri. As a Democrat Judge Campbell has rendered signal service to his party, and has been a member of several county and territorial committees. He served as United States commissioner for one term. He is a member of the Territorial Bar association, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is recognized as one of the most substantial and erudite members of the bar in Phoenix, and is personally extremely popular with all who are privileged to know him. Since coming to Phoenix he has seen great changes and has himself been instrumental in bringing about much of the growth and development which have astonished other sections of the country.

HON. HARRY BUEHMAN.

One of the pioneer business men of Tucson is this leading photographer, whose fame has extended outside of the limits of Arizona, owing to the originality and superiority of his work. Coming here in July, 1873, he struggled along with the struggling town, and as her prosperity increased gradually progressed toward a position of affluence. He has had an abiding faith in this town and territory from the time he first beheld it, and has done everything within his power to hasten civilization in what has been looked upon, until recently, as one of the hopeless wilds of this republic. His value as a citizen of Tucson was recognized in a fitting manner in the fall of 1894, when he was elected to the office of mayor, and in that capacity he served

most acceptably for two terms, or four years, from January, 1895, to January, 1899. Prior to this, however, he had been honored by public preference, as he was elected and served for one term as public administrator of Pima county, was county assessor for one term and was secretary of the board of school trustees of Tucson.

Born in Bremen, Germany, May 14, 1851, Harry Buehman is a son of Ludwig and Annie (Jansen) Buehman, who passed their entire lives in the fatherland. By occupation Ludwig Buehman was a cabinet maker. Of his eleven children eight grew to maturity, and two are now in America. One son, Gustav, enlisted in defense of the Union during the Civil war, was on a man-of-war in the navy, and was never heard from after the vessel went out to sea, though it is believed that he died battling for the United States.

Harry Buehman was educated in the public schools of Bremen, and at fourteen was apprenticed to a photographer. At the end of two and a half years of serious application, in the spring of 1868, the young man sailed for New York City, there took passage in a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama, and thence proceeded to San Francisco. For a year thereafter he was employed by the old and noted firm of Bradley & Rulofson, and then embarked in business on his own account in Visalia, Cal. After spending two years there he became a traveling photographer, traversing California, Nevada and Utah, thence he came into Arizona by the old Butterfield trail, crossing the Colorado at Stone's Ferry. Going direct to Prescott, he spent one week there, and then left his outfit with his partner, while he came south, his intention being to go into Mexico. However, arriving in Tucson in July (1873) he remained, and for six months was in the employ of Juan Rodrigues, a Mexican photographer. Then, buying him out, Mr. Buehman continued the business which has steadily grown in importance. In 1881 he built the substantial two-story building on Congress street, where he occupies the second floor. He has neglected no means of improving his system, and is a real artist. Thoroughly enjoying his work, he has made long trips to various points of beauty and interest in the southwest, and has a splendid collec-

tion of photographs as a result. Among them are photographs of the different types of Arizona Indians, for he has made a special study of them, spending weeks at a time among them. His collection of photos of leading men of Arizona, including all of the governors and secretaries, may be seen in the quarters of the capitol building. Besides he has made photos of General Miles, John C. Fremont, and many other distinguished statesmen and military characters, keeping negatives of all. His copyrighted picture, "Buehman's Babies," comprising two thousand five hundred and fifty-one baby faces, is celebrated the world over, and has been pronounced by his professional brethren the "Photo Journal," the Arizona "Bonanza" and other competent judges as one of the largest and finest specimens of photography extant. In connection with his work he carries a full line of photographer's supplies, wholesale and retail, has picture frames and mouldings, kodaks and cameras.

From 1882 to 1896 Mr. Buehman was interested in the cattle business, owning a ranch situated on the eastern slope of the Santa Catalina mountains, and five years ago sold out. For many years he has had investments in mining property. He is a trustee and vice-president of the Tucson Building & Loan Association, and owns considerable residence property here. While he was mayor he agitated the question of street improvement and sidewalks, and started the movement which resulted in the city's purchasing of the waterworks. He was initiated into Masonry in Arizona and now belongs to Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M. A charter member of the Arizona Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., he has the honor of being the oldest living past master of the order in this territory. Politically a Republican of truest blue, he has served on the county central committee. In religion a Congregationalist, he is a deacon and trustee of the Tucson Church.

For a bride Mr. Buehman went to Portland, Mich., the lady of his choice being Miss Estella Morehouse, a native of that state. She is a lady of fine educational attainments, and prior to her marriage was engaged in kindergarten work in Tucson, being a pioneer in that field in this territory. Mr. and Mrs. Buehman have two sons,

namely: Willis, a graduate of Tucson high-school and for one term a student in the Arizona University, and Albert, a student of the Arizona University.

Having the good of the public deeply at heart, Mrs. Buehman, aided by other ladies, inaugurated the "Reading and Recreation Rooms of Tucson," now a flourishing concern. For two years it struggled along, only a few dollars having been contributed for the purpose, and then the ladies gave an ice cream social, whose proceeds netted \$80, and on election days dinners have been served. Thus the public has become interested in the matter, and in February, 1900, rooms were rented on the corner of Church and Pennington streets. Today four large, attractive rooms are fitted up, the leading periodicals and other reading matter being on file, while in contemplation are a gymnasium and bathrooms and a bowling alley. Mrs. Buehman, to whose efforts a large share of this truly splendid work is indebted, has just been re-elected as president of the association, she having officiated as such for the past two years, wresting success from what appeared to be defeat for a long time.

JOHN. S. MERRILL.

One of the most interesting of the pioneers who have helped to develop the San Pedro River valley is Mr. Merrill, who came here when white faces were a rarity, and when, between the government station kept by William Ohnesorgen, and the wild Mexican border on the south, there was none save Indians and Mexicans. The pale-face was as yet timid of a residence among these lawless and treacherous Apaches, and was also unaware of the latent resources of the soil. The father of Mr. Merrill became familiar with the locality when it was considered one of the most worthless and danger-infested regions in the west. He was a native of Ohio, and was born in 1820. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, he became a member of the Mormon Battalion, and served in the Mexican war, crossing the plains through this county in 1847 on the way to California. His impression of the country must have been a favorable one from some standpoint, for in 1877 he left his home in Utah, and located where this settlement now stands. He was the first white

man here, and with him were eight families from Idaho and Utah, many of whose members are still here, although their leader settled in Graham county in 1893. F. C. Merrill and his wife, Mary Jane (Smith) Merrill, were the prime movers in the early development of the land and church affairs, and he is remembered for his dogged perseverance, and unbounded faith in a seemingly dreary promise of success.

John S. Merrill was born in Salt Lake City, March 5, 1853, and came to the San Pedro valley in 1878, his father having located here in 1877.

He at once entered into the efforts of the settlement to redeem the land, and began to dig a canal. In time he became the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres of land, half of which he has since given to his son. He raises large quantities of alfalfa, which averages one and a half tons to the acre, and sells for \$12 per ton, and the crops are cut four times a year. Mr. Merrill predicts that in five years the whole valley will be irrigated, artesian water having been found in abundance, and there being in all from fifty to sixty wells in the valley. He has three on his home ranch, with an outpour of forty gallons a minute for each. The canals which have been dug at such an expenditure of time and money will soon be relegated to past and unsatisfactory means of irrigation, and the people of the valley will have an advantage over the settlers of the other portions of the territory in the possession of their artesian wells. The farm of Mr. Merrill has a fine residence and equally fine outbuildings, and is modern in every sense of the word, and unsurpassed for location, the postoffice of St. David being only eighty rods distant.

At Soda Springs, Idaho, in 1871, Mr. Merrill married Rebecca Weaver, a daughter of Miles Weaver, also a member of the Mormon Battalion that passed through Cochise county in 1847. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Merrill all but one are living, namely: Mary Jane, wife of Walter Fife; Sarah, wife of A. H. Norcross; John S. Jr., Miles, Byron, Grant, Norah, Pearl and Parley (twins), Helen and Wilford. In his capacity as pioneer Mr. Merrill has undergone many experiences of an exciting nature, and as deputy sheriff of the county

covering a period of twenty years he has had to deal with some of the worst frontier characters in the territory. In the very early days he followed some bandits to the Mexican border and to Magdalene, Sonora, Mexico, and recovered nine horses by paying a ransom amounting to almost as much as they cost originally. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been active in local and territorial affairs. In religion he is a member of the Mormon church, and is first counsel to Bishop P. A. Lofgseen of St. David Ward.

W. T. WEBB.

A leading position among the business men of Pima is held by Mr. Webb, who, as proprietor of a general mercantile store and as a contributor to other local industries has proved himself to be one of the town's most progressive citizens. His property interests are varied and important, and include the building in which he transacts business, also the most substantial brick residence in the town, besides several town lots and a valuable farm of ninety acres.

A son of Gilbert and Almira Webb, natives respectively of Ohio and Michigan, W. T. Webb was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1864, and he now owns the old homestead (built by his grandfather), where he was born, situated at No. 452 East Third street South. His education was primarily conducted in local schools and completed at the University of Deseret at Salt Lake City. His first knowledge of Arizona was derived from a visit to Tombstone in 1881. After a short sojourn there, he proceeded to New Mexico and was employed on the Atlantic & Pacific Railway construction. His identification with the town of Pima, Ariz., dates from 1883, when he settled here and became a silent partner, with his father, in a general mercantile and hardware business. On selling out, in 1887, he turned his attention to the stock business, in which he continued, with fair success, for four years.

Returning to the pursuits of commercial life. Mr. Webb embarked in the general mercantile business, on a very small scale, as an independent venture. From the first his business methods were such as to commend him to the people. By degrees his trade increased, and he was jus-

tified in the erection of a brick building especially adapted for business purposes. In 1898 he built a structure, 32x66, with two stories and basement, the second story being utilized as a hall. On the first floor he has his store, which is stocked with articles adapted to this region, as well as the necessities of existence. In all of his ventures he has had the benefit of the counsel of his father, who though now ninety-four years of age, retains to an unusual degree the possession of his faculties, and is interested deeply in all that pertains to his son's prosperity. It is a noteworthy fact that this venerable man is about the same age as Joseph Smith and he and his wife were the first couple ever married by the founder of the Mormon Church.

The prominence of Mr. Webb in the Democratic party makes him one of its local leaders. Elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of mayor, he filled this responsible position for two terms, to the satisfaction of all who are interested in the maintenance of good government and the promotion of the local welfare. His interest in the town is further attested by his acceptance of the position of president of the Young Men's Improvement Association at Pima. In the stake of the Mormon Church he officiated as the president of the first corps of elders. One of his recreations is found in his connection with the Pima Drama and Comedy Company, composed entirely of home talent, with Mr. Webb as business manager, and it is a matter of pride with him that the company has the reputation of being the best in the Gila valley.

In 1887 Mr. Webb married Sarah Burns, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth Burns, of Pima.

CHARLES WINTER WOODS, M. D.

Few men in Arizona have more thoroughly prepared themselves to meet any and all emergencies that may arise in the course of a medical and surgical career than has Dr. Woods, the superintendent of the United Verde Copper Company's hospital at Jerome. The earliest associations of Dr. Woods were centered in New Orleans, La., where he was born in 1853. The greater part of his education was acquired

in Nashville, Tenn., and later he studied medicine at the Eclectic College of New York City. Subsequent training was received through post-graduate courses in Boston University and the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1882 he pursued his investigations in Europe, particularly in London, where he studied the methods adopted in the hospitals of St. Thomas, Guy and St. Bartholomew. For a time also he was in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in 1883, crossing over to the continent, spent six months in Paris.

Upon returning to America, Dr. Woods immediately sought the larger possibilities of the far west. For a time he was surgeon and physician for the Oregon Short Line, with headquarters in Glenn's Ferry, Idaho. In 1884 he returned to New York and took a special course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, at the Post-Graduate College. The following year he again located in the west, where for five years he acted in the capacity of physician and surgeon to the Louisville Gold Mining Company in Oregon. In 1890 he took another course of study in the Post-Graduate College in New York City.

The Doctor's connection with Arizona dates from 1891, when he came to the Big Bug mine near Prescott and united general practice with mining. He was the original owner of the Blue Bell and Blue Coat mines, which he sold to Mrs. Haggard for \$10,000. June 15, 1893, he came to Jerome as physician and surgeon for the United Verde Copper Company. In addition, he has built up a large general practice covering a radius of many miles. For his hospital work the services of two assistants and three nurses are required, and about nine hundred men are treated here every month. He is also physician for the Verde Queen mine, the Little Daisy mine, the Brookshire, Black Hill, Iron King and several others, his district including patients to the number of two thousand. Besides this work, he is physician for the Verde & Pacific Railroad Company, chief examiner for the New York Equitable Insurance Company, examiner for the Knights of Pythias, and member of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Woods is personally interested in many

paying and important mining properties, owning seven shares in the Eclipse group, a half interest in the Knapp group of seven claims, a large interest in the Verde Mining and Smelting Company, and the Jerome Mining and Smelting Company, of which latter concern he is vice-president. Fraternaly he is associated with Jerome Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 330, B. P. O. E.

IKE WILLIAMSON.

Although just in the prime of manhood the subject of this article is, nevertheless, one of the early pioneers of the Gila valley, and has witnessed almost the entire development of this section. During the first years of his residence here the utmost precaution was necessary, lest the Indians, so hostile to the white race, should gain the ascendancy, and for a long period it could be truthfully said of the daring settler that his head rested as uneasily upon his pillow, oftentimes, as ever did the crowned head referred to in the old saying. However, the family to which Mr. Williamson belonged resided so near to Fort Thomas for several years that a certain feeling of security was indulged in, and thus they were more fortunate than most of their neighbors.

Born in Calaveras county, Cal., in 1860, Ike Williamson passed sixteen years of his life in that state, laying the foundations of his future success by his thoroughness in his school work. In the Centennial year he came to Arizona with his parents and settled in the valley of the Gila river, on the site of the present town of Safford. Only six white families were living in this valley at that time, and but slight improvements had been instituted here. For two years the young man devoted his attention exclusively to the cultivation of the homestead, and at the end of that time he and his father went into the business of raising cattle. The latter departed this life at Willcox in 1894 and the mother now lives in California. Our subject has continued to raise and deal in cattle, and now owns between seven and eight hundred head. He is the possessor of a finely irrigated tract of land, some thirty acres in extent, and doubly valuable as it adjoins Solomonville. By well applied energy and upright business methods he has become

wealthy and influential in this community, and is entitled to the respect which is freely accorded him.

In 1898 Mr. Williamson married Miss Emma Miller, of Tennessee. They now own and occupy a pretty modern brick cottage, which was built in Solomonville under their direction in the summer of 1900. Its wide veranda and light, airy rooms and many other features render it a very desirable home, one which would be a credit to any eastern town. Politically Mr. Williamson is a stalwart Republican. He is a Knight of Pythias, being a charter member of Solomonville lodge.

C. A. GREENLAW.

C. A. Greenlaw, senior member of the firm of Greenlaw Brothers, lumber merchants at Flagstaff, was born at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, in 1855. A very few years later his parents removed to Maine, and in the vicinity of Baring, in the midst of the lumber country, he was reared, and became at a very early age familiar with every detail of the lumber business. He was thus fitted for any emergency that might arise in the future, and it was but natural that, upon removing to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1877, he should turn his attention to the lumber business, which he continued for three years. He later moved still farther west, and lumbered on the divide in Colorado.

In 1882 Mr. Greenlaw came to Flagstaff, and was here for six months before the railroad came through. For several years he was identified with the Ayer Lumber Company, and in 1886 formed a partnership with his brother, E. F., their affairs being conducted under the firm name of Greenlaw Brothers. They became contractors for the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company, and their mill has a capacity of sixty-five thousand daily. The timber used is from Clark's valley, where the mill is located, and the patronage accorded to the firm is on a large and gratifying scale.

At present Mr. Greenlaw is interested in oil development in California, and is a stockholder in the Flagstaff Oil Company. He is variously interested in the affairs of the bustling little town, owns real estate, and has built a number

of residences and store structures. In 1888 he erected one of the finest residences in the town, which is one of the hospitable centers of attraction, and which is graciously presided over by Mrs. Greenlaw. To Mr. and Mrs. Greenlaw

have been born five children, of whom the two youngest are twins. In politics Mr. Greenlaw is a Republican, and has held several local offices, among them being his appointment to the board of supervisors in 1898, for a term of two years.



HISTORICAL.

The history of Arizona during the remote ages of the past is wrapped within the veil of long-perpetuated traditions. Indeed, concerning the origin of the word "Arizona" there exists considerable doubt. There are those who believe it to be derived from "ari" (few or small) and "zoni" (fountain). Others, with equal facts to substantiate their claims, trace the word to "arida" (dry) and "zona" (zone). The theory accepted by many is that the word is a corruption of "Arizuma," referring to a queen whom tradition asserts once ruled over the Pima nation. Another version of the origin of the name is the following: Southwest of Tucson eighty-five miles lies Banera, at which point three hundred years ago lived many Indians. Near by is a small creek, which Indians call Aleh-Zon (young spring). At the head of the creek is a spring, but during the rainy seasons numerous small springs start up, hence the name Aleh-Zon. About one hundred years ago the village was destroyed by the Spaniards, but the name of the creek still lives in the name of the territory itself.

