

SKETCHES • OF
INTER-MOUNTAIN
• • STATES • •
UTAH 
IDAHO 
NEVADA

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• ON •
GREAT •
SALT
LAKE •

PHOTO BY
SHAPIER.

A WORD IN ADVANCE

The purpose of this volume, primarily, is to lay before the leading newspaper publishers of the United States some facts concerning many of the leading men who are, or have been, active in the work of developing the States of Utah, Idaho and Nevada. It is believed that the material herewith will be highly valuable to every newspaper of consequence in the United States, and that the value thereof will increase with each succeeding year.

Copies will also be placed in the library cars of limited trains that are used in Western traffic as a guide to those who seek investment or who contemplate a change of residence. The leading boards of trade and public libraries will also be supplied with copies, as will a number of great commercial agencies in the United States, England and France.

A special effort has been made to eliminate any and all matter in reference to the peculiar local contentions, and it is for this reason that the publishers have refrained from presenting even the briefest sketch of the State of Utah, which, as is generally known, has been a storm center for the entire inter-mountain region.

THE PUBLISHERS.



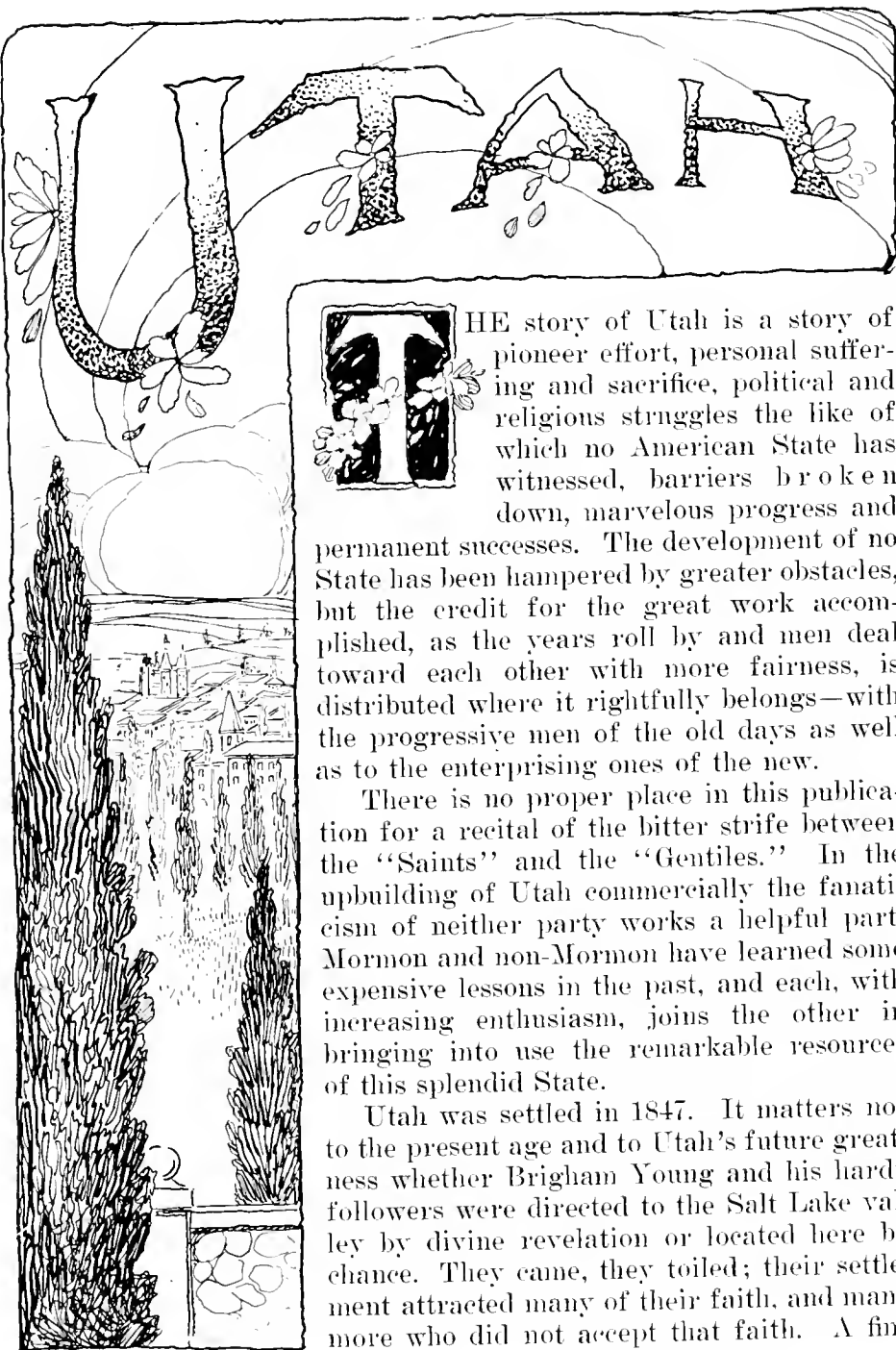
OFFICERS
QUARTERS
FT DOUGLAS



GENERAL EDWARD
CANBY
COMMANDER OF POST



MONUMENT
FT. DOUGLAS



city was established, a Territory was organized, the mountain streams were diverted from nature's causeways, enlivening the soil of the arid valleys, awakening interest in agricultural pursuits, while the mountains themselves were made to yield a part of their fabulous wealth.

This generation is enjoying those early efforts. The men and women of to-day are perfecting the work begun by the men and women of yesterday. And so accommodating is Nature that all who call find ample means, if not abundance, the reward of their industry.

Utah became a State in 1895. Her prestige has grown in a more marked degree from that date than throughout all the years before. Cities have sprung up, valleys have been dotted with countless homes, the rock-ribbed hills have been probed for the riches within. Capital has found its way into every section of the State and has been profitably employed. New population in a continuous stream pours into Utah, adding wealth and bettering the condition of all.

A more healthful section has not been found. Neither is there a State where greater attention is given to education than here. The percentage of illiteracy is remarkably low. All religions are represented.