The earliest residents of Arizona of whom prehistoric ruins offer evidence were the Aztecs or their contemporaries. Of their degree of civilization the only proof exists in implements found in the earth and ruins of the mounds they once inhabited. Certainly the fact that they dug immense canals and used irrigation as a means of agriculture proves them to possess intelligence. The mines of Arizona they worked, thus obtaining precious metals which they used in making charms and ornaments. Their weapons were of stone, while forts and fortifications furnished them a means of protection from their enemies. In religion, possibly they were sun-worshippers, and evidences point to their belief in the immortality of the soul,

After a long era of comparative peace, the Aztecs were driven from Arizona by a conquering race, from whom they fled to cliffs and cañons,

finally seeking safety in Mexico. This was probably about the twelfth or the thirteenth century. At the time of the first investigations of Arizona, the red men were in sole possession of the soil, the Navajos being in the western part of the territory; the Maricopas and Pimas on the Gila and its tributaries; the Yumas on the Colorado, at the mouth of the Gila, and the Papagos on the Santa Cruz. Then, too, there were the fierce and bloodthirsty Apaches, who were not only the terror of early Spanish and American settlers, but spread death and destruction among other and less powerful races of Indians. It has been everywhere admitted that they are the most hostile and treacherous race of Indians between the Rio Grande and the Pacific, and the tales of their depredations in Arizona, if fully told, would be an epitome of murder and torture and suffering seldom equaled in the world's history.

EARLY EXPLORERS.

About 1527 Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca and other Spaniards projected an expedition to Florida, but the men became separated and for ten years de Vaca wandered through the interior, finally reaching Mexico. It is supposed that he passed through Arizona in 1535 and that he was the first white man who ever set foot upon its soil. In 1539 Fathers Marcos de Niza and Honorato, guided by a Moor who had crossed the continent with de Vaca, started from Mexico northward, reaching the Santa Cruz and Gila rivers, where they found Pima Indians. The first expedition up the Colorado river was made in 1540 and consisted of two ships commanded by Fernando de Alarcon, whose expedition was made in connection with that of Coronado. The best families of Castile were represented in the party of four hundred, who, under their captain-general, Coronado, governor of New Galicia, and accompanied by eight hundred Indian soldiers, started upon a tour of exploration. Arriv-

ing at Chichilticale, they found a deserted ruin instead of the populous and wealthy city they had hoped to see. Students of history believe that this Chichilticale is identical with the Casa Grande ruin, one of the most interesting points in the territory to sight-seers. Pressing on from there, they arrived at Cibola, which they found to be a small town with two hundred warriors. Finally, the greater part of Coronado's force returned to Mexico, but the remainder, under their leader, continued for two years to search for a country called Quivira, which they finally found near the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers. In 1543 they started back to Mexico, returning through Arizona, again visiting Casa Grande and discovering other ruins of the Aztec civilization.

The meager success attending Coronado's explorations did not inspire other explorers, and as a consequence no further effort was made to investigate Arizona until 1582, when Antonio de Espejo led an expedition toward the north, traveling up the Rio Grande for fifteen days and naming the country Nuevo Mexico. On his return he descended the Rio Pecos, arriving in Mexico in 1583. For a century and a half no further attempts were made to explore the southwest, the people of Europe being convinced that no easily-grasped treasures awaited their cupidity there.

According to the memoirs of Father Benavides twenty-seven missions were in existence in what he called New Mexico in 1626, but it is probable that the most of these were in what is now New Mexico, although some were established among the Pimas, Maricopas and Papagos of Arizona during the middle or latter part of the sixteenth century. In 1680 all of the missions, without a single exception, were destroyed by the Indians; many of the priests were killed and the remainder were forced to flee. However, peace being restored in 1683, the work was resumed, and in 1690 permanent missions were established in Arizona. Four years later the old fort was built at Tucson. The historic mission at San Xavier del Bac and that at Guevavi, on the Santa Cruz, were established in 1690. The former, built for the padres by the Papago Indians, is still in a good state of preservation and shows a Moorish style of architecture. Upon

its vestry door is marked the year 1797, but its age is not definitely known. The St. Augustine Church was formerly three miles north of Tucson, but on account of its decay, it was moved to the present site of the governor's residence. When Arizona was transferred by Mexico to the United States it had only two villages of Mexicans or other whites, these being Tubac and Tucson.

ACQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

Until the war with Mexico, the nineteenth century had little of historical importance in Arizona, aside from an Indian outbreak in 1802, the Mexican revolution in 1822, and the Apache outbreak in 1827. That portion of Arizona lying north of the Gila river was ceded to the United States by Mexico February 2, 1848, by the treaty of Gaudalupe-Hidalgo. The country was then turned over formally to the United States, and the stars and stripes were raised over a region that before had known only the Mexican colors. That part of Arizona lying south of the Gila river was purchased from Mexico by the United States December 30, 1853, the price paid being \$10,000,000, while the area comprised was forty thousand square miles. At the time the purchase was not considered a good one, but subsequent discoveries of gold changed public opinion concerning the matter. It is said that in 1847 there was not a single American residing in Arizona, and the territory remained a part of New Mexico under the name of Doña Ana county until 1863. During the interval several efforts had been made to secure its establishment as a territory, but political jealousies and the outbreak of the Civil war delayed the matter; although finally the lectures of Mowry upon the resources of Arizona awakened a popular interest and eventually secured the passage of the act of organization and separation from New Mexico.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TERRITORY.

February 24, 1863 the president approved the act establishing the territory of Arizona. It was provided that congress might at any time change the boundaries of the territory, and at a later date, February 24, 1866, the boundaries were changed to their present limits by adding to Ne-

vada the land lying west of the mouth of the Grand Cañon, and north and west of Black Boulder, Virgin and Iceberg Cañons of the Rio Colorado. The capital was first located at Fort Whipple, twenty-two miles north of Prescott. The first civil officers entered upon their duties at Navajo Springs December 29, 1863, and thus was inaugurated the territorial government of Arizona. Soon the capital was removed to Prescott. In 1867 it was established at Tucson, but returned to Prescott in January, 1877, and finally was permanently located at Phoenix. John A. Gurley, of Ohio, was first appointed governor, but died before taking possession of his office, and John N. Goodwin, of Maine, was the first to actually fill the position. Associated with him were, as secretary, Richard C. McCormick, of New York; chief justice, William F. Turner, of Iowa; associate justices, William T. Howell, of Michigan, and Joseph P. Allyn, of Connecticut; district attorney, Almon Gage, of New York; surveyor-general, Levi Bashford, of Wisconsin; marshal, Milton B. Duffield, of California; superintendent Indian affairs, Charles D. Poston, of Kentucky. At the organization of the territory, its population was twenty thousand. There were about fifty thousand Indians, half of whom were hostile to the whites.

The first session of the legislature was held October 4, 1864. At that session the territory was divided into four counties, Pima, Yuma, Mohave and Yavapai. In 1871 Maricopa was organized out of Yavapai, and four years later Pinal was organized, while in 1879 Apache county was formed. In 1881 Gila county was separated from Pinal and Maricopa, and the same year Graham was formed from Pima and Apache and Cochise was organized from Pima county. Coconino was organized in 1893 and Navajo in 1895.

THE ARIZONA OF TODAY.

After years of struggles in the midst of circumstances the most discouraging, the Arizonians of today are in possession of a territory showing abundant promise for the future—a territory with a population, according to the census of 1900, of 122,212, and with great resources that await only the magic wand of industry and capital. Being a mineral-producing region espe-

cially, the development of mines has always been the leading territorial industry. Of all the metals, gold is most widely distributed through Arizona, and may be found both in placer deposits and in veins, but, owing to the scarcity of water, many of the deposits are only partly worked. Some of these mines have gained world-wide distinction, and have attracted the attention of miners and investors possessing the keenest judgment and most accurate discriminating powers.

As a copper-producing region, Arizona is also well known. The principal centers of copper production are located at Bisbee, in the southern part of Cochise county; Jerome, in Yavapai county; Morenci and Clifton, in Graham county, and Globe, Pinal county. In addition, copper has been secured in the Santa Ritas, near Rosemont, and in Pinal county, near Tucson. Before railways had facilitated the work of mining here, copper was mined in the Ajo mountains and shipped, via Yuma and the Gulf, to San Francisco, ox teams being used to convey the product to the ships. During recent years the rapid rise in the price of copper has brought about new investments of capital in this important industry and new veins and deposits have been located and sold. For 1898-99 the copper output of Arizona was 110,823,864 pounds, being the greatest in the territory's history.

Among the most noted copper mines of Arizona may be mentioned the United Verde copper mines at Jerome, owned by Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, which have produced a phenomenal output not only of copper, but also of gold. The company employs in its mines and reduction works about one thousand men, and has an equipment that is complete in every respect, the property being one of the most valuable in the world.

The property of the Copper Queen Company at Bisbee is one of the most successful copper-producing works in the country and furnishes employment to about one thousand men. The introduction of the pneumatic process, with special modifications, not only here, but also at Jerome, has revolutionized the science of copper smelting, and has made the two plants among the greatest in the world.

The Arizona Copper Company, Limited, of

Clifton, and the Detroit Copper Mining Company of Morenci, add to the fame of Arizona as a copper producer, as do also the United Globe mines north of Globe; the Black Warrior Copper Company six and one-half miles west of Globe; the Azurite Copper and Gold Mining Company in the Sierritas mountains, eighteen miles south of Tucson, and other important and remunerative propositions too numerous to mention.

AGRICULTURE.

Contrary to the opinion of many not familiar with the resources of Arizona, there are possibilities in the raising of stock and general farm products undreamed of in the past. Wealth awaits those who can secure adequate water facilities for the conduct of their farms. In this connection we quote from the Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899, as follows:

The agricultural development of Arizona has been carried to a point beyond which much further progress in the line of enlarging the cultivated area cannot be achieved without an increased water supply. The advantages offered by nature—a mild and almost superlatively healthful climate and a soil unexcelled in fertility and lying in level reaches in broad valleys unencumbered by wild vegetation and therefore ready for the plow, together with a ready market for all ranch and orchard products—have stimulated settlers in the work of reclaiming the desert, until the ultimate unit of the normal flow of the streams (except the Colorado river) has been diverted into irrigating canals. And in many cases the zeal of the pioneer has led him to construct ditches for the diversion of more water than the average flow of the stream justifies, thus bringing on a conflict with the prior appropriators over the ownership of the available supply. Yet the relation which the land so far reclaimed bears to the irrigable area is fractionally small. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich and level public land lying in the valleys of the Salt and Gila rivers which would be brought under irrigation from those streams were their flow adequately increased; and in other valleys of the territory there are vast bodies of land which, if irrigated, would support a large population.

The further development of the water supply is, therefore, one of the most absorbing problems with which the people of this territory have to deal. Confining the consideration of the question to the solution of the difficulties which confront only the people already here, it is extremely important. For, magnificent as is the showing made by the agriculturists and horticulturists and by the cities and towns of our prosperous valleys, the great wealth already created and the handsome profits yearly reaped are far short of what the land actually irrigated is capable of producing. Contending frequently with an insufficiency of water, the irrigators are often compelled to resort to a prorating of the diminished flow during the dry season, and are forced to be content with a yield which, however profitable in itself, is short of the great capabilities of the soil.

It is conceded that Arizona has natural resources which would, if properly developed, make the territory one of the most important agricultural states in the Union in point of population and productive power.

The question is also of great importance considered from the standpoint of national interest in respect to the use of the arable public domain. The eagerness with which settlers sought homes in Oklahoma when it was thrown open for settlement, crowding in until they had created a new commonwealth in a day, the quick occupancy of the various Indian reservations of the semihumid states as they were thrown open to settlement in recent years, and the thousands of homes carved out of the desert amid the most discouraging difficulties, furnish convincing proof of the importance of this subject to the economy of the nation.

From the beginning of our national government no question has been more continuously interesting than that of the proper utilization of the public domain. Solved for a time by the homestead law, the question reappears and presses for consideration more urgently now than at any stage of our history. Its urgent consideration is necessary because we have reached a development where the homestead law no longer meets the requirements of the situation. The arid lands present new problems which must be solved. In the eastern and middle

states the growth of population has wrought such changes in economic conditions that the competition in all lines of business was never so keen and the national tendency to "expand" and establish new communities never had greater reason for existence. But, having taken up practically all the public land whereon it is possible to farm without irrigating the soil, the tide of western emigration encounters in the so-called arid region an insuperable barrier to the creation of farm homes under existing conditions.

The land still vacant and open to settlement within the boundaries of the United States (excluding Alaska) comprises an area of nearly six hundred million acres, or almost one-third of the total extent of the country. Most of this is included in what is known as the arid region. Much of it is wholly unfit for agriculture under any circumstances, and there is no reliable data as to the exact quantity of irrigable land for which it is possible to develop a constant water supply. But the best information already gathered by the government warrants the assertion that in the arid states and territories enough water can be stored to support on irrigated lands enough people in new agricultural communities to more than equal the present population. Leaving out of consideration the settlement of Oklahoma, which was almost immediate, statistics show that since 1890 the public lands have been disposed of at a rate of hardly more than one per cent per annum, and the fact illustrates the conditions which the government must meet hereafter. Wise statesmanship urges the development of our national resources, and the bringing into use of all dormant assets. In no part of our country has permanent wealth been created more rapidly than in the sections which have been brought under irrigation. Under the system of farming naturally followed in the irrigated regions, of which Arizona is typical, small farms are found to be the rule. A few acres apiece for the comfortable maintenance of a family, and with irrigation, all the conditions are conducive to a full settlement of the country. Therefore statistics as to the reclaimable area do not carry an adequate conception of the advantages to the home-seeking population of the country, following a large increase of the water supply.

Water being one of the most valuable of Arizona's resources, its proper conservation and economical use are of prime importance. There are periods of the winter season when but comparatively little irrigation is necessary, during which the greater part of the entire flow of the streams could, with reservoirs, be held back and stored for use in the spring and summer, thus greatly enhancing its value for the crops during their season of most rapid growth. Reservoirs, therefore, would be very useful even were there no floods to be considered. A storage system would put an end to the lavish use of water in winter, a practice to which irrigators now resort because the water is at hand and going to waste.

But it is in the extent to which the floods can be utilized in the reclamation of the vacant lands that public interest chiefly centers. Much of the rainfall is so torrential in character that a high percentage of the run-off is carried by the streams in flood. Sudden floods are caused also by warm winds and rains attacking the snow in the mountains in the latter end of winter. From long observations of these floods the older residents of the territory are convinced that the land already under irrigation is but a tithe of that which could be reclaimed were the water stored which runs to waste to the sea. No one doubts that the area reclaimable under the water supply available for storage is many times greater than the area already irrigated. These general statements must suffice, because of the absence of exact data as to the quantity of rainfall and the average yearly volume of water carried in flood. In no other section of the country, probably, are the streams so capricious and fluctuating in volume. Storms of a cloudburst nature in the mountains often add in a few hours many thousands of cubic feet to the flow of the rivers.

The difficulty of making accurate measurements under such conditions is obvious. Records of the rainfall are not as complete as is desirable, but the measurements taken through a long series of years and at points fairly representative of the whole territory yield data from which very close calculations can be made as to the annual precipitation.

Observations were begun at Forts Whipple, McDowell and Bowie as early as 1866-67 and carried forward to a recent period. Other sta-

tions were established later, so that for the last twenty years the records of a score of stations are obtainable. It is thus demonstrated that while the mean precipitation in the lower valleys is very slight—ranging from 3.16 inches at Yuma and 5.34 inches at Casa Grande to 7.60 inches at Phoenix—in the drainage acres proper—i. e., in the region of great run-off—it is much heavier. For illustration, Fort Apache shows a mean precipitation of 19.75 inches; Fort Whipple, 16.06 inches; Fort Verde, 13.24 inches; Fort Grant, 15.45 inches; San Carlos, 13.03 inches; Pinal Ranch, 20.46 inches. But the sections of the drainage area from which the least official information has been gathered are the sections over which the greatest precipitation occurs as they are the sections of highest altitude, least accessibility and of sparse settlement, and the observatory stations have been usually located at military posts or in the towns of the lower altitude.

When consideration is given to the wide extent of the drainage areas tributary to the irrigable valleys; to the precipitous, rocky and barren condition of the mountains, so conducive to a maximum of run-off with a minimum loss from seepage, and to the character of the rainfall, the conclusion is inevitable that in Arizona the water supply can be increased enormously if the larger portion of the floods is stored. And if the Geological Survey's eminently conservative estimate of two million acres be accepted as the maximum quantity of land in this territory for which sufficient water can be developed, I regard it as well within the probabilities to estimate that that amount of land will, when properly irrigated, directly support one million people.

In order that there may be an intelligent understanding of the question, in so far as it affects Arizona, it is necessary to review, in some detail, the situation of the irrigation industry as we find it today.

It is less than twenty years since the large investment of capital in irrigation enterprises in the west was begun, and hundreds of millions of wealth have been created by the new industry. Individuals and corporations have constructed in the agricultural sections ditches carrying all the normal flow of the streams, and a number of costly reservoirs have been constructed in

different parts of the arid west, which impound a great additional quantity of flood waters. Influenced by the phenomenal development of the country under irrigation and by the profits derived from less costly irrigation enterprises, capital was led by too sanguine promoters to investment on a larger scale, which, for years, proved disastrous in many cases. The business of impounding water was new, and it was but natural that many mistakes were made. In some instances due investigation had not been made as to the average run-off of the streams. Incorrect deductions were made from exceptional floods, and after costly dams were constructed it was found that the drainage area and rainfall had not been accurately calculated, and in some years the reservoirs were practically dry. But more frequently over-sanguine calculations had been made as to the beginning of revenue.