Utah contains 87,750 square miles. About one-third the area is capable of cultivation, or is a range for sheep and cattle. Probably three-fifths of the area is occupied by mountain ranges, filled with precious metals, coal, salt, iron and building materials. The remainder is arid.

Great though the total of the mineral product is in Utah, the product of the farms, orchards and ranges is greater, and the annual increase of the irrigated area of the State promises to keep pace with the swift development of the mines. Utah promises to become one of the greatest fruit-growing States in the Union.

There are opportunities for all in Utah.

BITS OF INFORMATION

Utah mines have paid a little more than \$80,000,000 in dividends.

There are 2,135,000 acres of land under irrigation, with 10,000,000 more that may be irrigated. About two-thirds of Utah's population engages in agriculture.

Utah produces annually about 265,000 barrels of salt.

There are 7,424,792 acres of national forest in Utah; and for the year ending July 1, 1908, they brought \$32,152 cash returns.

There are 8,000 miles of public roads in Utah; 3,000 of them in the mountains.

Population of Salt Lake City, 1908, according to R. L. Polk & Company, 112,346.

Salt Lake City streets are 132 feet wide.

The building front of each block is 660 feet.

No congestion, no darkness.

Business street surface all asphalt—no cobbles.

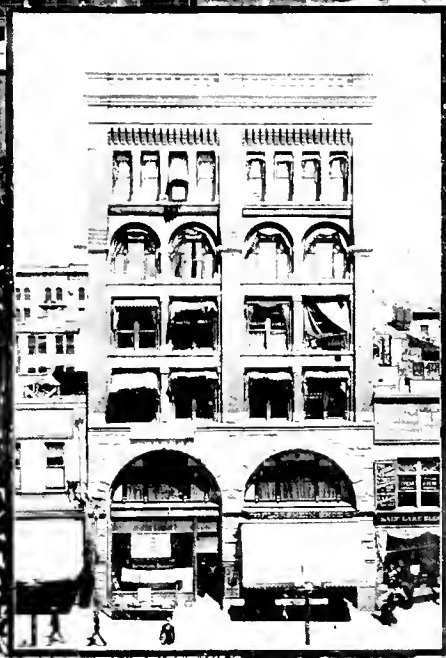
Salt Lake has 150.054 miles of paved sidewalks and 50 miles more are being constructed.

Area of Salt Lake City (including reservation), sq. miles	47
Miles of streets	330
Miles of streets graded, 311.35; and paved, 18.65	330
Railroads entering city	6
Miles electric street railway	105
Miles public sewers	106
Miles gas mains	90
Miles water mains laid	167
Capacity of water supply per day (av.), gals.	39,000,000
Electric street lights	663
Daily newspapers	5
Church bodies	15
Church buildings	44
Volumes in free public library, January 1, 1909	33,140
Acres in Liberty Park	100
Acres in Pioneer Park	10
Thermal and mineral springs	4
Public schools	27
Teachers in public schools	464
School population	20,114
Per cent. in attendance	94.2
Value of school property	\$1,461,897
Cost of City and County Building	\$955,000
Cost of Mormon Temple	\$1,326,241
Annual death rate per thousand	13
Tax rate, State	5
Tax rate, State school	3
Tax rate, city, mills	13
Tax rate, city schools, mills	9
Tax rate, county	4.5
Tax rate, county schools	2.5
Tax rate, State, city and county, total mills	37
Assessed value Salt Lake City's real and personal property	\$48,896,349



DESERT
NEWS BLDG.