Investors found that they had not taken sufficient account of the time which must elapse before these lands could be settled and cultivated sufficiently to be made productive of revenue.

Often there was litigation over the ownership of the water which prevented the revenues earned from reaching the pockets of security holders, and lands owned by the water companies were held at an exorbitant market price. Meanwhile, interest charges accumulated and stockholders and bondholders became discouraged. These things, added to extravagant and unnecessary cost of construction, overcapitalization, etc., served to give irrigation investments a bad reputation. Yet the fact remains that the storage enterprises which were carried to completion are at last, under intelligent and economic management, beginning to pay. With the experience gained from the past, and in possession of the extremely valuable data gathered in the past few years by the industrious engineers of the Geological Survey; with reliable information at hand as to the capacity of reservoir sites, the drainage area tributary to them, and the average precipitation which may be expected; with the cheapened cost of constructing dams and the knowledge which engineers have gained as to the proper mode of construction, the builders of storage dams, operating on conservative and business-like lines, hereafter should not fail to make any ordinary storage enterprise a profit-

able one for investors as well as for the country which they supply.

The energetic, resourceful and self-reliant spirit which characterizes the people of Arizona has led them to do all within their power to promote storage enterprises. Corporations and individuals have done a large amount of troublesome and expensive preliminary work. The numerous reservoir sites have been closely explored and many of them have passed under the searching scrutiny of eminent engineers, and the feasibility of proposed reservoirs has been fully verified. In a few cases construction of some magnitude has been accomplished, but the work has been suspended while efforts are made to enlist additional capital.

Liberal laws have been enacted governing the appropriation of the flood waters and their conveyance through natural channels of the streams to the points of diversion. The work of educating the investing public as to the merits of storage enterprises has been carried on with patience and vigor, and with the return of prosperity to the whole country there have been encouraging indications within the past few months that eastern capital is at last awakening to the value of Arizona reservoir securities. I have no doubt that final arrangements for the necessary capital for some of the best-known projects will be completed before another year.

Acting in accord with strongly pronounced public sentiment, in February of this year I addressed a special message to the legislative assembly recommending that an act be passed exempting from taxation for a period of years the reservoirs and canals which may be constructed within the next few years. It was pointed out that when reservoirs are constructed they cannot fail to increase the taxable wealth and population of the territory in a very large degree; that the enlargement of the water and irrigation systems of Arizona is an imperative necessity, and that exemption from taxation would encourage capital to come into the territory and accomplish the necessary work. The legislature was of the same opinion, and passed an act exempting from taxation for the period of fifteen years the reservoirs and canals constructed within a certain time, and the act became a law in April.

Under the various forms of encouragement thus held out the people of the territory have proved that they are ready to extend a ready and hearty welcome to investors in storage enterprises; and if congress will add to those local efforts the impetus of national aid, by ceding the vacant lands, the territory will be in a position to assure the early construction of a complete and thorough water storage and irrigation system. Moreover, the intelligence, patriotism and public spirit of the people provide an unquestionable guaranty that the lands would be controlled and disposed of as a sacred public trust and in a manner thoroughly protective of all public and private interests.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the same report (1899) from which the preceding paragraphs have been quoted, Governor Murphy makes the following recommendations for congressional legislation and action of the interior department:

- (1) That Arizona be admitted as a state.
- (2) That all the public lands within the territory be ceded to the territory or state.
- (3) That until the lands are ceded authority be granted to the territory to lease the grazing lands.
- (4) That all the lands within the territory be surveyed, especially the railroad-grant lands, so that they may be taxed.
- (5) That a government assay office and branch mint be established within the territory.
- (6) That the act of Congress of June 27, 1866, granting right of way to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and exempting said right of way from taxation in territories, be so amended as to permit the taxing of track and superstructures on the right of way.
- (7) That the salaries of the federal judges of the territory be increased.
- (8) That a fifth judicial district be created.
- (9) That a commission be appointed for ethnological and archæological research in the territory, and that a suitable appropriation be made by congress therefor.
- (10) That appropriation be made by congress to pay the governors and secretaries of territories the salaries allowed them by law.

THE CLAIMS OF ARIZONA.

From the Saturday Evening Post (1901).

Before the senate committee on territories Governor Murphy and Delegate Wilson made addresses on the bill to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Mr. Wilson, in his address, began by saying that although the population had increased from 59,620 in 1890 to 122,931 in 1900, it was even more than the figures indicated, because the enumerators did not have time to get over the territory.

Surely those figures show an enormous gain. But that really was not the most interesting or the most wonderful demonstration.

"As to the internal wealth of the country," said Mr. Wilson, "we have a mining belt there running from Utah and Nevada in the northwest to Mexico in the southeast. That belt is four hundred and thirty-seven miles in length, with an average width of about one hundred miles. The acreage area of the mineral lands in the territory is nearly thirty million acres, and although but few of the mines have been yet opened, the output from the copper, gold and silver mines is nearly \$40,000,000 a year, while the bulk of that great belt is hardly scratched. The output of these mines now in operation in a few years would buy almost every acre of land in any agricultural state, and yet we are only beginning to open that vast area of minerals.

"Then as to the grazing industry. The receipts are nearly \$2,000,000 a year in Salt River valley. The aggregate acreage now in cultivation in the territory is nearly one million acres, and the amount of agricultural land in the territory which may be put in cultivation is nearly ten million acres, equal to the agricultural domain of the state of Iowa. The average profit of agriculture in Salt River valley amounts to from \$36 to \$140 an acre, which is more than any eastern state can show. The alfalfa crop pays nearly \$36 an acre, and there is one almond orchard near Mason City which pays the owner over \$100 an acre every year.

"Then take the cantaloupe crop. That is mar-

velous, paying an average of about \$100 an acre when properly cared for. We are growing everything, from tropical fruits to Indian corn."

Governor Murphy supplemented these figures by other statements and statistics. "It is my belief," he said, "that Arizona will very soon be one of the wealthiest mining states in the Union," and he declared that the territory had more people and more money than twenty-three of the states had when they were admitted to the Union. Another boast which Arizona makes is that it is about the best-educated state in the country.

A PLEA FOR STATEHOOD.

BY GOVERNOR N. O. MURPHY.

Arizona desires, above all things, to become a state. Constitutional rights should not be denied for sectional reasons, nor for alleged differences of opinion upon public questions. It is true that other reasons are at times given in a general way, based upon assertions and in no degree substantiated by proofs, but the facts are conspicuous that disputed financial theories, an unwarranted and offensive assumption of superiority because of location, and a selfish unwillingness to fairly distribute legislative power, too often furnish the motives which actuate the enemies of statehood in their unpatriotic and un-American refusal to accord to loyal citizens of this common country the rights and privileges vouchsafed by the constitution. Such a despotic exercise of legislative power was never contemplated by that inspired work of our fathers which declared the equality of men. The question of opinion expressed upon the national monetary policy, or upon any specific policy of legislation, by different localities, has not in justice the remotest relation to the principles involved. The labored comparisons showing the ratio of population of the new western states to the other states of the union have no bearing whatever upon the rights vested under the constitution, unless our system of government is to be changed and our laws, precedents, rights and customs disregarded. The people of the territory are true, honest Americans. Intensely loyal and patriotic, they have braved the dangers and privations of pioneer life and have built up a civilization which will compare favorably with any;

they have added an empire in wealth and population to this great republic; they are true to their families and firesides. Why should they be denied the rights and privileges which are accorded to their brother Americans?

Chief Justice Taney, in pronouncing the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Dred Scott case, lays down this doctrine, which none will be so bold as to gainsay:

"There is certainly no power given by the constitution to the federal government to establish or maintain colonies bordering on the United States, or at a distance; to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure, nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way, except by the admission of new states. That power is plainly given. But no power is given to acquire a territory to be held and governed permanently in that character.

"The power to expand the territory of the United States by the admission of new states is plainly given, and in the construction of this power by all the departments of the government, it has been held to authorize the acquisition of territory not fit for admission at the time, but to be admitted as soon as its population and situation would entitle it to admission. It is acquired to become a state, and not to be held as a colony and governed by congress with absolute authority."

Every argument and principle which should in justice and right be considered in connection with the admission of the territories rests simply upon their ability to maintain themselves as states, and the desire of a majority of their people for self-government. No law, precedent nor construction of law can be found to the contrary, and while no specific regulation exists for the guidance of congress in the admission of states, the law as recognized by custom and precedent has become a fundamental part of our national policy; that whenever the people of a territory of this Union express the desire for self-government and can furnish satisfactory proof of their competency in population and wealth, it is not only their right to be admitted to statehood, but it is clearly the duty of congress to admit them. This is conceded by all of the authorities upon constitutional law and precedent, and

any other view is repugnant to the very inspiration and patriotism of the republic. But four states have been admitted which had more than 100,000 population at the last census previous to their admission, and three of them viz.: California, Kansas and Utah, are west of the Mississippi; while Maine, the other, was taken from Massachusetts. Eighteen of the states admitted had less than the apportionment number to justify one representative in congress at the last census previous to admission, and four states did not have a sufficient number at the next census after admission. What is particularly noticeable and instructive is the great average percentage of increase immediately after self-government is attained; which constitutes one of the strongest arguments in favor of statehood. Immigration into new states is large; a greater stability to values is at once assured; a stronger feeling of security is felt by investors; capital is more confident; the development of natural resources is consequently easier; a better class of public servants who, when they are elected, are more directly responsible to the people, are put in office; and, above all, that inestimable right of American citizenship, freedom, is secured.

Occasionally misinformed citizens have declared themselves 'opposed to statehood on the ground of economy, claiming' that the maintenance of a state government would increase taxation to a burdensome extent. The history of the admission of every state in the Union, except Nevada, disproves this theory; the increase in population and taxable wealth, as a rule, far more than compensates the increased expense. Arizona receives less than \$40,000 a year from Washington on account of the territorial form of government, which, at the present assessed valuation of property in the territory, amounts to less than one and one-half mills on the dollar. With statehood all kinds of property would increase in value—it is believed the people would be more careful in the selection of legislators and other public officers; a more thorough system of assessing and collecting taxes would be adopted, and instead of assessing \$100,000,000 worth of property at \$31,000,000, as we do now, we would require a more perfect plan of financial management, and the cost of government would be correspondingly reduced.

Everything about territorial vassalage is obnoxious to free-born Americans. The people have no say as to who shall govern them. Appointees are sent to the territories by the president, who in person or through subordinates whom they appoint, expend a great part of the money collected by taxation. This is surely "taxation without representation." The remaining territories have far outgrown the regulations adopted by congress for their government. Our judicial system is insufficient and unsatisfactory; the entire machinery of the territorial system is inadequate and un-American, and our citizens should insist, as with one voice, upon emancipation. And if temporarily the expenses should be heavier upon our taxpayers—which is unlikely—it will be a thousandfold compensated. Now we have a delegate in congress, a quasi member of the house of representatives, who has no vote, no rights, little influence, and few privileges, so to speak, and when he solicits the assistance of senators he must act more like a humble mendicant than like the authorized representative of a great commonwealth. As a state we would have a representative with a vote, and two senators, who could accomplish more for the people of Arizona in one year than has been accomplished in the entire territorial life.

Statehood has been denied to Arizona because of sectional prejudice, ignorance, imaginary partisan policy and pure selfishness. The latter reason exists in the fact that our eastern brethren are unwilling to divide legislative representation in congress; they refuse to grant to their brother Americans of the west, who are their equals in every respect, the same privileges under the constitution which they enjoy and for which they fought and bled. Many of them affect to believe themselves superior on account of the locality of their residences, in which accident has placed them; that they are better, their blood bluer, etc. They have become very forgetful and selfish. I have heard eastern representatives say: "We made a mistake when we let in some of those northwest states," presumably because of a difference of opinion on questions of national policy. Who are "we?" and who let them in? Upon what do they base the offensive assumption that they have the right to

refuse any subdivision of this common country any constitutional rights or privileges? To disguise their real reasons, these self-constituted conservators of our welfare frequently assert that our population is insufficient to maintain a state government. These assertions are not only untrue, but concern matters of which they are ignorant, and upon which they are prejudiced. The real reason underlying their principal opposition to the admission of the territories, is the purely selfish desire to prevent the same right being accorded to others in the nature of legislative representation which they exercise. They do not wish us to have representation in the United States senate. This is true, no matter how much they attempt to conceal their motives by talking political or economical reasons.

Arizona has 100,000 people, and one hundred millions of taxable wealth, if it were all assessed. Our citizens enjoy the proud distinction of being the first to respond to their country's call for volunteers. On Cuban soil, by their bravery and heroic conduct, they won the admiration of all Christendom. An Arizona flag was first hoisted over the ramparts of the enemy at San Juan, and many of the territory's noble heroes sealed with their blood an undying claim upon their country's gratitude. Their names and deeds will invoke love and respect as long as the nation's history lives.

Arizona's people, by their patriotism and valor, by their thrift and ability, by their loyalty to the republic, fealty to national principles, and every consideration of true Americanism, have earned and won the inestimable privilege of self-government. They all ask and demand that which of right should be granted and the admission of the territory into the Union as a state, without longer delay."

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Concerning the history of Phoenix, the following is taken from the Governor's report:

It has been said that western towns are either miniature cities or exaggerated villages. Her residents consider Phoenix included in the former class. She is essentially modern, founded though she be on the ruins of a pre-Columbian civilization. Here there is none of the languor

of the south, no trace of the provincialism of the middle west, and only enough of the Mexican and Indian to make picturesque the poorer quarters of the city. Hither have come the brightest of minds, professional and commercial, and the visitor soon acknowledges that here he finds push and intelligence not inferior to those qualities that mark the most favored communities of the Union.

The inception of the city is within the memory of many of its present residents. It was in 1868 that a small number of pioneers banded together to form its nucleus. In 1870 it was platted. Among the original American residents were W. A. Hancock, John T. Dennis, Ben Block, Thomas Barnum, Jacob Starer, E. Irvine, C. H. Gray, J. D. Monmihon, and J. P. Osborne.

The valley had been occupied for several years, since Jack Swilling, noted for desperate deeds, had come from the Rich Hill diggings to cut a ditch from Salt River and to practice the arts of peace. Friendly Indians were to the south and wild Apaches on the north and east. John T. Dennis, who then lived near the present waterworks site, in the late sixties lost a number of cattle and horses through a raid of the Yavapai Apaches, and only proximity to the friendly Pima and Maricopa tribes saved the infant settlement from continued depredations. In 1871 a traveler wrote that Mrs. J. J. Gardiner was the only American woman in the village, there being at the time about seventy-five American men. In 1877 Hinton wrote that Phoenix was a town of about five hundred, half the population being Mexican.

September 5, 1872, the first public school was started. It was a long adobe building on what is now First avenue, about fifty feet south of Washington street, the same edifice serving as court-house. A few years later a little adobe one-roomed building was erected on what is known as the Central school block, on North Center street.

In 1871 the county was established, carved from the southern portion of the giant county of Yavapai. The first county record filed was a deed in which was transferred the ownership of the ground on which the Porter Block now stands. The price was \$100. The present value

of the same ground is about \$20,000. In the spring of 1879 the Southern Pacific, building eastward, reached Maricopa, and through Phoenix flowed the entire commerce of northern and central Arizona, then rejoicing in the greatest degree of mining activity ever known to the region. Dusty freight teams, not infrequently with twenty mules to a team, were almost continuous on the road from the railroad north, bearing supplies to the mines. The freighter was the most important of beings, and lived in a freighter's gastronomical paradise on a diet of canned goods straight. Fast freight to Prescott had a tariff of four cents a pound, and fast freight meant making the one hundred and seventy miles in two weeks. There was a strong Mexican flavor to the community, and a knowledge of Spanish was almost essential. Occasionally on the streets would be seen numbers of squeaking two-wheeled ox carts laden with fruit, mescal, and other products of Sonora, brought across the international line in serene carelessness of any such thing as tariff.

July 4, 1887, the Maricopa & Phoenix Railway materialized, giving steam connection with the world, and Phoenix became a city. In 1889 she took a further step in becoming the Territorial capital. March 12, 1895, she assumed the place of southwestern center and metropolis, upon the completion of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, through which she not only secured competitive freight rates, but was given outlet for her products to the northern part of the Territory.

The Phoenix of to-day, the county seat of Maricopa county, and capital of the Territory, has 15,000 inhabitants, and its people are an enterprising and progressive body of citizens.

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The old name of Tucson was Tulquson, or Tuqueson. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was garrisoned by eighty or ninety troops, and had a population of three hundred, who lived in adobe hovels and eked out a miserable existence by cultivating small tracts of land. The growth of the town was slow. In 1856 it had but four hundred inhabitants, about thirty being Americans. Up to a very recent period

the city retained the appearance of a walled town of ancient ages, as the town was surrounded by a wall in the form of a square, which protected the people from the fierce Apaches. The rear end of the houses was built into this wall, and the only openings were doors that led into the central plaza. It was the custom for the people to stand on the roofs of their houses and thus defend themselves against an attacking force, being protected from assault by the height of the walls. Indeed, so strongly was the place impregnated that, in spite of repeated efforts, the Indians, during the past two hundred years, have never been able to capture it. During all of this time the Papagos proved themselves friends to the whites and not infrequently aided them in repelling the assaults of the Apaches.

To the tourist the city of Tucson offers an inviting field of investigation. It is one of the most interesting cities in the United States and, founded about 1555, has the distinction of being the oldest permanent settlement in this country. Occupying a picturesque location, it stands in a valley surrounded by mountains. Here may be seen contrasts between the civilization of the present and that of the past. Substantial buildings lighted by electricity and provided with all modern equipments form a vivid contrast to one-story structures of long ago. Some of the streets are narrow and are walled in by square adobe houses, but other streets are modern and broad, and are rendered beautiful by costly residences. Seldom in the history of the world is it possible to find a civilization so remote lying in direct contrast to the civilization of today.

Of recent years Tucson has come into prominence owing to the peculiar advantages it offers for the treatment of tuberculosis, its elevation being about twenty-four hundred feet, which is within one hundred feet of the limit of altitude where, in the opinion of specialists in the disease, the cure of tuberculosis of the lungs is possible. However, this is by no means the sole claim made by Tucson to prominence. Commercially, it has glowing possibilities, and is destined to become a great city. Financially, it is on a remarkably sound basis. Business failures during the last five years have been practically unknown. Many brick buildings have been recently built and scores are now under

construction. There are two flourishing national banks, two building and loan associations—one with a capital of \$65,000, the other \$25,000. This being the center of a vast stock country shipping from this point is very large, and as the country for more than one hundred miles tributary is rich in gold, silver, and copper, and vast marble and onyx beds, the financial business is very great.

Tucson has an organized municipal government with mayor and city council and excellent public buildings; a public library which would do well for a city of 20,000 inhabitants; is the seat of the University of Arizona, under management of which are the agricultural college, the school of mines, and the United States experimental station. It is favored with a strong faculty of seventeen professors, and at present 100 or more students; tuition free, dormitory accommodations and table board, \$15 per month. The college equipments are equal to the best in the land. Families who come to spend the winter here can allow their sons and daughters to enjoy the advantages of this institution, while they are assimilating the vigorous tonic of the climate.

The public schools are on a high plane, well graded, with an able corps of fourteen professional teachers, and with excellent buildings of modern style of architecture.

The St. Joseph Academy for young ladies, under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the parochial school for boys, under the supervision of the Catholic Church, have a large attendance.

The Indian Industrial Mission School under the auspices of the Presbyterian Home Mission, is established here with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty Indian boys and girls.

Because of its antiquity there are many places of interest within the radius of a few miles of Tucson, notably the San Xavier Mission, the old mission church of Escala Pura, the abandoned Government post Fort Lowell, and the fortified hills west of town. By whom or by what race the fortifications were built is not known, but their lines of defense are still plainly visible. Many large rocks, having an eastern face, are covered with hieroglyphics of a lost race, and the riddle has yet to be read. For

many miles north of town, in the Santa Cruz valley, are to be found evidences of dead cities. The plains may bear no mark of human occupation, but relics of the past are unearthed by a little labor. Broken pottery, ornaments, household utensils, implements of agriculture and war are common to the inquiring mind of the archaeologist. Burial urns, with their incinerated contents perfect as the day when they were first consigned to the earth, are occasionally to be found. The whole country is full of interest, not only for the capitalist and the home seeker, but for men of leisure in search of recreation and the invalid in quest of health.

PRESCOTT.

Prescott was established in 1864. There was previously a military post at Fort Whipple, near the present site of Prescott, and the protection of the army encouraged the settlement of the country around the post and promoted the development of the mines and the material resources of the vicinity. There was a straggling settlement along the Granite creek, and the settlers here determined to erect their settlement into a corporate town, and to that end called a mass meeting for Monday evening, May 30, 1864. This meeting was held in the store of Don Manuel, and here the dimensions and boundaries of the town were agreed upon and the name adopted by resolution as "Prescott," in honor of the eminent American writer and standard author upon Aztec and Spanish-American history.

The first territorial election was held July 18, 1864, and the new territory with its capital at Prescott was fairly launched in the way of self-government.

Prescott itself is a very pretty city of 3,559 population, situated on a number of low-rolling hills, with a trend toward Granite creek, which runs at the foot of the town. It is in the midst of a well-wooded section and the town is embowered in the perpetual green of pines and cedars. The streets are broad, 100 feet in width, running with the cardinal points, and the blocks are 325x600 feet, including a 25-foot alley, running lengthwise through them. In the center of the city with business blocks facing it

on all sides is the Court Square, and in the center of this is the court house, a very creditable, substantially built structure of brick and stone. It is two stories above a commodious basement, and is well arranged and completely furnished.

Domestic water is supplied by the city, which owns its own water works. The supply is derived from deep wells, and is pumped into a large reservoir located on a hill high above the town. It is supplied by gravity pressure through mains which are laid all over the city. The rates are thirty-five cents per one thousand gallons, with a minimum charge of \$1 per month. Good water can be got anywhere in the city at from ten to fifty feet below the surface, and many windmills and pumps are in use for raising water to irrigate gardens and lawns. There are many very neat modern residences in Prescott, and the grounds are well kept. Of course, being a modern, up-to-date city, Prescott has all the modern improvements and appliances. There is an electric company which furnishes a good system of both arc and incandescent lights at a moderate charge. Telegraph and telephone service, excellent public schools and churches and benevolent societies. Of the religious denominations there are Methodists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Methodist Episcopal South and Baptists. The benevolent orders are represented by Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Woodmen, Workmen, Redmen, Foresters, Woodmen Circles, Rebekah Degree, Eastern Star, Royal Arch Masons, Commandery and Maccabees.

Yavapai is a mountain county, its lowest altitude is over one thousand two hundred feet, and from this it ranges to ten thousand feet, attaining its culmination in Mount Union, about twelve miles south of Prescott. Prescott itself lies at an elevation of five thousand six hundred feet above sea level and its summer climate is all that could be desired. In fact, it is becoming a favorite summer resort for people from the lower and hotter portions of the territory, since it has been brought within a few hours' journey by rail.

APACHE COUNTY.

Apache county was named from the Apache Indians, who formerly occupied this section, and still occupy their reservation to the imme-

diate southwest. The county is forty-eight miles from east to west and one hundred and fifteen miles north and south, exclusive of the Navajo Indian reservation on the north, and lies in the northeast corner of the territory. It has an average of about five thousand six hundred feet altitude, and is traversed by the Rio Puerco, Zuni, and Little Colorado rivers, flowing, respectively, from the northeast, east, and southeast. The greatest elevation is in the south, the region of the spurs of the White mountains. The surface is a series of broad valleys and table-lands.

The White mountains on the south, containing about six hundred square miles, which slope gradually to the north, furnish a considerable supply of water. The July and August rains are copious, the streams often overflowing their banks. This water is partially stored in numerous small reservoirs, the capacity of which is entirely inadequate to reclaim the available agricultural land.

The best part of the country near the snow line is covered with a good growth of long-leaved pine, varying from saplings to immense trees four to six feet in diameter. This timber is protected by the government and is practically untouched. The timber area is about six hundred square miles in extent, and is worth millions of dollars in itself, besides its incalculable influence upon climate and water supply. The foothills of the mountains are covered with a growth of pinon, cedar and oak, averaging at maturity about twelve inches in diameter. The timber of the foothills is not merchantable except for fuel and fencing, and may be had for the cost of hauling, which is only nominal.

There are about eight thousand acres under ditch in the country. This has all been carved out of waste land, practically valueless to the government. The work of water development and land reclamation has been done by our home people in every instance, without the aid of outside capital. The plan of operation, usually, is to organize a stock company, the stock being paid for by work in the construction operations.

Farming in this county is no experiment. It is an unqualified success, and is limited to a few thousand acres, solely because of a lack of water development. Substantial improvements in that

direction are under way, however. The St. Johns Irrigation Company, a co-operative concern, which now irrigates some three thousand acres of bench land, has two reservoirs completed, at a total cost of \$15,000, and has another reservoir under construction, which will cost \$15,000 more, and which will irrigate between three thousand and four thousand acres in the neighborhood of St. Johns. All the water supply is from the Little Colorado river and its tributaries.

Apache county has been known as essentially a stock-raising county, but its agricultural interests are certain to become an important factor in the general prosperity within the near future. The people are alive to the necessity and importance of water storage, and the undeveloped resources of the county in respect of available reservoir sites comprise a valuable asset. Nor will the development of the county's agricultural resources conflict with the live-stock interests. The land reclaimed and available for reclamation forms little or no part of the grazing lands. As a matter of fact, the stockmen welcome the farmers, from whom they are able to purchase all their supplies, while the extension of the alfalfa fields will mean better opportunities for fattening the range cattle.

COCHISE COUNTY.

Cochise county is in the southeast corner of the territory. It was named in 1881 for one of the Indian chiefs who formerly ruled the territory within its boundaries. It contains many historic spots connected with the early settlement of Arizona and the Indian wars connected with that period. One notable trace of pioneer methods is the old Butterfield trail, over which mail, express, and passengers were carried in the ante-railroad days by the "pony express." Mail and express was carried over this route between St. Joseph, Mo., and San Diego, Cal.; 20,000 horses are said to have been employed on the line. The climate is equable. Most of the surface of the county is sufficiently elevated to make the climate cool in summer and not severe in winter. Like nearly all portions of Arizona, Cochise county is mountainous.

The Chiricahua mountain district is one of the

wildest sections in the United States. Bear, deer, lions and other varieties of wild animals roam here and multiply almost undisturbed. The mountain slopes are covered with a good growth of timber, which furnishes lumber to the mill man, stulls and lagging to the miner, and fuel to all classes, thus greatly assisting all industries. The rugged folds of their great ridges store water, which finds its way to the surface in springs, or flows underground at a small depth, which enables stockmen to raise it easily to water their herds. Many pleasant retreats are found beneath their sheltering cliffs and groves for persons seeking refuge from summer's heat. The different ranges serve as condensers, thus causing throughout the country a fair rainfall. During the year 1899 most parts of the county were very well favored with rains, and good feed, fat stock, and a fair crop of hay is the result.

While the soil of Cochise county is fertile, still for lack of water sufficient for irrigation, the great need of the entire southwest, the county can not make large claims as a farming county. However, along the streams and in many canyons hardy husbandmen have taken advantage of the natural facilities and are raising excellent crops of hay, fruit, melons, vegetables, and grain, all of which crops thrive wonderfully where enough water can be had to irrigate them sufficiently. It is, however, as a mining and stock-raising county that Cochise can boast. A great variety of ores are mined, including gold, silver, copper, lead and wolframite. Roofing slate and some valuable building stones are also a part of her wealth. The Copper Queen Mining Company at Bisbee is one of the leading concerns of the world for the mining of copper. Its works are located at Bisbee, and a railroad reaches them, which forms a junction with the Southern Pacific at Benson. The Copper Queen Company employs an army of men, and the trade resulting from its employment furnishes business to a great number of other people and industries. Bisbee is the largest city in the county, having a population of six thousand.

The Commonwealth and other mines owned by the Commonwealth Mining and Milling Company at Pearce are bonanzas. The capacity of the mill on the company's property has

been increased from twenty to fifty stamps during the year.

The wolframite mines, as well as mines of other metals near Dragoon, have attracted a great deal of attention, and some important deals affecting them have been accomplished. There are a number of companies operating in that district, besides several individuals.

A stamp mill for treating ores has been reconstructed during the year at Dos Cabezas. Some placers in that district are also exciting interest, and some work is being done on them. Dos Cabezas, located fifteen miles from Willcox, is one of the oldest mining camps in the territory. Gold is the principal ore mined there, although others are found in paying quantities. Some important deals in mining property have been made there during the year.

Tombstone mines, after many years of almost total inactivity, are lately taking another start under the operations of lessees, some of whom are said to be doing extra well, while all are doing well. The people there are hopeful that the plan above mentioned may prove a complete success, and that those fabulously productive mines may again be turning out their mints of the white metal.

Everywhere throughout the county there is great activity in mining. At Turquoise, Barrett Camp, Middlemarch, Golden Rule, and other properties in the Dragoon district, extensive work in the way of extracting ores and developing properties is being done. A smelter at Barrett Camp will soon be operating upon copper ores. A stamp mill to work the ores of the Golden Rule, and to do custom milling also, has been erected at Cochise, a small station on the Southern Pacific, during 1899.

That men have confidence in the ore supplies of the county throughout is evidenced by the amount of work and money that is at present being expended in developing property, and sinking to discover ore bodies. Greater activity than usual has been shown in this direction during the past year, and the inquiries have been more numerous for mining property than for some time.

The cattle business has also been unusually and gratifyingly profitable. Good rains have fallen and prices have been excellent, and as a

consequence stockmen feel like princes. Willcox still holds its place at the head of the list of cattle-shipping towns, having shipped 31,794 head to September 1; and still stockmen aver the number shipped can scarcely be missed off the ranges, so abundant are the stocks in Sulphur Spring valley and on adjacent ranges. A great impetus has been given to the stock business by the excellent prices which have prevailed during the year. Extensive and valuable improvements in the way of increasing water supplies and improving ranch property have been made.

Although cattle raising takes the lead, still the raising of sheep, horses, and mules ought not to pass without mention in an article treating of the resources of the county. Valuable herds of sheep are grazed here, and the excellent prices obtained for wool and mutton swell the accounts of their owners.

A great many horses roam on the ranges as free as nature itself. Their chief use has been as saddle horses in handling all kinds of stock. However, horse owners are hopeful that the causes now influencing prices may make the breeding and raising of good, clean-limbed, hardy horses a paying business.

COCONINO COUNTY.

Coconino county was segregated from Yavapai county in 1891, and contains within her borders the largest body of timber of any county in the United States, and the only present available supply in Arizona. There are several large mills working along the line of the Santa Fe, of which more extended notice is given elsewhere, and whose output forms no inconsiderable part of the wealth of the territory.

Next to lumbering, sheep and wool growing and stock-raising are the most prominent industries and large amounts of money are annually brought into the country from these sources. There are on the ranges around Flagstaff, in the neighborhood of 300,000 sheep giving an annual clip of about 2,500,000 pounds of wool, and the annual shipments of stock will run close to \$250,000.

Within Coconino county there is a very large area of land, estimated as high as two million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres, suscepti-

ble of cultivation without irrigation. Of this amount there is a very limited quantity under cultivation, not over ten thousand acres. The cereals do well here and most vegetables yield very heavy crops.

Within this county are very many of the natural wonders of Arizona, the Grand cañon, the Painted Desert, wild mountain scenery, the cliff and cave dwellings, all of which have been alluded to more extensively elsewhere. The county is well watered and well wooded, and the Santa Fe road crosses it from east to west. The new railroad that has been built to the Grand cañon lies wholly within Coconino.

The summer climate is very pleasant. Being in a mountain county, Flagstaff and Williams, the principal towns, lie at an elevation of between six and seven thousand feet; the summers are always cool while its southern latitude precludes the possibility of severe winter weather. The air is very pure and bracing and is a specific for asthma.

There are some very extensive and rich copper, gold and silver mines found here and some in the vicinity of the Grand cañon have been profitably worked for years. A smelter has been erected at Williams for the purpose of reducing ores from the mines of the county. Large deposits of coal have been found and some very valuable beds of a superior onyx have been located. Molybdenum is found in quantities in the Grand cañon.

The principal towns are Flagstaff (population, 1,271) and Williams (population 1,382), both largely dependent upon lumbering for their prosperity. Flagstaff is the county seat, and here also is located the Northern Arizona Normal School, in one of the finest buildings in the territory. The altitude is 6,800 feet and the summer climate is perfect, while the winters are not cold. The scenery is grand. Back of the town towers the San Francisco range. From here a stage line runs to the Grand cañon, and the homes of the cliff and cave dwellers are within reach. Flagstaff is in the center of some of the most interesting features of the territory. Here, too, on account of purity of its atmosphere the celebrated Lowell observatory, which has added so much to the scientific knowledge of the world, has been located.

Located within thirty-two miles of Flagstaff and enjoying the same scenery and climate is the town of Williams, a lively, enterprising, lumbering, railroad and mining town. From this town the new railroad to the Grand cañon has been constructed.

GILA COUNTY.

Gila county occupies a peculiar position, geographically, lying in the eastern central part of the territory, bounded on the north by the rim of the Mogollons, stretching into the Apache Indian reservation on the east, defined by the foot of the Four Peaks on the west.

The industries of Gila county are mining, stock raising, lumbering and agriculture. Mining far overshadows all other industries and in Gila we find some of the heaviest mining properties in the territory. In the center of this great mining region is the city of Globe, the county seat of Gila county. This district first came into prominence in 1873, when some very promising silver prospects were discovered. But it was far from civilization at that time, continually exposed to danger from marauding Indians, and little progress was made until 1875, when some immense silver discoveries caused a great influx of miners and prospectors from the surrounding country. From that date Globe has continued to progress steadily and rapidly until the present time.

Globe has railroad communication with the outer world through the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway, of which a further account is given elsewhere, connecting with the Southern Pacific at Bowie, one hundred and twenty-five miles east. An extension of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway is projected, which, when constructed, will add greatly to the prosperity of both Globe and Phoenix.