TRIBUNE
AND
TELEGRAM



HERALD
BLDG.



WHERE
SOME OF THE
NEWSPAPERS
ARE
MADE



PROGRESSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL SALT LAKE CITY

BY C. C. GOODWIN

Progress is in the very air of Salt Lake. Solomon's Temple arose without the sound of axe or hammer in its immediate vicinity, but it was seven years in building and a longer time in preparation. Salt Lake can beat Solomon's Temple now, and were it planted here in all its pristine splendor, it would be voted a squatty affair. And where now there are unsightly structures, in a year's time there will be palaces, which by comparison would make that temple of Solomon's look like a bungalow.

We are speaking, thus far, only of the grand edifices, those of marble and onyx and woven steel, but they are not the strength or promise of Salt Lake's future greatness, they are but evidences of a greatness already here, for such structures can only exist where the hosts outside are working for the wealth that makes the work of the few possible.

Go outside; on every street there will be heard the ring of hammers, the rhythm of saw and trowel; the hurry, hurry to prepare for those here, and for those who are coming.

And why not? Commerce and trade have made this a central station.

Education has made this a central seat.

Music has reserved this place for her divine harmonies.

This is the spot to which the sullen mountains send their treasures to have them transfigured. Here is where the sunlight and the pure air make a natural sanitarium.

Here is where all creeds meet to wrestle and decide which is serving best men below and Omnipotent above.

Here is where nature fixed her perfect bathing resorts, and the city cannot keep up with the demand for homes and business places.

Then, after all, the city does not compare as yet with its surroundings. In the long ago some vagrant artists from summerland strayed away, bringing with them some of the dyes which they use above and which are immortal. Being dusty through travel when they found Great Salt Lake they determined upon a bath.

They laid down their paints and brushes, folded their wings and dove into the clear waters. At first the salt got in their eyes and throats, but they took in the situation quickly, and it was close upon sunset when they came out radiant, their wings once more as white as when they left Paradise, and their appetites were renewed. They had brought along a few pint bottles, but it was then as it is now, they could not get a cracker or a piece of cheese on Sunday in any "public place" in Zion and that time the places were all public.

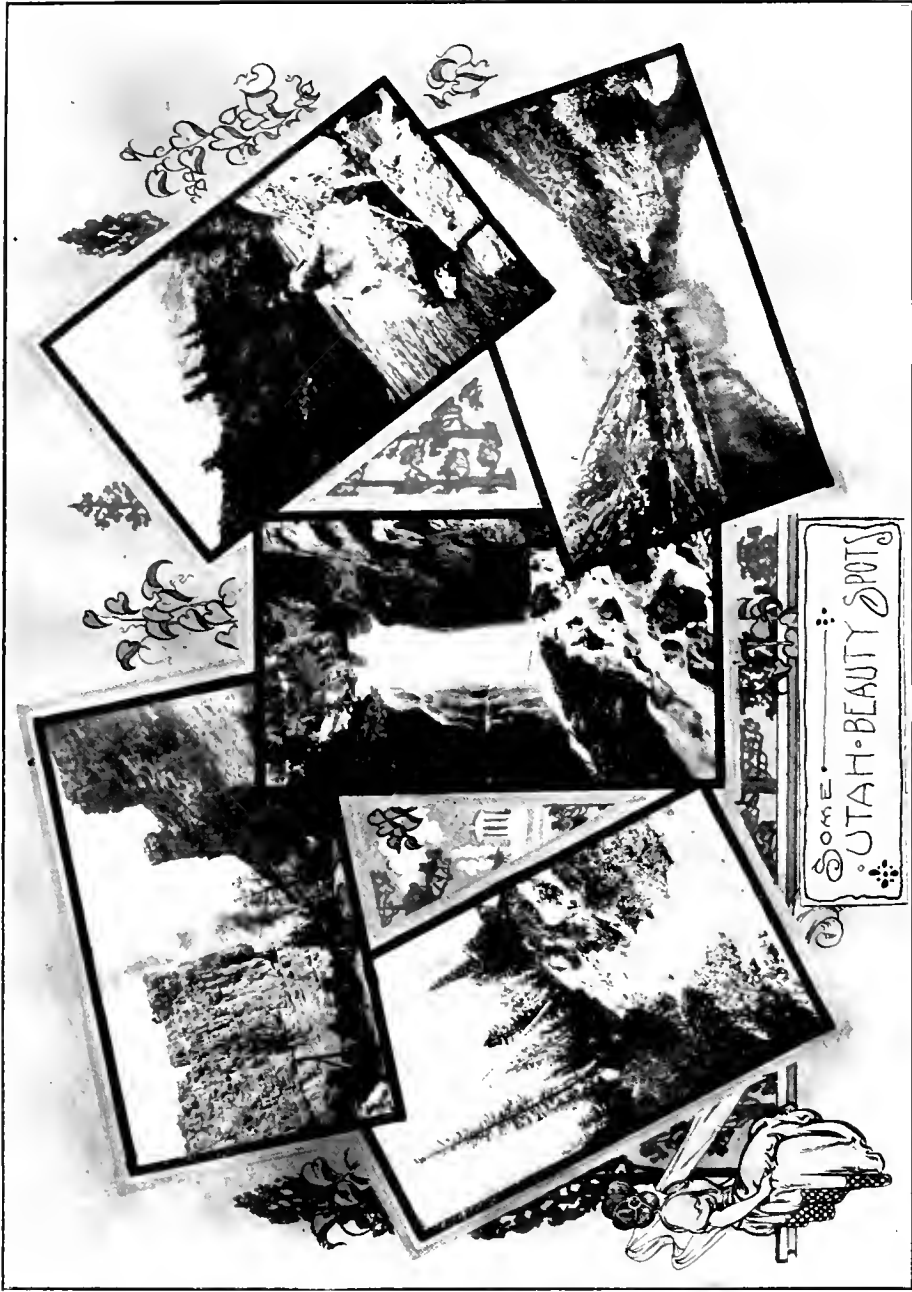
But their bottles helped them out.