The great mining camp of Globe is one of the largest frontier camps in this country. Under adverse circumstances it has become a mining center of great magnitude. The first settlement was begun in 1876, at what was known then as Rambo's camp, ten miles north of the present site of Globe. Pinal creek was the western boundary of the Apache Indian reservation and

the creek was called the dead line by the early settlers.

When the reservation was diminished in area the section which now contains Globe was opened to settlement to the whites. As the mineral wealth of the district became known people began to come over the mountains from New Mexico in large numbers and in a short time a camp of considerable importance was built here.

In her history as a mining camp Globe has been peculiarly fortunate. In the beginning her prosperity was based upon silver production, for while copper was known to exist in large quantities, the cost of mining and transportation consumed the profits and it did not pay to work. The white metal, however, was abundant, and silver mining paid. With the decline in silver, this class of mining ceased to be profitable, but at the same time a steady and remarkable advance in the price of copper took place and the copper mines of Globe became more profitable than the silver and her prosperity so far from declining with the waning price of silver steadily advanced with the increasing price of copper, and she is today one of the most prosperous camps in the west.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

Graham county, in the southeastern part of the territory, and almost the last spot to be wrested from the domain of the Apache, has, by reason of its mineral, agricultural, and pastoral resources, risen to a place of only second rank in the list of counties. Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf are mining villages, and contain a population of 5,000, engaged in various occupations of mining.

Duncan, Solomonville, Safford, Thatcher, Central, Pima, Mathewsville, Fort Thomas, and Geronimo are agricultural villages, being located in the valley of the Gila, and all, with the exception of the first named, which is on the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad, are on the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad.

The river Gila, coming from its sources in New Mexico, enters the county near its center on the east, and uniting with the San Francisco below Clifton, passes through the center of the

county, leaving it at San Carlos on the west. The river valley is of rich alluvial soil, and is from two to five miles in width, much of which is under a high state of tillage by irrigation. The crops grown include those of the temperate zone and some semitropical fruits. Late apples are very productive and of excellent quality. Other fruits are of good quality, but are sometimes damaged by late frosts. Prices of all farm products are excellent, owing to a local market in the mines near by.

No portion of the county has a less elevation than two thousand eight hundred feet and varying to ten thousand feet for the mountain peaks. The climate is dry and healthful; winters in the valley are mild, the range of the thermometer being from fourteen degrees F. above zero to one hundred and four degrees. Nights generally are cool and bracing in summer.

The first white men in the county were the California Volunteers, who were stationed at Old Camp Goodwin to control Cochise and his Chiricahua Apaches. No real settlement, however, was made until 1873, when prospectors and home-seekers began to arrive. In 1874 Saford, which afterwards became the county seat, was settled. In 1880 colonies of Mormons arrived from Utah, and, locating along the river, dug canals and developed the agriculture of the valley. Graham is essentially a mountain county, being situated on the great plateau of the Rocky mountains. In elevation it ranges from three thousand feet in the lower valleys to four thousand feet in the elevated table lands. The Graham range, which is well timbered with pine, spruce, juniper and fir, besides several hard woods, crosses the county from northwest to southeast with peaks rising to 10,318 feet above sea level.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

The county of Maricopa, which embraces the Salt River valley, is located very nearly central in the territory and comprises four million six hundred and seventy-nine thousand acres, of which one million five hundred thousand may be classed as arable, and can be reclaimed by irrigation. And what crops can be raised here! The soil has lain fallow for ages, ever

since the mysterious race, who have disappeared and left no trace but their works, irrigated and cultivated it—and there are evidences that a teeming population was once located here. In all these untold ages this soil has been storing up fertility awaiting the coming of the farmer, and now it is ready to break forth at his bidding. The soil in the valley is incomparable in its productive capacities. In fact, it is limited only in this respect by its water supply. The mesa land is gray sandy loam, while nearer the stream it changes into a dark rich soil, admirably adapted to the growth of alfalfa, wheat, barley, and all kinds of vegetables, sugar cane, watermelons, etc., while the lands of the mesas have demonstrated that for the growth of oranges, lemons, and all citrus and deciduous fruits they have no equal in this or any other country. The soil when irrigated is a rich alluvium, and is of marvelous depth, and the waters which give life to the plants and trees in this garden of the new world, not unlike that of the Nile, carries a large percentage of sediment which is incomparable as a fertilizer and continually enriches the soil cultivated.

The senate of the United States appointed a special committee to examine into the possibilities of irrigation, and they passed several days in the intelligent examination of the soil, climate, and agricultural conditions of the Salt River valley. In their report we find on page 60 the following testimony: "A careful analysis of this soil shows its fertile qualities to be superior to the Nile earth." When we think of the early history of civilization, its marvelous growth and development, and then realize that civilization and ancient greatness had its high tide along the course of the Nile, we marvel at the future of this new Eden of the west. Most of this valley's soils are the accumulated washings from the surrounding hills, made up of the fine particles that have been, during countless centuries, disintegrated by frost or the elements. The water is also charged with new fertility.

One fact here may show the value of irrigation as a fertilizer. The Pima and Maricopa Indians along the river in this valley live by farming and stock feeding. The system of irrigation used by them for centuries is of the rudest nature, yet they have always been self-supporting,

never having cost the government a dollar. They have no tradition running back to the time when their ancestors did not cultivate these valleys, sowing from year to year the same variety of wheat, never changing the seed in all these years, and neither the grain nor the soil show signs of exhaustion. No wheat of greater beauty nor of more excellent quality can be found.

The Salt River valley has many advantages besides its climate, soil, and conditions. It is six weeks earlier in the market with apricots, grapes, oranges, and peaches, thus sure of securing a ready sale for its products. The early fruits always command the highest prices and most ready sale.

The extensive fields of alfalfa in this valley afford fine opportunities for the fattening of stock, of which the stockmen of the various counties have taken advantage, and this is a source of great profit to the farmer.

In this southern territory is the coming agricultural empire of the continent, Palmyra of old, Egypt in the days of the greater Rameses, and the plains of greater India must be brought to mind before the infinite possibilities of the region can be even dimly comprehended. Along a single Arizona river is a greater arable area than in all the lately acquired Hawaiian Isles. In the single valley of the Salt, where two hundred and fifty thousand acres partially cultivated maintain a population of thirty thousand, are yet untouched a million acres susceptible of irrigation and as well fitted by nature for agricultural production as are any of the acres already sown. This development to the extent of the arable land will come with the conservation of the flood waters of the Salt, as a similar and no less phenomenal change will come through the same means to the upper and lower valleys of the Gila river.

The soil of the great undeveloped plains or deserts is almost uniform. Near the stream channels are to be found strips of clay-like black adobe, with occasional streaks of alkali, containing varying proportions of mineral salts. The upper-lying land is lighter, though it is not to be classed as less rich. It abounds in lime, particularly in lime sulphate (gypsum). It is lacking in two elements, vegetable humus and iron. Both

are readily secured by cropping for several years to alfalfa. Thus prepared, through the planting and plowing under of alfalfa, the land is at its best. Alfalfa is king in the southland. Of this there can be no dispute. Around about Phoenix sixty thousand acres are planted to it, and rich is the owner of a farm thereof. Almost to infinity is the list of special field crops that may be raised in the irrigated valleys. Perhaps in days to come sugar beets will occupy in acreage the place next below alfalfa. Thus far it is believed the best methods of sugar-beet cultivation have not been discovered, though one variety of beet, of Klein-Wanzlebener, has been fixed upon by the American agricultural experiment stations as best adapted to local conditions. In saccharine strength and purity the best Arizona beets have thus far come from localities with altitudes above two thousand feet. Sugar cane thrives in all luxuriance, as does sorghum. Both have been utilized in the manufacture of molasses. Sorghum is one of the most profitable crops when grown for fattening cattle. The feeder secures the quickest and most economical results who combines sorghum with alfalfa hay.

The dairy industry has grown from nothing until today it is one of the leading sources of income, bringing into the valley not less than \$100,000 annually, and contributing an annual product of no less than \$125,000. In fact, some conservative men place it much higher; but this much at least is known from figures based upon actual weights.

There is hardly any branch of agriculture that will not thrive here, and as all crops depend upon irrigation, there is no such thing as failure, and it is doubtful whether in the whole county there is a farming community that will compare for thrift and prosperity with those of Maricopa county.

As an industry, horticulture has a growing popularity in the Salt River valley. Both citrus and deciduous fruits are successfully raised. Eastern purchasers have frequently commented upon the excellence of Salt river oranges, and at the California Midwinter Fair Washington navels from here received a first-premium gold medal for excellence.

The raising of cattle is another important industry in the valley, a large proportion of the

stock shipped from Arizona to the market being from here.

The most important mining camp in the valley is at Wickenburg, which is the third oldest town in Arizona, Tueson being the first and Yuma the second. The original location was made in 1863 by Henry Wickenburg, the second white man to explore this section, and the discoverer and original developer of the Vulture mine.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Prior to 1864 Mohave county composed a portion of Donna Ana county, N. M., but after the organization of the territory of Arizona it was formed into one of the four original political divisions into which the territory was divided. It embraces 16,000 square miles of the northwestern part of the territory. It is traversed by high mountain ranges and broad valleys, covered many months in the year by luxuriant vegetation and nutritious grasses. Until 1882 its only means of communication with the outside world was by stage to San Bernardino or river steamer to the Gulf of California.

The number of acres of land now under cultivation is over 2,500; and on the Colorado river below Fort Mohave several hundred more acres are in process of reclamation.

The irrigation canals of the county are purely of a lateral nature, built to carry water over small sections of land. On the Big Sandy each farmer has taken out a ditch from the creek to irrigate his own tract of land, consisting of from fifty to three hundred acres. Thirty-five miles of ditch will cover the irrigation district of the Sandy. In the valley of the Colorado river the government has a pumping plant which supplies water for about one hundred acres of land. Several ranches irrigate small parcels of land from wells, while the Mohave Indians await the overflow of the river to put their land in proper condition for crops.

There are in the county of Mohave, not including the high mesas, over four million acres of land that can be readily reclaimed. Lands along the Colorado river, in the Mohave valley, grow every semitropical fruit. No frost falls in the lowlands. In the mountain ranges are many springs, the waters of which are used to irrigate

small patches of land. West of Kingman several of these springs have been converged at Beale Springs and a beautiful fruit orchard propagated. This year the crop has been unusually large, and thousands of dollars' worth was shipped to outside points. The peaches raised on this ranch are of the most luscious flavor and are of enormous size. North of this branch is Oak creek, the largest orchard in the county. Nectarines, peaches, apricots, figs, apples, pears, plums, pomegranates, almonds, grapes and many other fruits are here grown in abundance.

The people of Mohave county depend almost entirely on the product of the mines. For years the mines were worked almost exclusively by "chloriders," and the product has been enormously large. Forty million dollars will not cover in value the gold and silver taken from the mines since their first discovery.

The principal towns in the county are Kingman, White Hills, Leach Springs, Hackberry, Signal, Cerbat and Mineral Park. Kingman is the county seat. This is a busy, thriving little town, directly on the line of the Sante Fe, about sixty miles east of the Colorado river, and almost in the geographical center of the county. It has a population of about one thousand and is well supplied with water from a large spring in the mountains. There are a number of very creditable residences and some fine business blocks. A very large trade is done here with the surrounding mining country. A new railroad is being built from this point to connect with the Utah Southern system, of which a more extended account will be found elsewhere. On a hill overlooking the town is the courthouse, a pretentious structure that does credit to the people of Mohave county.

NAVAJO COUNTY.

Navajo county was created by an act of the eighteenth legislative assembly from the western portion of Apache county, and is situated in the northern and eastern portion of the territory. On the north is the Colorado river, on the east Apache county, on the south Gila and Graham counties, and on the west the county of Coconino. The topography of the county consists of a high plateau, of which the main eleva-

tion is about six thousand feet, cut from east to west by the Little Colorado river, sloping gently toward that stream and also toward the west, the general direction of the river. It is about two hundred and forty miles long from north to south and fifty-three miles wide from east to west, containing about ten thousand square miles. The Moqui and Navajo Indian reservations cover the entire northern portion, and the White Mountain Apache Indian reservation covers the southern part, leaving a strip one hundred miles long and fifty-three miles wide for the occupation of white people.

The southern portion of the county is covered by a fine growth of pine, which is now embodied in the Black Mesa Forest reserve. The population of the county is estimated at about 5,000.

Holbrook is the county seat of Navajo county and is one of the greatest shipping centers in northern Arizona. It is situated in the fertile valley of the Little Colorado, and has a bright future. Above the town is a fine site for a storage reservoir and when constructed it will reclaim several thousand acres of tillable land. Holbrook is also the distributing point for Snowflake, Taylor, Pinedale, Shumway, Linden, Showlow, Silver Creek, Pinetop, Woodland, Fort Apache, Heber, Pleasant Valley, Woodruff, Concho, St. Johns, Springerville, Keams Cañon, etc. Last spring over 10,000 head of cattle were shipped from this point and 50,000 head of sheep and several hundred thousand pounds of wool. All kinds of business are liberally represented in town. In 1898 a fine court-house was erected.

PIMA COUNTY.

Pima retains the legal classification as a county of the first class, that is, it still shows taxable property in excess of the required \$3,000,000, notwithstanding that out of a portion of its territory a new county (Santa Cruz) of 1,200 square miles has been created since the last report. Last year the taxable wealth was fixed by the territorial board of equalization at \$3,753,340, and this year it is \$3,376,512, or only \$376,728 less than a year ago, although the territory surrendered for the new county makes

the fine showing of \$937,985 worth of taxable property. Altogether there is an increased valuation for the whole territory comprised within the former limits of the county of \$561,157. As the assessed valuations are notoriously low, these figures indicate an actual increase in wealth of \$2,000,000 over a year ago. As these figures show, no other county in the territory is sharing to a greater extent than Pima in the general prosperity now prevalent in Arizona.

The progress made in the mining industry, so notable during the past few years, has continued unabated through the present year, greatly stimulated by the widespread revival of interest and confidence in mining, so manifest among the people of the eastern states. Heretofore the development of the prospects and mines of this section has been made almost entirely by local energy and capital, but the great merit of Pima county mines is at last attracting outside capital in large quantities, and important sales are frequent. Promising prospects are being purchased by people financially able to develop them, and there were never so many prospectors exploring the hills as now.

The production of all the precious metals has increased during the year, that of copper particularly. The high price of copper having directed the attention of mining investors to Pima county, a number of the better-developed mines have been equipped with modern machinery and smelters, while prospecting for copper is being rewarded by numerous new discoveries. Even silver is receiving more attention than for years past, and, taking advantage of improvements in machinery and the treatment of ores, silver mines that have been idle for years have been started up with satisfactory results.

In commercial lines the situation is no less satisfactory.

The live-stock industry remains in a flourishing condition. Heavy shipments of cattle have been made to the eastern and coast markets and sold at remunerative prices, while the increase on the ranges has fully maintained the supply. As a reference to the table of assessed valuations will show, the actual value of the cattle in the county approximates \$1,500,000. Abundant rains in July and August put the ranges in a most satisfactory condition.

Considerable attention is being given to the larger production of sheep in the mountain ranges than heretofore, both on account of the higher price of wool, incident to the passage of the late tariff legislation by congress, and the greater demand for mutton as an article of food, owing to the increased price of beef cattle.

The great mountain ranges of Pima county are especially fitted for the support of immense flocks of sheep; they produce large quantities of the most nutritious grasses which are not as accessible to the larger stock as to sheep. This field of sheep industry presents a decidedly inviting opportunity for the employment of capital with the most profitable results. This is especially so for the person with limited capital, as it takes much less capital to start into sheep raising than it does in cattle raising, while the returns in sheep are much earlier than with cattle.

Compared with other lines of business farming does not make the showing made in some other counties. The area of cultivated land has not been materially increased, and will not be until the adoption of some system of water development. But possibilities in that direction are very flattering, and the prospects for the construction of one or more reservoirs are good. It is only recently that the serious attention of our people has been generally arrested and directed to the possibilities and certain profits of an increased water supply; and the energy with which the question is being agitated promises important results for the county, which is certain in time to take a good position among the agricultural sections of the territory.

Twenty per cent of the land of Pima county can be successfully irrigated and reclaimed by a system of ditches, subdrainage pipes and reservoirs for water storage at a reasonable outlay, and 201,420 acres thus added to the cultivable area at an average cost of reclamation of \$6 per acre. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, hay, corn, sorghum, tobacco, potatoes, pease, beans, beets, all kinds of vegetables, fruit, etc., can be produced on these lands. The yield of wheat, barley and oats will be from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre; corn, from forty to sixty bushels; hay, three tons; and alfalfa, five to seven tons.

There are six hundred and fifty acres of land

devoted to orchards—peaches, apricots, nectarines, apples, pears, quinces, figs, pomegranates and grapes being the most profitable crops.

Only about ten per cent of the present fruit consumed is produced in the county.

The Santa Cruz valley, which extends from south to north across the entire county, was undoubtedly the first seat of agriculture in the territory of Arizona. The old settlements of Huebabi, Tumacacori, Tubac, Tucson and San Francisco maintained a considerable population and supplied the Spanish military posts with provisions by agriculture in the earliest dawn of civilization on the American continent; and the descendants of these early producers, augmented by more recent settlers, still carry on successful agriculture at all these points, and at many new places, until agriculture has become an important industry. For more than three hundred and fifty years, ever since the Spaniards first set foot in this section, crops have been produced in the Santa Cruz valley every month in the year with irrigation and without a particle of fertilizer being used, and still the soil is rich and abundantly productive, and is annually growing richer from irrigation. Two crops are raised on the same land each year.

The running bodies of water are the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers, and the Pantano, Rillito, and Sonoita creeks. During the rainy seasons immense bodies of water flow to waste, which, if impounded, would bring thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the world under cultivation. In any of the valleys and on the plains where flowing water cannot be found the same can be reached at a depth varying at from ten to six hundred feet.

PINAL COUNTY.

Pinal county has a full share in the general prosperity which the year 1899 appears to have brought to every section of Arizona. Every industry has made substantial progress. In mining, particularly, the year is notable for the profitable development witnessed. All kinds of live stock have done well, and while farmers have had to face, as usual, an unfortunate shortage in the supply of water for irrigation, they are realizing good prices for their products.

Pinal county was organized in 1875 from portions of Pima, Maricopa and Yavapai counties, and contains an area of 5,338 square miles, or 3,435,520 acres. One-third of this acreage is fine agricultural land, and is admirably situated for irrigation where there is sufficient water available.

The Gila river flows through the county, and at certain seasons of the year carries sufficient water in flood to irrigate a goodly portion of the county the year round, could the floods be stored for use as needed. Of late years the shortage of water has become more acute on account of the rapid development of irrigation higher up the river, in Graham county; and in consequence of the inroads made upon the water supply by the Graham county irrigators, Pinal has had to take third place among the agricultural counties of the territory, yielding second place to Graham. The principal irrigating canals are: The Casa Grande Valley canal, which takes its supply from the Gila, eleven miles east of Florence, and has a total length of forty-five miles; the McLellan canal, heading nine miles east of Florence, with a length of five miles; the Spinax canal, heading three miles west of Florence, and the Charlean canal, two miles west, each with but few miles of length, and all supplied from the Gila. There are about nine thousand acres irrigated.

Florence, the county seat of Pinal, is a beautiful shade-embowered town of 1,500 population, situated in the heart of a magnificent section of country, and within half a mile of the Gila river. Tributary to it is a large area of very fine farming land, irrigated by the waters of the Gila and yielding certain crops year after year. A large part of the older buildings are of adobe, but an excellent quality of brick is made, and very many buildings that would do credit to even a larger town are to be found here. A noticeable building is the court-house, a good two-story brick structure of which the people of Florence and Pinal are justly proud. There is a very fine school building, erected a few years ago at a cost of \$10,000. The county is divided into thirteen school districts and maintains three grammar and fifteen primary schools.

The nearest railroad station to Florence is Casa Grande on the Southern Pacific Railroad,

from which it is twenty-six miles distant in a northeasterly direction. This distance is covered by stage, and the road passes the famous ruins of Casa Grande. At this point the driver always stops for a short time to give the travelers a chance to inspect this wonderful pile.

The second town of Pinal county in point of importance is Casa Grande, named from its proximity to the ruins of the same name. This is the railroad town of Pinal, being located on the line of the Southern Pacific. There is a considerable extent of farming land near Casa Grande which is irrigated from the waters of the Florence canal. Other settlements are Maricopa, the junction of the Southern Pacific and Maricopa & Phoenix railroads, Arizola, Riverside and Mammoth.

Mining is a very important industry of this county, and has added many millions of dollars to the national wealth.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Santa Cruz, the thirteenth and last county organized in the territory, was created by act of the twentieth legislative assembly, approved March 15, last. It is also the smallest county, the area being approximately twelve hundred square miles, and was formed by detaching the southern portion of Pima county, lying along the Mexican border.

The chief industries of the new county are mining and stock-raising, the moderate amount of farming conducted being mostly confined to the lands immediately adjacent to the Santa Cruz river, which traverses the county from north to south. It is possible, however, to develop water so as to make a substantial increase in the agricultural area.

The county starts off under favorable auspices. The people are generally prosperous. As in all other portions of the territory, the live-stock industry is in a splendid condition. In mining, the revival of interest is pronounced in all the districts. Nogales, the county seat, is growing steadily, and all the leading branches of business are prosperous.

The county is rich in mineral resources and offers a tempting field for the prospector. There are many districts in which practically no de-

velopment has been done, while indications are very promising. The districts in which the most development has been done are the Harshaw, Washington Camp, Lochiel and Oro Blanco.

The modern history of Nogales dates from the construction of the New Mexico & Arizona Railroad from Benson to Nogales, in 1892. After that line was extended to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, Nogales became an important port of entry and has steadily grown in importance.

Nogales (of which there are two, one in the United States, the other in Mexico, the dividing line passing along the center of a broad street) is unique and interesting in more ways than one. As a point of contact between two great nations, the "line city," as it is familiarly termed, presents salient features and all the habits and customs of both nationalities. Citizens of both republics dwell there together in the closest accord and amity, and engage in social and business connection with an ease and facility which are pleasing to note and gratifying to the patriotic citizens of both countries.

Both governments have there the headquarters of districts in the collection of customs and important consulates. It is a division station upon the through line of railway from the Southern Pacific at Benson and the Gulf of California at Guaymas. The Arizona city is the seat of government of the newly created county of Santa Cruz, and there is a movement on the Sonora side of the line to remove from Magdalena to Nogales the government of the district of the same name. Besides the business naturally caused by being the gateway for an international and transcontinental traffic, Nogales is a very important and flourishing commercial point, the merchants of the place drawing trade from the rich and rapidly developing districts of Altar, Magdalena and Arizpe, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and from the equally rich and important regions of Oro Blanco, Duquesne, Harshaw and Washington Camp, in Arizona. Many of the stores carry extensive stocks of goods, and the enterprise and push of the merchants are known and appreciated all over southern Arizona and northern Sonora. The country tributary is not only very rich in natural mineral resources, but the cattle ranges are among the best and most valuable in the south-

west, and Nogales is the seat of a large import trade in stock from the interior of the state of Sonora. The joint population of the two municipalities is nearly five thousand souls, and in each there are fine graded schools with large attendance and thoroughly competent teachers, under whose tuition pupils make very rapid progress.

Situated at an altitude of about four thousand feet, the climate is mild and equable, avoiding the excessive heat of summer in lower altitudes and experiencing but little really cold weather in winter. Bright and pleasant days follow each other in an almost endless succession, and the invalid and health seeker finds the climate unparalleled. Many of the leading citizens and officials in the state of Sonora and their families reside there several months in the year through the heated term. Many Americans operating or employed in mines and business in Sonora have their homes in Nogales, residing there for the educational and climatic advantages presented. Roads ramify in various directions, drawing a heavy trade, and the enterprising business men of the two cities are doing everything possible to improve, extend and shorten the highways they now have and to construct new ones.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

From the first settlement of the territory no section has been more favored or sought after than Yavapai county. Its natural advantages have attracted capital, and enterprise has been conspicuous in developing the county.

Richer in a great variety of resources than any other portion of the territory, possessing a climate free from the extremes of heat and cold, it was but natural that the first north and south railroad possessed by the territory should be built for the purpose of developing the resources of this favored region.

The completion of this road, named the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, removed forever the only obstacle that has ever delayed the development of this diversified and extensive section by placing it in direct railroad communication with the great centers of the nation; and to the homeseeker, capitalist or tourist no other

portion of the Union can present more varied and numerous attractions.

No other portion of the southwest has secured so large and so desirable an increase in its population during the last few years as has this county. While there are isolated instances of a few sections having, under the excitement of a "boom," attracted, for the time being, more attention, the growth of this portion of Arizona has been a steady one, permanent and stable in its character, and entirely free from the feverish intoxication of speculation, which so often forms the only basis on which the new regions of the west are brought into prominence, to be maintained there until the schemes of unscrupulous speculators are consummated, and then allowed by their "boomers" to relapse into their former obscurity. To present, in writing, a satisfactory idea of any frontier settlement is a most difficult matter. The causes that have called such settlement into existence may be narrated, and its growth may be explicitly set forth with conscientious observance of statistical minutiae; yet the impression created may be far from being more than approximately correct. Within less than a quarter of a century more people have found homes within a radius of a hundred miles of Prescott, Ariz., than lived along the entire Atlantic coast of North America during the first half of the century following the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The towns and settlements are bustling and progressive, among which are Prescott, the county seat and the first capital of Arizona, with a population of 3,500; Jerome, a distinctively mining camp, with 2,861; Congress, with 727; McCabe, 250, and other places. In addition to the above, numerous "camps" make up in their numbers thousands of souls scattered here today and everywhere tomorrow.

YUMA COUNTY.

Yuma county, one of the four original political subdivisions of the territory when it was first established by the act of congress on February 24, 1863, as an independent commonwealth, forms the extreme southwestern portion of Arizona. It lies between 32° and 34° 2' north latitude and 113° 20' and 114° 14' west longitude.

It is bounded by Pima, Maricopa and Yavapai counties on the east, the Colorado river on the west, Mohave county on the north and Sonora, Mexico, on the south. It has an area of 10,138 square miles (six million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres), an expanse greater than any of the seven smaller states of the Union, and larger than Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

For more than one hundred miles it is crossed from east to west by the Gila river, which thoroughly drains the southern and eastern portions, eventually flowing into the Colorado at the town of Yuma, while the Colorado washes its western boundary, effectually draining the remainder.

The topographical configuration of the surface includes a series of wide plateaus, rising gradually from a point situated at the southwestern extremity, with an altitude of sixty or eighty feet above sea level to an elevation in the north and northwest very much higher, the whole sloping gently in a southwesterly direction.

These plateaus are crossed by numerous mountain ranges, especially in the northern part, the ranges being separated by broad valleys, many consisting of excellent lands. The various mountain systems, though rough and abrupt in character, are highly mineralized, carrying gold and silver, copper and lead, iron and other metals in paying quantities. The eastern and southern divisions include gradually sloping plains, covered in places with natural grasses and trees, among the latter being the mesquite, ironwood and palo verde. Here and there are detached hills and spurs of eruptive origin.

All the country embraced within the county confines, situated north of the natural watershed of the Gila, owing to the slight rainfall and few streams from which water can be taken for agricultural purposes, is practically worthless, so far, at least, as the feasibility of bringing large bodies of irrigable land under cultivation is concerned. The available arable region, therefore, is limited to broad strips of country lying directly north of the Gila and east of the Colorado river, and also hundreds of miles of splendid lands stretching directly southward from Gila river to the Mexican frontier. Consequently,

it is upon these rivers that water-storage reservoirs must be established.

It is more than probable that less is known of the physical and topographical peculiarities of Yuma county than of any other county in the territory. According to the map of the Interior Department, issued from the General Land Office in 1883, it is shown that less than ten per cent of the total area was surveyed by the Federal authorities. It is believed that no further surveys have been ordered since the date mentioned, and therefore so far as official recognition extends, more than nine-tenths of the county is a veritable terra incognita.

Although the town of Yuma is the second oldest community in the territory of Arizona, it is astonishing how little its resources are known to the world at large and how slightly developed is the natural wealth of the county. This is owing to Yuma's reputation for unbearable heat, and partly to the fact that, lying next to California, it has been assumed that the country has been thoroughly prospected for mineral wealth, and prospectors have, in the main, kept the traveled highways in crossing its territory. As a matter of fact, one suffers less from the heat here than in almost any of the settled communities of the east, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, and there is no healthier climate anywhere.

People labor out of doors from the rising to the setting of the sun and suffer no inconvenience. There has never been known in this section of the country an authentic case of sunstroke. The climate, taken in time, never fails to cure pulmonary complaints of any description.

THE COPPER QUEEN MINE.

From a paper by James Douglas, LL. D., New York City. Read in February, 1899, before the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The Copper Queen mine was opened in 1880 by Messrs. Martin, Ballard & Reilly, and the first copper furnace was blown-in on August 20th of that year. Prior to that summer nothing but prospect work had been done on the Copper Queen and on a number of adjacent claims. In fact, it was a small deposit, not of copper ore, but of cerussite, which still remains undeveloped

on the western slope of the Queen hill, which first tempted miners to the spot. To reduce this lead ore, a primitive furnace was erected near a spring, now dry. The development, just then, of this and other copper deposits in the southern territories was due to the simultaneous arrival of the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, though it was stimulated by the business revival of 1880, with the consequent rise in the value of copper.

The geology of the Dragoon and Mule Pass mountains, in which the Copper Queen mine is situated, has not been systematically studied. On the flanks of a granite core lie beds of carboniferous limestone. Those to the west carry, either enclosed, or as contact deposits, the silver-bearing minerals which in the early '80s made Tombstone one of the most famous mining districts of the west. The limestones on the eastern slope of the Mule Pass mountains carry the ores of the Copper Queen mine. The limestone masses appear to be broken and filled by extensive bodies of intrusive feldspathic rocks, which seem to have exerted a decisive influence on the genesis of the ore, though their relation to the ore masses, whether these lie on the contact or are completely and deeply imbedded in the limestones, is a matter upon which theorists will differ. The feldspathic rocks to the east of the copper-bearing mass of limestones of the Copper Queen group are deeply colored superficially by oxides of iron, and, as recent explorations made by other companies than the Copper Queen show, carry iron and copper pyrites disseminated in particles and in bunches, but whether in profitable quantities or not has not yet been determined. The colored band of these adjacent rocks (which are supposed to be rhyolites, though their decayed character renders any determination of their original mineralogical composition doubtful) is broadest in contact with the Copper Queen and the Atlanta claims, where the largest bodies of copper ore have been discovered in the limestones, and tapers towards the south, where the ore bodies as yet found in the limestones are smaller and deeper. The contact of the limestones and rhyolites appears to represent the line of a great fault, which is also indicated by a marked depression in the surface.

Beneath this depression lie ferruginous clays, locally called "ledge matter," enclosing masses of ore, both oxidized and unoxidized; but the rocks at this level are altered by decay to such a degree that it is difficult, if not impossible, to define the line between altered limestone and altered rhyolite. Where, however, the deep workings of the Copper Queen have penetrated the feldspathic rocks, the ground has proved to be barren. Nevertheless, since the wealth of other mining districts in Arizona resides almost exclusively in the so-called porphyries, exploration in the same class of rocks in the Warren district is a legitimate enterprise.

The successful development of the Copper Queen mine, however, has been confined to the limestone belt lying between what appear to be two prominent faults—the one already referred to and another to the west of the Queen hill.

The outcrop of copper which was first attacked, and which was, in fact, the only extensive surface indication, was on the northern exposure of a limestone hill. In this place stripping revealed a solid body of oxidized copper, iron and manganese ore over 60x60 feet in area, and so rich in copper that the furnace, fed from the surface ores alone, yielded for a few months twenty-three per cent of metal. This large outcrop was enclosed in an almost circular unaltered limestone frame. Associated with the ore was an abundance of calcite; but the percentage of silica was so small that quartz had to be added to the furnace charge. This body, retaining its general dimensions and well-defined limestone walls, dipped at an angle of about 30° southeasterly into the hill. Between the 100 and 200 foot levels the ore changed into a clay, with well-marked bedding, too lean in copper-carbonate to be profitably worked; but below this zone of clay the copper, as carbonates and oxides, increased to twelve per cent and was associated in a measure with limonite, imbedded in ferruginous clay. This ore body extended to a depth of 400 feet on the incline from the surface, and there terminated abruptly in hard limestone.

The enrichment of surface copper ores and their rapid impoverishment at a shallow depth is not an uncommon occurrence in the "arid region" of the United States. It probably takes

place through the oxidation, in this hot, dry climate, of the copper solutions which rise to the surface during the decay of the ore. A lower layer of ore is thus necessarily depleted, in proportion as the surface layer is enriched. The insensible flow, through the apparently dry rocks of the region, of moisture charged with soluble salts is often evinced by the thick efflorescence of copper alum which rapidly covers the walls of drifts run through or near feldspathic or argillaceous rocks, even when the copper contents of these rocks are so low as to be barely appreciable. During the dry season a waste heap of such refuse will be completely covered with a green coating.

On the other hand, in the wet eastern climate, as in Tennessee, the surface ore, where it has not been denuded by glacial action, consists of insoluble ferric oxide deprived by lixiviation of the copper which, in Arizona, under favorable atmospheric conditions, would be fixed as oxides. The rapidity with which a soluble copper sulphate when exposed to the air is converted into insoluble basic sulphate, and this into more highly oxidized compounds, is illustrated in many copper regions of the southwest, where copper solutions ooze from almost barren decaying feldspathic rocks, and, on reaching the surface and filtering through the gravels, form copper-bearing conglomerates.