Just then the setting sun hung over the desert to the west and its refracted rays turned the snow on the Wasatch to purple and gold, even after the sun had disappeared. And these visitors, enchanted, seized their brushes and dipping them in the immortal dyes painted the mountains, the lake, the valley: and the picture they made lingers still and makes this a place of enchantment, and when it shall be a little more seen the whole world will want to come and make a home here.

CITY AND COUNTY BLDG.
SALT LAKE CITY



FEDERAL BLDG.
SALT LAKE CITY



SOME UTAH BEAUTY SPOTS

FIRST PRESIDENCY
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS



GEORGE A. ANDERSON



JOSEPH F. SMITH PRES



ANTHONY H. LUND
2ND COURSE LOR

UTAH'S FIRST AND PRESENT
GOVERNOR



BRIGHAM YOUNG



WILLIAM SPRY

despised are producing returns which surpass results the old-timer achieved.

Instead of equipping individual mines with their own reduction works, capital wisely centered its energies on selecting a central point where smelting operations could be carried on in a manner equally beneficial to all. This policy gave to Salt Lake City the distinction of being the smelting center of the United States. Within sight of the city the American Smelting and Refining Company, the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, the Utah Consolidated Company, the Bingham Consolidated Company, and the Yampa Company, all were operating smelting plants up to 1907.

In answer to litigation instigated by the farming element in the Salt Lake valley, the courts closed practically all these plants late in the year mentioned. It was asserted that the fumes from the stacks destroyed vegetation and animal life. This necessitated improved devices to prevent smelting operations from injuring the surrounding farm usefulness, and right successfully have the smelting companies met the issue. Out of the wrecks have risen new smelters, until to-day, early in 1909, the American Company at Murray is operating a lead-silver smelter, and one of the greatest copper smelters in the world at Garfield, on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, near Salt Lake City. The United States Company is smelting silver and lead ores at Bingham Junction. The Yampa Company is treating its own ores at Bingham, and in Tooele County, near the Great Salt Lake, the International Smelting and Refining Company is spending millions of dollars in rushing to completion one of the largest and most modern copper smelters in the world. In addition, there is a silver-lead-copper smelter in Tintic, Utah, and a copper smelter at Ogden.

Among the old camps once famous, and now revived to tremendous activity and success are Bingham, Utah, and Ely, Nevada, both copper camps of magnitude. In each camp huge mountains of low-grade copper ore are being eaten down by scores of steam shovels, the ore being hurried via special railroad lines to mammoth concentrating plants, where the low-grade porphyry ore is concentrated to a grade which admits of profitable smelting. Pioche, Nevada, a one-time richly productive silver-lead camp, to-day is answering the call of capital with splendid ore developments, while in all the three States new camps spring up from day to day, which illustrates how imperfectly the field has been covered.

Idaho stands out distinctively as one of the great lead-producing States of the Union, the Coeur d'Alene district being the most famed lead camp in the world. Unlike most lead camps, whose heavy metal values give way at depth to copper or some other metal, nothing but lead, and in ever increasing quantities, has been found with the deepest of work. Nevada during the past five years has astonished the world with its discoveries of new gold fields, following closely on which finds have been the extensive and successful development of silver, lead and copper camps.

8 A GLIMPSE
OF TWO
GREAT
MILLING
PLANTS



BOSTON CONSOLIDATED
MILL
AT GARFIELD - UTAH -



UTAH COPPER MILL GARFIELD
UTAH

The following statistics will show the mineral standing of the three States, the figures being taken from the year 1907, owing to the incomplete statistical record for 1908:

In 1907 Utah stood fifth in rank of the gold-producing States of the Union, producing 247,758 ounces—value, \$5,121,600; second in silver production, with an output of 11,406,900 ounces—value, \$7,528,500; third in lead production, with an output of 54,738 tons; fourth in copper, with an output of 68,333,115 pounds.

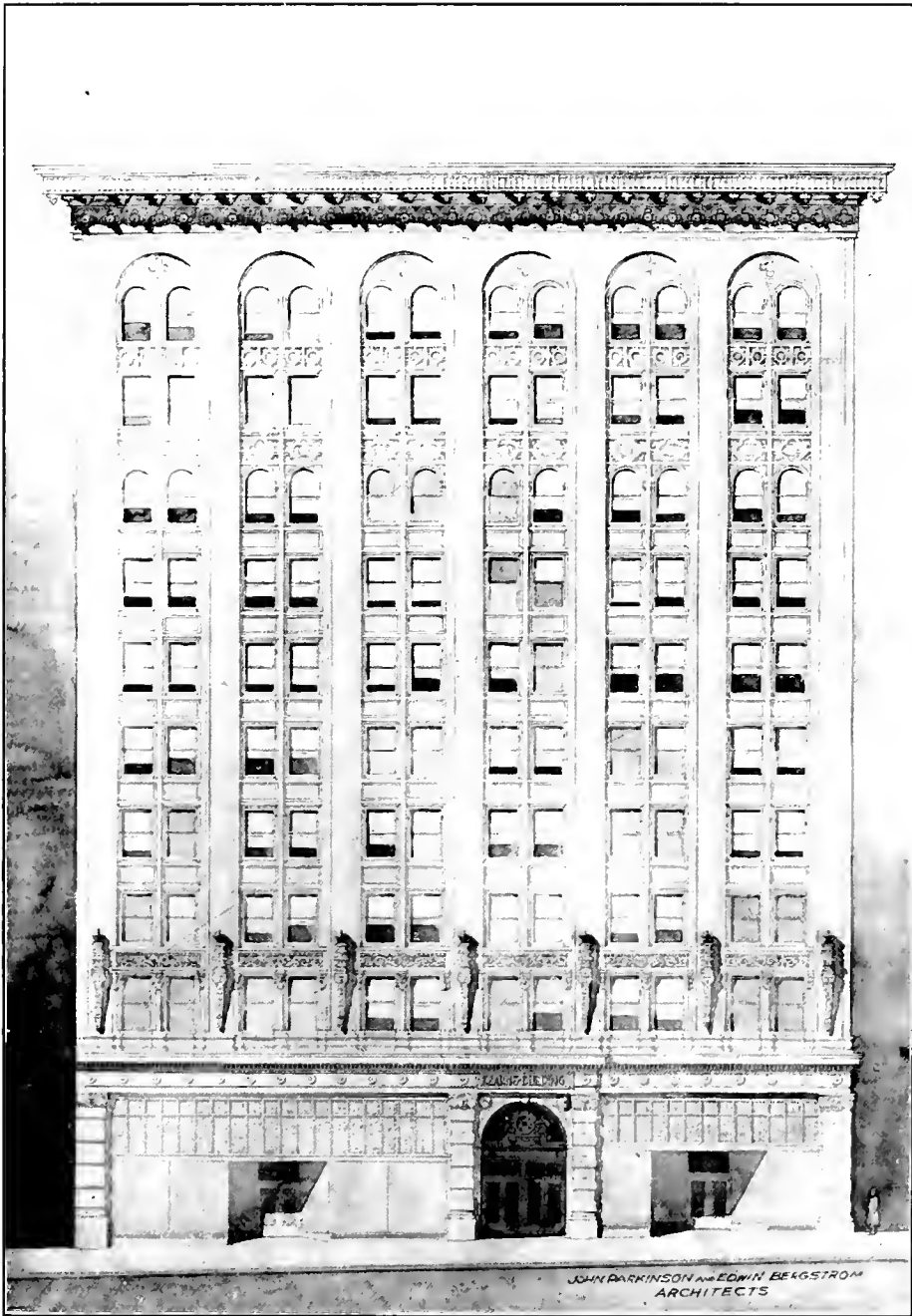
Idaho ranked ninth in gold, with an output of 60,754 ounces—value, \$1,255,900; fifth in silver, with an output of 7,888,400 ounces—value, \$5,206,300; second in lead, with an output of 111,697 tons; seventh in copper, with an output of 11,471,101 pounds.