The first ore body, above mentioned, was not exhausted until 1884, when it had yielded about twenty thousand tons of ore and twenty million pounds of copper. The earliest months of that year were the gloomiest which the district had known up to that (or, fortunately, up to the present) time. Simultaneously with the commencement of active operations on the Queen, a large group of claims on the southern slope of the Queen hill had been explored by the Neptune Company, and a furnace plant had been erected by it on the San Pedro river, some miles distant. The reason for building the reduction plant so far from the mine was the scarcity of water in Bisbee, which at that period was so serious that the Copper Queen occasionally had to damp its single furnace for lack of a sufficiency of water to cool the jacket. The Neptune Company, after expending its capital and bonded debt, suspended operations in 1882. Another

corporation, the Atlanta Mining Company, owning claims adjacent to the Queen, had been searching in vain for more than three years for an ore body by following, to no profit, surface indications. Other minor operations of a like kind had been equally unsuccessful. At that date the Queen Company, having reached the bottom of its ore body and the four hundred-foot level of the incline, could count only some three months' ore in sight; and the Atlanta had decided to abandon the enterprise after one more effort should have been made to discover ore. The foot of the Queen incline, which coincided with the bottom of the original Queen ore body, had nearly reached the side line of the claim, and therefore a drift easterly along the side line in hard limestone was the exploratory work undertaken by the Queen—a long drift having been previously run to the west without encountering any ore.

Meanwhile the Atlanta Company was sinking a shaft in barren limestone a little to the south of the point towards which the Queen drift was directed. Thus, final pieces of exploratory work were under way prior to the abandonment of their property by both companies, when, almost at the same time, each of them struck a new ore body which appeared to be dipping northwest or in a direction the reverse of that of the body originally discovered. The two companies then wisely decided to consolidate on equitable terms, rather than waste their funds in obtaining a legal interpretation of an even more complicated problem than that involved in the Richmond-Eureka "apex" case. Since then the claims of the Neptune Company, the Holbrook & Cave Company, the Silver Bear Company, and a number of private owners have been acquired. Many of them have proved to be barren, but not a few contribute their quota of ore to the total of the consolidated company's product, which is drawn at present from what would be some twenty different unprofitable mines, if each were under separate management.

The first ore body extracted extended from the surface to the original four hundred-foot level of the old incline, which corresponds to the two hundred-foot level of the new Czar shaft. The second ore body, discovered about six hundred feet east of the first, was covered

at the surface by two hundred feet of limestone, and abruptly terminated at a depth of three hundred feet from its apex. A narrow seam of ore was known to extend into the limestone to the south of the original ore body, but it was not followed until years after its discovery. Then it was found to be the connecting link between the ore body from which it sprung and another, still larger, in the southwest of the Atlanta claim. This ore body extended in depth from above the one hundred-foot to below the three hundred-foot Czar level, and on the sill floor of the latter level the stope was 200x150 feet—by far the largest opening made in any ore body. As it was of such magnificent size, we thought ourselves safe in running a long drift for fifteen hundred feet, through limestones, from the Czar shaft, to strike it on the four hundred-foot level. On reaching the position which the ore should have occupied, none was found, nor has the extension of the ore body in any direction been discovered by diamond drill holes bored radially for thousands of feet. A drill hole pointed upwards entered the ore at thirty feet below the three hundred-foot level, where the ore abruptly terminated.

Disappointments of a like character have beset operations in other sections of the mine. A large ore body in the southern section of the mine was traced downward to a point forty feet below the four hundred-foot level. A search in all directions on the level below has failed to find it. Where ore bodies are so eccentric in their size and the direction of their curves, it is often well-nigh impossible to trace their extension, or be sure of their extinction, until they are being actually extracted. In searching for ore in these limestones, it is extremely difficult to interpret the signs which point to its presence, or to distinguish accidental occurrences from actual laws of deposition. The presence of ore in more than one place on the five hundred-foot level, and elsewhere in the southern portion of the mine, was indicated as probable by the presence of ore on the four hundred-foot level and the intermediate level below; but in no single instance has the ore been found on the five hundred-foot level where expected. In fact, nearly a mile of drifts was run on that level before any copper was encountered.

Certain general conclusions have been provisionally reached. There seem to be two series of limestone beds, both of carboniferous age: the upper bedding, recognized as the white, and the lower as the blue, though this distinction of color is not always well marked. They dip conformably to the south, but at varying angles. At some places they lie almost flat; at others they attain an angle of over 30° . The large masses of copper, whether oxidized or unaltered, have as yet been discovered exclusively in the upper series, and only at the base of that series. Its total thickness is probably about eleven hundred feet, but only in the lower three hundred feet has ore been found in profitable quantity. Where the series is thickest, under the apex of the Queen hill, no ore masses are known to exist. Large quantities of ore lie, as already described, under the valley where exists the obscure dividing line between the limestones and rhyolite, and where the former are probably shallow; but the largest isolated ore body yet extracted was separated by many hundreds of feet of barren limestone, and what is locally called "ledge matter," from this contact.

As we work to the southward, the ore bodies attain greater depth from the datum line of the collar of the Czar shaft. No ore has been discovered below the four hundred-foot level in the northerly section of the mine, whereas in the section to the south, reached by the Holbrook shaft, ore bodies have been found at five hundred feet below that point, and still further south the ore attains a greater depth. But the ore bodies hitherto encountered here are small in comparison with those explored and extracted in the northern sections.

The conclusion that the profitable ore is confined to the upper series of limestones is based on the experience that large, compact ore bodies have not been found to extend below a certain horizon. Nevertheless, the limestones of the supposed lower series, as far as they have been explored, are more thoroughly impregnated with iron sulphides, associated with minute quantities of copper sulphide, than the upper limestones. But so little work has been done below the upper chain of ore bodies that no conclusive opinion can be formed as to the metalliferous value of the underlying limestones. There is

slight probability of oxidized ore being encountered, but the general dissemination of pyrite and chalcopyrite in fine grains through the rock leads to the hope that areas of ground may be entered where the latter mineral may be abundant enough to render the limestone a "concentrating ore."

The Copper Queen mine has become famous for its beautiful specimens of carbonates, both malachite and azurite. The malachite is never found in such large and compact masses as to make it commercially valuable for decorative purposes; besides, occurring generally in thin botryoidal masses, it is usually streaked with manganese, which detracts from its purity. Its most striking mode of occurrence is in geodes, which are lined with velvety crystals of the same mineral. These hollow spheres, the walls of which are composed of concentric layers, are rare, but, when found, are usually in nests imbedded in soft, wet, ferruginous or manganiferous clays, such as constitute the gangue, or "ledge-matter" of nearly all the ore; and they occur at no great distance from a limestone wall or partition. The slabs of azurite, also, usually occur near limestone, but preferably in the manganiferous, clayey gangue. The oxidized copper-ores, however, which are mined in economic quantities, consist usually of cuprite and carbonate, disseminated through limonite; or of carbonates, chiefly of the green variety, in streaks or crystals scattered through ferruginous or manganiferous clay; or of minute particles of metallic copper, with more or less cuprite crystals, disseminated through yellow clay. These yellow clays are generally more distinctly bedded than the masses of red and black clays which carry the highly oxidized copper-compounds. Masses of any considerable size of native copper are found almost exclusively, not at the surface, where the oxidizing agencies have been most active, but in the deepest layers of the large ore-bodies, where apparently some reducing-agent has been more actively at work than elsewhere, and where the ore is furthest removed from atmospheric interference. On the sill-floor of the three hundred-foot level (at the bottom of the great southwest ore-body already referred to), native copper was abundant in masses, some of them of several hundred pounds in weight.

The surface of the native copper lumps and masses is always more or less perfectly crystallized, as of course is the case in those mines where all the secondary copper-ores were deposited slowly from the dissolved constituents of the original sulphides.

AGRICULTURE IN ARIZONA.

[From the Census Bulletin, July 29, 1901.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

By the census of 1890 agriculture in the territory of Arizona ranked second to mining in the proportion of one to seven. Although the present value of the mineral product of the territory is not known, it is observed that the value of all agricultural products in 1899 about equaled the value of all mineral products in 1889, and therefore it is probable that the relative importance and value of agricultural products have increased in the decade rather than diminished.

FARMS AND FARM AREAS.

Arizona was organized as a territory in 1863, and the statistics of agriculture were first published in the ninth census, the first to be taken after its organization. The following table summarizes by decades the increase in the number of farms and acres of farm land:

FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE.

Census year.	Number of farms.	Number of acres in farms.		
		Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.
1900 (a)	5,809	1,935,327	254,521	1,680,806
1900 (b)	4,040	1,891,985	227,739	1,664,246
1890	1,426	1,297,033	104,128	1,192,905
1880	767	135,573	56,071	79,502
1870	172	21,807	14,585	7,222

As the present census is the first to report upon the agriculture of the Indians in connection with that of other races, two series of figures are given in Table 1 and elsewhere, for 1900. The series marked "a" includes, and the one marked "b" excludes, the statistics of Indian farms. For comparative purposes the latter is more significant.

Excluding the Indians, the number of farms reported in 1900 is about twenty-three times, and the acreage of improved farm land fifteen times, as great as in 1870. In the ten years since 1890 the farmers have more than doubled the area of their improved land, and have started more new farms than all that had been estab-

lished prior to that year. The relative increase in acreage of improved land is greater than that of unimproved.

Under the general title "Farms" are included not only such tracts of tilled and untilled land as are commonly designated by that word in the older-settled states, but also the ranches of the owners of flocks and herds. Of the latter there are many in Arizona. The proprietors of some of these ranches own large tracts of land, upon which cattle and sheep are fed, while others, who own little or no farm lands, subsist their flocks and herds, often exclusively, upon the public domain or range. The land and agricultural resources of such ranches are classed as farms, when of sufficient importance to require in their management the continued labor of one or more persons.

FARM RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 gives, in the first column, the value of all farm resources reported for each census year. In the next two columns are presented the values of certain specified parts of those resources, and in the column headed "Products not fed to live stock," the income of the farms for the crop year preceding the census:

VALUE OF FARM RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS.

Census year.	Land improvements, implements, and live stock.	Land with improvements.	Implements and machinery.	Products not fed to live stock.
1900 (a)	\$29,906,877	\$13,682,900	\$765,200	\$6,179,397
1900 (b)	27,961,204	13,083,550	697,285	5,980,642
1890	10,676,470	7,222,230	196,580	1,045,970
1880	2,384,746	1,127,946	83,811	614,327
1870	325,441	161,340	20,106	277,938

In the last decade farm wealth increased 161.9 per cent, and the value of implements and machinery increased even more rapidly. The value of products not fed to live stock, as reported in 1900, was 5.7 times as great as that reported for all products in 1890. A part of this great apparent increase is probably due to the greater completeness and accuracy with which products and their values have been reported for the present census.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The surface of Arizona is divided into two clearly defined regions. The line between them extends from near the middle of the eastern boundary, northwest to the cañon of the Colo-

rado. North of this line is a plateau with an elevation of from five thousand to eight thousand feet. This plateau is mainly a level mesa, except where it is broken by the extrusion of groups of volcanic mountains rising above seven thousand feet, and in the San Francisco mountains attaining an altitude of thirteen thousand feet. The climate of this plateau is typified by that of Flagstaff, which, in 1899, had a mean annual temperature of forty-five degrees, or about that of Maine, and a rainfall of nearly twenty inches. This plateau descends abruptly along the escarpment indicated on the map, to a much lower region, consisting of broad valleys separated by narrow, steep ranges, having a surface varying in altitude from near the sea level to three thousand feet. The climatic conditions in this region are typified by those of Phoenix, where the average temperature in 1899 was sixty-nine degrees, or about that of New Orleans, and the rainfall five inches. On the plateau, except in a few regions where volcanic peaks increase the precipitation upon their slopes, the rainfall is insufficient for the successful cultivation of crops, and the main agricultural interest is grazing sheep and cattle. In the low country the rainfall is insufficient for this, and grazing is confined to certain favored mountain slopes. In that part of the territory the predominant industry, aside from mining, is agriculture, based upon irrigation, and its extent is dependent mainly upon the supply of water in the rivers and the facility with which it can be carried to the land.

LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS.

The vast extent of the plateau on which flocks and herds can be successfully grazed and the limited irrigated area, as shown on the sketch map, indicate conditions which give to live stock its dominant position. The capital invested in agriculture, June 1, 1900, was \$29,906,877. Of this amount \$15,458,717, or 51.7 per cent, was in live stock. For the United States, in 1890, the value of live stock constituted only 13.8 per cent of all agricultural capital.

CLASSIFICATION, NUMBER, AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

For the census of 1900 a new classification of domestic animals has been adopted at the re-

quest of the various live-stock associations throughout the country. Neat cattle are grouped by age in accordance with their present and prospective relations to breeding or to the dairy industry. Horses and mules are classified by age, and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits very close comparison with the figures obtained at preceding decennial periods.

The following table gives the number of all live stock on farms and ranges, the average value of the same per head, and the number of domestic animals not on farms and ranges. The average value per head of horses and sheep is greatly reduced by the cheap stock on Indian reservations. Of the colts under one year, 56.8 per cent are reservation animals worth but \$2.56 per head, while the average value for the rest of the territory is \$6.72, and for Maricopa, the leading agricultural county, it is \$16.41. The reservations also report over one-half of the horses in the territory one and under two years, their average value being \$3.23, as compared with \$11.70 outside of the reservations. Horses two years old and over are worth \$11.37 each on the reservations, while for the remainder of the territory the average value is \$21.27, and in Maricopa county it is \$40.97.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES, JUNE 1, 1900.

Animals.	Age, in years.	On Farms and Ranges.		Not on farms and rngs.	
		No.	Value.	Av. value.	No.
Calves	Under 1	135,181	\$1,133,178	\$8.38	322
Steers	1 and under 2	65,203	898,604	13.77	101
Steers	2 and under 3	42,116	743,845	17.66	64
Steers	3 and over	30,577	666,953	21.81	49
Bulls	1 and over	20,437	483,411	23.65	14
Helpers	1 and under 2	73,437	961,818	13.10	127
Cows kept for milk.	2 and over	17,965	577,693	32.16	673
Cows and helpers not kept for milk.	2 and over	357,719	5,901,964	16.50	888
Colts	Under 1	18,976	82,610	4.35	170
Horses	1 and under 2	22,283	152,878	6.86	111
Horses	2 and over	83,804	1,466,417	17.50	6,109
Mule colts.	Under 1	445	7,273	16.34	6
Mules	1 and under 2	552	13,384	24.25	7
Mules	2 and over	3,080	102,882	33.40	718
Asses and burros	All ages	4,625	32,162	6.95	1,466
Lambs	Under 1	193,303	284,858	1.47	5
Sheep (ewes)	1 and over	452,271	1,061,358	2.34	60
Sheep (rams and wethers).	1 and over	216,187	491,578	2.27	58
Swine	All ages	18,103	80,587	4.45	712
Goats	All ages	98,403	167,863	1.71	1,591
Fowls:					
Chickens		165,200	80,798		
Turkeys		6,043			
Geese		840			
Ducks		2,439			
Bees (swarms of)		18,991	66,603		
Value of all live stock			\$15,458,717		

DAIRY COWS AND PRODUCTS.

The dairy interests are increasing in importance with every decade. In 1890 the milch cows numbered 4,874; in 1900, 17,965. This is an increase of 268.6 per cent. The total production of milk in 1889 was 709,225 gallons, or 145 gallons per cow. In 1899 the total was 3,056,109, or 170 gallons per cow. The total production of milk increased 330.9 per cent.

Dairy products to the value of \$255,332 were consumed on farms; the remainder of the total value of \$540,700 represents the products sold.

The total value of the various crops produced in 1899 was \$2,474,296. The total value of farm products, including animals sold or slaughtered for food, was \$6,997,097. In this total are included the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. Deducting this from the general total to avoid duplication, the gross income of farms in 1899 was \$6,179,397, which is referred to in this bulletin under the general designation of "Products not fed to live stock."

POOR CROPS OF 1899.

The effect of the reduced rainfall is plainly manifest in the returns for cereals and potatoes, and is most evident in the statistics for hay and forage. The failure of the irrigation ditches in some sections to furnish sufficient water to mature crops led the farmers to cut many acres of cereals for hay which would otherwise have been harvested for grain. The acreage of cereals reported is, therefore, much less than was sown for grain, and the average yield per acre is also below that of the ordinary year. The lack of water on the grazing plains of the northern section caused an unusually large movement of stock to the green and irrigated alfalfa fields of some of the lower counties, notably Maricopa. A great portion of the alfalfa grown in 1899 in that county was cut but twice, and some of it but once. The fields sown to this crop were used in the latter part of the year as pasture. The drought reduced also the average yield of uncultivated grasses, of which a large area was cut in the census year.

Coconino county reported four hundred and five of the six hundred and twenty-six acres of potatoes grown in Arizona in 1899. This was 64.7 per cent of the total. Potatoes in Coconino

are grown generally without irrigation, and the effect of the drought is seen in the fact that the average yield for the county was only thirty-seven bushels per acre, while in 1889 the yield in the same section was eighty-seven bushels. The fields where potatoes were grown under irrigation furnished a greater yield for 1899 than ten years before. The drought reduced the yield in Coconino and greatly modified the average production in the territory.

GENERAL REVIEW OF TABLES.

The production of cereals increased, outside of the Indian reservations, 110 per cent. Including the reservations, the acreage of hay and forage increased 231.4 per cent, and the tons harvested, 178.1 per cent. The value of garden products, exclusive of potatoes and inclusive of small fruits, was 345.9 per cent greater in 1899 than ten years before. The acreage of potatoes increased 53.8 per cent, but the actual product obtained was less in 1899 than in 1889. The growing of grapes and orchard and subtropical fruits has developed into an important industry. The number of orchard trees of bearing age is 325.4 per cent, and the product 442.4 per cent greater than in 1889. Of subtropical fruit and nut trees the last decade records a marked increase, and the products, which were very small in 1889, have become a considerable item in the farm income of 1899. The tables show an increase in the number of fowls since 1890 of 182.4 per cent, and an increase in the number of dozens of eggs produced per fowl from 3.3 in 1889 to 4.7 in 1899.

Ostrich farming is a new and promising industry. A company organized in 1898, near Phoenix, with one hundred and four birds, now owns the largest farm of African ostriches in the United States.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, SEEDS, AND NURSERY STOCK.

In the semitropical climate of Arizona, where all but the most delicate flowers and plants thrive in the open without danger from frost, it is not to be expected that commercial floriculture should attain any considerable degree of importance as an industry. Two floral establishments were reported in 1899, one in Cochise and one in Santa Cruz county. In 1899 there were under glass six hundred and seventy

square feet of land, of which two hundred and twenty square feet were devoted to the culture of flowers and plants, and the remainder to the forcing of certain classes of vegetables.

The rapid development of horticulture during the past decade has caused a corresponding increase in the number of nurseries devoted to the propagation of young trees. In 1899 three nurseries were reported. These were presumably of recent establishment, as no sales were given. In 1899 there were reported, in all, eight establishments, covering fourteen acres of land, and having a gross income of \$2,914 from sales for the year. Of these establishments, only two made the raising of nursery stock their principal business. The other six raised a few trees and plants in addition to ordinary farm products.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

Arizona has been inhabited at different times by three races, each making use of irrigation in agricultural operations. Of the first, or prehistoric, race very little is known. Evidences abound that it inhabited Arizona for an extended period, and had vanished before the advent of the white man in America. In Maricopa and other counties are found traces of this race, and the present canals and ditches for irrigation in many places follow closely the lines laid down centuries ago. When the region was explored by white men the agricultural Indians were practicing irrigation of a primitive kind, very much as do their present successors. The white settlers have improved on these methods, and population, agricultural development, and wealth have advanced on lines parallel with the artificial application of water to the cultivation of the soil.

Of the 72,268,800 acres of land surface of Arizona, only 1,935,327, or 2.7 per cent, were included in farms in 1900, and only 254,521, or 0.35 per cent, were improved. Of the improved land, 227,890 acres are located outside of the Indian reservations. The importance of irrigation is demonstrated by the fact that irrigated land outside of the Indian reservations has an acreage of 185,396, or 81.4 per cent of the corresponding improved land. The progress of agriculture during the decade ending with 1900 is attributable to the successful application of irri-

gation to the growing of hay and forage, cereals, vegetables, fruits and other crops.

Within the ten years from 1890 to 1900, five hundred and forty-five miles of canals and ditches were constructed, at a cost of \$1,508,469. Out of this total, \$512,000 was expended in ditches into which no water had been turned before June 1, 1900. Aside from this amount, \$250,000 is represented in canals which were completed within the last few years, and which utilize only a small quantity of the water appropriated for them. The acreage under these ditches, which in the near future will be brought under cultivation, will undoubtedly be much larger than the area now irrigated by all the ditches constructed since 1889. In 1890 the acres irrigated, outside of the reservations, numbered 65,821; in 1900 they numbered 185,396. By the opening of new ditches and canals between 1890 and 1900, 26,297 acres were added to the irrigated area. By the enlargement of the canals previously constructed, and as the result of more intelligent methods of water distribution, 93,278 acres were added to the productive area of the territory. The total increase in irrigated land in ten years was 119,575 acres. Most of this land was public domain in 1890. At a low estimate its present average value is \$30 per acre, or \$3,587.250. Irrigation has added this large amount to the farm wealth of the territory. The relation of irrigation to the various agricultural operations can be noted in the following table:

ACRES AND YIELD OF ALL CROPS AND OF IRRIGATED CROPS, 1899.

Crops.	Total, Irrigated and Unirrigated.		Irrigated.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley	16,270	458,776	16,064	455,336
Corn†	11,654	204,748	7,246	135,860
Oats	1,641	43,246	1,602	42,711
Rye	15	190	15	190
Wheat	24,377	440,252	24,137	436,582
Potatoes	626	33,927	139	14,260
Sweet Potatoes	51	4,239	51	4,299
Onions	47	6,968	43	6,293
Alfalfa	62,585	*137,270	62,585	*137,270
Grains cut green for hay	15,349	*20,487	11,202	*16,007
Other hay	14,740	*20,074	6,576	*12,501
Vegetables	2,145	.....	2,145	.....
Small fruits	79	.....	79	.....
Grapea	685	.....	685	.....
Orchard fruits	2,295	.....	2,295	.....
Subtropical fruits and nuts	1,149	.....	1,149	.....
Other crops	1,309	.....	1,220	.....

† A large portion of the acreage of unirrigated corn was in the Indian reservations, and was in very small tracts near water courses and springs.

* Tons.

The total number of acres of irrigated crops, as given above, is 137,233, while the total number of acres of land irrigated is 185,396. The difference of 48,163 acres represents approximately the area of pasture land irrigated. It is probable that a portion of the area upon which crops were reported as grown without irrigation, was really irrigated at some time during the year.

In addition to surface water obtained from rivers, Arizona possesses considerable quantities of ground water, or so-called underflow, at depths varying from forty to fifteen hundred feet. Seventy-seven farms were wholly or in part supplied with this ground water by pumping from wells. In this way nine hundred and seventy-four acres were irrigated. The use of wells to augment the supply of water in the ditches, or by pumping the water directly upon the land, is becoming more general each year, and in sections where an artesian supply is abundant a considerable area of land above the line of ditch ultimately will be reclaimed and rendered productive and valuable.

THE GILA VALLEY.

Arizona Bulletin, January 12, 1900.

Written by Andrew Kimball, Stake President of the Mormon Church, Thatcher.

Fortified by the affidavits of the most responsible men in the valley, the writer dares venture once more on the billows of the great journalistic ocean. The former stories related by me have not only awakened considerable interest and caused a steady immigration of many good people to our valley, but has created some criticism and in some circles are used as fireside jokes. All I have to say about this is that those with sufficient good judgment to come here and see for themselves are ready to bear testimony to the truth of every statement that has been made. The Gila river heads way back in the mountains east of us and just before it crosses the New Mexico line its valuable fluid is diverted into irrigating channels and commences its valuable mission. Increased by the 'Frisco river and other perpetual streams, by the time it gets to the narrows above the more populous portion of

our valley you would not know that a stream had ever been diverted from its banks.

Situated in the southeast of Arizona, our settlements extend over the border into New Mexico. There is considerable country intervening between us and Mexico. Sixty miles below our border settlement, Franklin, which, by the way, is a very prosperous one, the valley widens out, until when it reaches the writer's home it is fully ten miles wide and still widens opposite Pima, six miles lower down, and as the river extends westward as far as the eye can reach there is still valley. In search of a cut-off road home from Northern Arizona last summer, Emil Maeser, Heber Larson and the writer stood on some cliffs about seven hundred feet high, overlooking the Gila valley, and until then I was never able to properly appreciate the vastness of this agricultural region. Sloping towards this great basin I saw for hundreds of miles back almost the entire country pays tribute to the Gila; if a cloud bursts or an inch of rain falls a hundred miles away our canals are replenished.

The Gila river is perpetual; the more it is appropriated the more it increases; in the distance of forty miles there are no less than twenty-two canals, and below each dam, which in low water seems to sop the last drop from the river bed, each succeeding canal has a stream. Matthewsville canal, fully thirty miles from the first canal taken out of the river, has a better stream than many above it, and does not need to put the water on turns, while others are being guarded very closely. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of good water at forty to sixty feet below the surface, which is secured by open wells and pumps and windmills. The well at the ice plant of C. Layton & Co., in Thatcher, furnished, besides what is used in the factory, a good irrigation stream, sufficient for a city lot. By the aid of tanks and windmills every family that can afford it may have a complete water system at their homes. Our elevation is a little less than three thousand feet above sea level, while on either side of our valley are mountains from five to seven thousand feet higher, which are covered with saw timber. The Graham mountain produces several irrigating streams.

The slope of the valley is about right for con-

venient irrigation, while down the valley there is a fall of about ten feet to the mile.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam on the higher lands and nearer the higher lands and nearer the river a black sandy clay. Our deepest well is still in soil, for it seems that the valley has been washed in for generations. Flowing well water has been encountered here. We have one about three miles above Thatcher at Chlarson's lumber yard, there is an artesian well which flows fully twenty-five gallons per minute, and is of the purest kind of water. Our canal system is one of the best in the world. Why this condition? Simply because our people have adopted co-operation as the principle in their management and not allowed large corporations to monopolize the precious fluid and make of it merchandise. In the Gila valley these conditions do not exist. The farmer who cultivates the land owns and controls all the water.

Surrounded by mining camps and government posts and Indian reservations, everything we raise can be sold. Compare the hollow of your hand to the Gila valley and all the extremities as the feeders and you have it. Not only an oasis on the desert, but a supply house for a great surrounding country of consumers. It is needless for the writer to elaborate upon this subject, when the reader can in this edition see the illustrations and read of the millions of wealth in mining camps all around us.

As to the phenomenal productions the writer refers to outside statements. George T. Odell, general manager of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company in Utah and Idaho, and of which Messrs. Philips & Kimball, of this valley, form a part, made the following statements to a "Deseret News" reporter after visiting this valley last winter. Of course Mr. Odell thought the writer had enlarged upon many items of which he had written, and set out in his investigations with the end in view of either proving Mr. Kimball to be an enlarger on facts, or this to be one of the grandest valleys on earth. He first encountered the man who raised the thirty-six-pound sweet potato, and in response to his query the honest old farmer said: "Well, I reckon it would have been rather a large potato if we had got all of it, but a large slice was cut off in

digging it." We found many farmers who raise two crops of Irish potatoes every year on one piece of land, one crop of small grain and a crop of corn and squash the same year. "The statements of these farmers," said Mr. Odell, "so far outstripped Mr. Kimball's modest stories, I was ready to believe most anything." When he asked Bishop John Taylor, of Pima, regarding these things Mr. Taylor replied: "I raised fifty bushels of wheat on one acre of land and afterwards planted it to corn and raised fifty bushels on the same land in the same year." "I had heard a great deal," said Mr. Odell, "of the wonderful resources of the Gila valley, but I can truthfully say, in the language of the hymn, 'the half has never been told.'"

I now quote from observations of Prof. McClatchie, superintendent of the experiment station at Phoenix, and professor of agriculture and horticulture in the University of Arizona, as reported in a Phoenix paper: "He brought back with him, as trophies of his trip, specimens of apples grown in the Gila valley. They were of extremely large size and unusually fine in appearance and flavor, especially the Ben Davis variety. All that is necessary to raise a crop is to put the seed in the ground and turn on the water at proper intervals. From forty to sixty bushels of grain are raised on an acre. The summer heat in the Gila valley is not as intense as it is in the Salt River valley, the highest temperature last summer being about one hundred degrees. The Gila valley is certainly a most interesting country. I found they raised a fine quality of wheat, and I was surprised to find in the town of Safford four large flouring mills. When the Enterprise canal is completed the area under cultivation will be increased fully one hundred per cent. The mountains are covered with timber from which all the lumber needed is secured. Springs of water bubble out from the cañons and will furnish, if utilized, an abundant supply of pure and cool water for domestic purposes. The people living in the Gila valley are thrifty and hospitable. They live quiet, retired lives and appear to enjoy themselves in an old-fashioned way, truly pleasant to behold. There are no paupers among them; all appear to have plenty."

MARICOPA & PHOENIX & SALT RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY.

When the attention of capitalists was directed to the importance of developing the resources of the Salt River valley, and their investments began to yield valuable returns, it was clearly recognized that a railroad into the valley was an immediate necessity. The Southern Pacific road, which was completed through the territory in 1880, was almost forty miles distant, yet it furnished the only available transportation facilities. No sooner was the need recognized than the means of building were provided. The then financial agent of the Southern Pacific Company, N. K. Masten, of San Francisco, induced Francis Cutting, of the same city, the founder of the Cutting Packing Company, and Sidney M. Smith, also of San Francisco, to become interested with him in the building of a road that would meet the necessities of the time. The task was by no means an easy one. The fact that this section was far from the base of supply rendered the undertaking an expensive one, yet the projectors did not lose faith in ultimate success, and continued perseveringly until finally the road was completed, July 2, 1887.

On the organization of a company, N. K. Masten was chosen president, he and his two associates previously mentioned becoming the principal owners of the road. As the valley developed to a degree previously undreamed of, and as Phoenix also showed a remarkable increase in growth and business importance, the road shared a corresponding success and prosperity. Indeed, the operating of the road undoubtedly contributed largely to the development of the region, and the present high standing of the valley as an agricultural and horticultural center may be attributed in no small degree to the road itself. Lasting credit is to be given to the men whose determination and enterprise made possible the development of one of the most fertile sections of the southwest.

The increase of the volume of business transacted by the road rendered advisable the extension of its line, and in 1895 a branch was built from Tempe to Mesa.

The completion of the Mesa branch made the line forty-two miles in length. The motive

power comprises three first-class Baldwin locomotives. Employment is furnished to a large corps of men in the company's shops at Phoenix. In equipment the company equals others that are older and greater in extent. From the establishment of the road, it has been the company's policy to aid the residents of the valley in every way possible, and they have endeavored to keep the freight rates on shipments of produce at as low a point as possible, in order that the profits for the farmers may thus be larger than otherwise. Immense shipments are made to Southern California over the road. The day has passed when all shipments are incoming. Now a policy of exportation has been established that gives every indication of placing Arizona in a high position for the value of its products, secured through the energy of its people.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The building of this road marked an era in the progress of eastern Arizona. The survey was made in 1892, but the work of construction did not begin until February, 1894, when it was actively prosecuted by the following officers: William Garland, president; E. A. Cutter, vice-president; A. C. Laird, secretary and treasurer; George B. Fox, chief engineer—all of whom also served as directors, together with Julius Lieberman and J. E. Solomon.

The point of inception of the road is Bowie, which lies in the southeastern part of the territory, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, east of Tucson. From there the track runs up into Cochise county, in a northwesterly direction, through Solomonville, which was named in honor of J. E. Solomon. Thence it follows the bed of the Gila river to Safford, from there to Thatcher and Pima, and finally to Geronimo, which for two or more years was the terminus of the road. However, finally the consent of the Apache Indians was secured to build a line across their reservation to San Carlos, and work was immediately begun on the extension, which was completed up the valley of the San Carlos river to the mouth of Aliso creek, and over the Pinal summit to the town of Globe, one of the

present prosperous mining camps of the territory.

It is the hope of the officers of the road that in the near future the line may be extended to the rich mining districts of Tonto basin, comprising the timber belts of the Mogolian mountains. When this plan is executed, the value and importance of the road will thereby be still further enhanced.

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX RAILWAY.

There is no enterprise within the limits of Arizona that is more peculiarly the fruit of Arizona capital, energy and brains than the road of which F. M. Murphy is president. Conceived and consummated in the face of obstacles that would have daunted many, it was nevertheless brought to a successful completion, and has since been operated successfully. The road starts at Ash Fork, on the Santa Fe Railway, and from there cuts through the very heart of the territory, from north to south, a distance of one hundred and ninety-seven miles, and terminates at Phoenix, where it connects with the Maricopa & Phoenix road, joining the Southern Pacific. The fact that it forms the link between the Santa Fe on the north and the Southern Pacific on the south renders it indispensable to the development of the territory.

When once the mammoth project had been planned, not even the financial depression of 1893 was allowed to retard the work. The track and bridges were constructed from Ash Fork to Prescott between August, 1892, and May, 1893; from Prescott to Skull valley, between January and April, 1894; and from Skull valley to Phoenix, between August, 1894, and March 1, 1895. In the laying of the track steel rails were used, spliced with heavy angle bars,

and on sharp curves steel pressed railbraces are used. In the construction of bridges the material used was principally California redwood and Oregon pine. The same difficulties confronted the engineers in the building of this road that have been found throughout the entire west, but these were surmounted in a way creditable to the skill of the engineers. The machine shops of the company have been located at Prescott, while both there and in Phoenix are to be found large engine houses and storehouses.

The first president of the road was D. B. Robinson, one of its projectors and builders. In time the secretary and general manager, Mr. Murphy, was elected to the presidency, and has since officiated in that capacity, his co-laborers as directors being D. M. Ferry, Detroit, Mich.; L. W. Bowen, Detroit; Simon J. Murphy, Detroit; N. K. Fairbank, Chicago; G. W. Kretzinger and Jay Morton, Chicago; Robert McCurdy, Youngstown, Ohio; and E. B. Gage, of Prescott.

Tributary to this road is the Prescott & Eastern, which runs southwest from Prescott to Mayer, in the heart of the Big-Bug mining region, and where is also to be found one of the largest deposits of onyx in the world. The building of this road has given an important impetus to mining in the region through which it passes, and its utility has been proved beyond a doubt. Another branch road runs from Congress Junction to the mining regions at Congress, while still another extends from Jerome twenty-six miles into the Jerome mining district. By means of these branches already in operation, together with others that have been projected, the road reaches every important mining and agricultural region between the northern and southern portions of Arizona, and is therefore one of the greatest factors in the development of the territory's resources.



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