Nevada ranks fourth in gold, with an output of 745,507 ounces—value, \$15,411,000; fourth in silver, with an output of 8,280,500 ounces—value, \$5,465,100; sixth in lead, with an output of 3,400 tons; eleventh in copper, with an output of 1,462,450 pounds.

The first large, low-grade, low-cost copper producer of Utah to emphasize its merits by entering the dividend-paying column was the Utah Copper Company of Bingham. Following closely on its heels is the Boston Consolidated Company, with the Ohio Copper Company on the verge of operations in its new milling plant. These great mines are just coming into their own, and the year 1909 should find the copper output for Utah reaching well above the 100,000,000-pound mark. Throughout the State are numerous new copper camps which are developing fast, and vast sections are known to exist where nothing but the wise application of capital will open red metal mines of magnitude.

In Ely, Nevada has one of the mammoth low-grade copper camps of the world, and gigantic concentrating plants and smelters near the mines are now in highly successful operation. The next extensive copper camp of Nevada is known as the Yerington District, but legally named the Mason Mining District. Yerington, unlike Bingham and Ely, contains straight smelting copper ores which require no preliminary treatment before they are fit for the smelter furnaces. This dispenses with the installation of expensive concentrating mills, taking less capital to reach the coveted goal of production. Other copper sections of Nevada are being brought prominently to the attention of the world, and that there are other Elys and Bingham in the two States is demonstrated by the liberal expenditures of money now seen on all sides. Recent developments in heretofore untouched portions of Idaho prove that an enormous field awaits the activities of the prospector and investor in its mineral-ribbed mountains. New railroads and new wagon roads continually are being built to sections which once were inaccessible.

In addition to their wealth of mineral deposits, the hills of Utah are seamed with high-grade coal, another undeveloped field which needs only the magic hand of capital to add millions each year to the output of the State. Regarding the coal deposits of Utah, the seventh report



THE NEW KEARNS BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY

of the Bureau of Statistics of the State of Utah, for 1907-1908, uses the following language:

“The coal-mining industry as reported by Mr. Petitt, State Coal Mine Inspector, is in a most thriving condition, due in a great measure to the settled labor conditions which have been maintained in the various mining camps for the past few years. The production has increased in quantity and value during the past five years. There is, however, much room for improvement in these respects, more particularly when one considers the enormous extent of the coal areas of the State.

“The coal area known as the Book Cliff (Wasatch field), extending east and west from Castle Dale, in Carbon County, to the Colorado line, and south to the southeastern part of Sevier County, covering approximately 1,600 square miles, is considered both in respect to thickness and development the most important coal field in the State. Other coal areas are: The Coalville or Weber River field in Summit County; in the northeastern portion of the State, the Henry’s Fork and Ashley Creek coal area; large coal areas in Uintah County; the Henry Mountain District, and in the southwestern portion of the State the Colob plateau, showing the wide distribution of coal lands in the State.”

In eastern Utah lies one of the most valuable and extensive hydrocarbon deposits in the world. One of the principal products from this seldom-mentioned field is asphaltum, while from these deposits are made paints, mineral rubber, medicines and numerous other materials which find their way into the world’s commerce.

Oil of the finest quality, and in a sufficient quantity to justify the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, is being developed in San Juan County, Utah, while the Virgin field in southern Utah gives promise of becoming an important oil center of the West.

The “Mining World” of Chicago, in its issue of April 3, 1909, gives the names of forty-one dividend-paying mining companies in Utah; twenty-five in Nevada and seven in Idaho. In the Silver King Coalition Mines Syndicate of Park City, Utah, the State during the first quarter of 1909 held the greatest silver-lead dividend-paying company in this hemisphere. Considerably over one hundred millions of dollars have been distributed to stockholders in the shape of dividends by Utah mining companies since any record was taken, which excludes close corporations not giving to the world their profit sharing.

In spite of the great production of the three States which compose this empire, and in spite of the many new fields continually springing into fame, a virgin territory awaits the man of money and brains within their boundary lines. New problems confront the mining and metallurgical engineer, offering a remunerative opening for numerous experts from year to year, which cannot help but attract the young and ambitious the world over. These States are merely in the bud, and present an ideal opportunity for safe and constant investment.

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

This corporation, which has its head offices in Boston and has a capitalization of \$75,000,000, operates its various mines, mills and smelters under local titles. Its lead and copper mines at Bingham, Utah, are operated under the title of the United States Mining Company; its concentrator and lead and copper smelter at Bingham Junction, Utah, as the United States Smelting Company; its mines at Eureka, Utah, as the Centennial Eureka Mining Company, and the Bullion Beck & Champion Mining Company; its lime quarry as the United States Lime Company, and its Stores Department as the United States Stores Company. At its smelting plant at Bingham Junction, near Salt Lake City, it receives custom ores from all the inter-mountain States. It has developed at this plant its secret process for the handling of smelter fumes, so that, whilst it daily treats from 1200 to 2000 tons of ore, its stacks are free from fumes or elements that are in any way damaging to vegetation. It has recently made improvements in its method of concentrating ores by which it will separate, electro-statically, the zinc from the iron, thus effecting, by a new process, a large saving of zinc that heretofore has been wasted. In addition to these Utah properties, the United States Company owns the Mammoth Copper Mining Co., which operates the Mammoth mines and copper smelter at Kennett, California; also the Richmond-Eureka Mining Co., of Eureka, Nevada. Its bullion output is shipped to its own refineries and smelters at Grasselli, Indiana, and Chrome, New Jersey, operating under the title of the United States Metals Refining Company. In Mexico the company operates in a vast territory, with mines and mills at Pachuca and Real del Monte, under the corporate title of the Compañía de Real del Monte y Pachuca.

Altogether the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company has an up-to-date organization and a name for fair dealing with its customers that has resulted in the development of an enormous metal business which is constantly expanding. It is ready with a competent field engineering staff to examine any and all mining properties of merit as well as to mill, smelt, refine and market all grades of ore, bullion, metallurgical products and metals. Its principal office is at 55 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., and its local office is located on the ninth floor of the Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, under the control of Geo. W. Heintz, its general manager for Utah, etc.

UTAH FUEL COMPANY

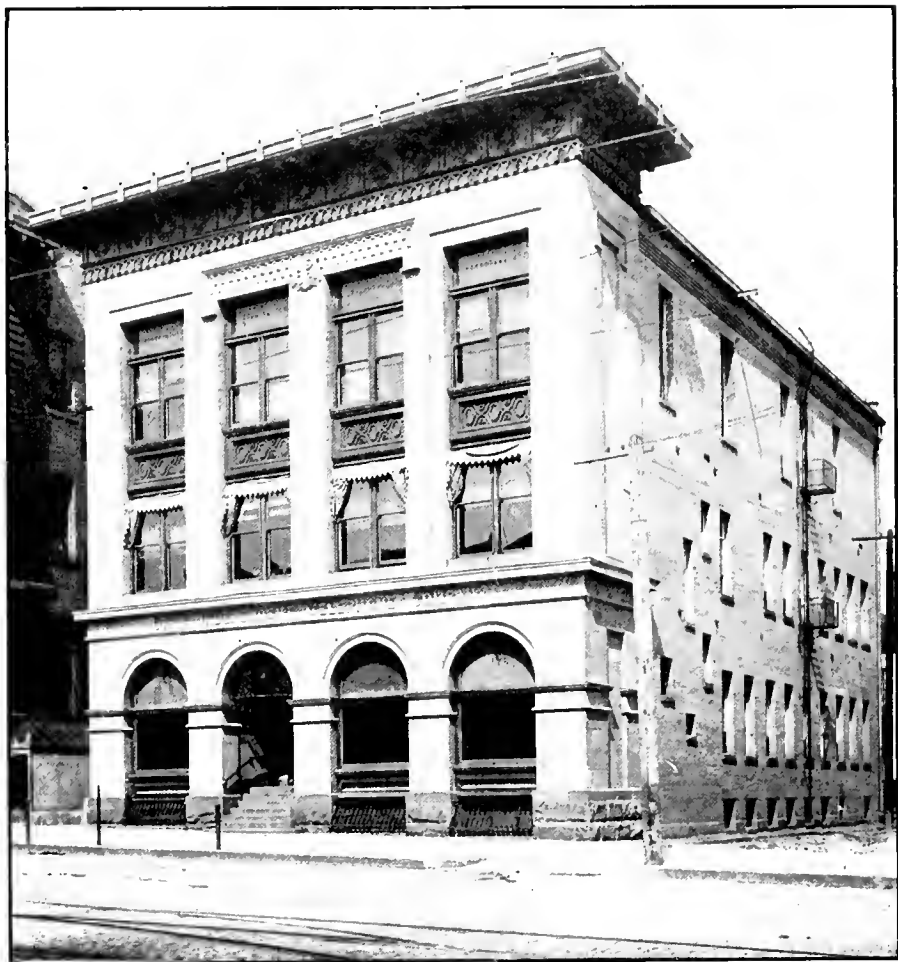
Among the many natural resources of the State of Utah which have tended to make the State one of the most prominent and most desirable are its coal beds, which are the richest and largest in the West. That these huge beds and strata of coal have merely been scratched, as it were, is apparent, and that the coal industry in this State will ere long become one of the biggest propositions in the State is generally acknowledged by all those conversant with the geological conditions existing in the coal belt. In 1882 the Pleasant Valley Coal Company was incorporated at a time when the magnitude of the coal belts was first appreciated. This company, with offices in Salt Lake City, began to mine the product and supplied the entire State with fuel for both domestic and commercial purposes.

In the year 1900 the Utah Fuel Company was organized and that to-day it is one of the biggest propositions in the country is due largely to the foresight of those who organized and who have so successfully developed the mines. The capitalization of the company is \$10,000,000 and some idea of the magnitude of the company and its properties may be gained when it is known that the properties ship this necessary fuel to Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and California. While a greater part of the business is confined to the States of Utah and Colorado, still the company ships large quantities of the black diamonds to the States mentioned because of the fact that the coal mined here is of a superior grade and is eagerly sought for by dealers in the other inter-mountain States.

The mines of the company are located at Clear Creek and Castle Gate, from which places comes a superior grade of domestic coal, and at Winter Quarters and Sunnyside. The last named camp is where the coke industry of the company is carried on exclusively. This is one of the busiest camps of the company, and the activity evidenced there is truly remarkable. In Colorado the company has a mine located at Somerset. From this mine a large tonnage is extracted every year and most of the coal from it is used in that State. Conservatively speaking, it is estimated that the tonnage of all the properties of the company is about 2,000,000 tons annually. This shows the magnitude of the company's properties, and, as the coal deposits are seemingly inexhaustible, it is safe to predict that the business of the company will increase wonderfully. The coke production is also very large, amounting to 350,000 tons, all of which comes from the hundreds of coke ovens at Sunnyside.

At the present time the company employs approximately 2300 men and this number will be increased as the mines are further developed. The company has its own houses in all of the camps mentioned, and the employes have modern and up-to-date structures to live in at a very small rental and everything done for them that can be done for their comfort and good living.

The officers of the Utah Fuel Company are: E. T. Jeffrey, president, New York City; C. H. Schlacks, vice-president, Denver, Colorado; A. H. Cowil, vice-president, Salt Lake City; H. G. Williams, general manager, Salt Lake City; W. O. Williams, auditor, Salt Lake City; W. B. Williams, general superintendent, Salt Lake City; M. P. Braffet, general solicitor, Salt Lake City; A. C. Watts, chief engineer, Salt Lake City, and E. A. Greenwood, assistant treasurer, Salt Lake City.



INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE BUILDING

UTAH INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Utah Independent Telephone Company is a Utah corporation having an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The company was organized in January, 1903, and one year later the business was established and the company prepared to furnish service. The company has grown steadily from the beginning, and its Salt Lake Exchange at the present time is considered to be one of the largest and best equipped exchanges in the Middle West country.

The executive officers of the company are: H. A. Harvey, president; Fred B. Jones, general superintendent; D. B. Mackintosh, auditor; and Benjamin R. Howell, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: Waldemar Van Cott, managing director; H. A. Harvey, Lawrence

Green, S. F. Fenton, Heber M. Wells, James H. Moyle, Geo. T. Odell, John D. Spencer, and Heber J. Grant.

The company owns its buildings and real estate in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Park City and Eureka. The company's buildings are constructed of brick, with steel frames, and are all of modern fire-proof construction. It maintains thirteen exchanges, at the following points: American Fork, Bingham Canyon, Brigham City, Eureka, Logan, Murray, Ogden, Park City, Payson, Provo, Salt Lake City, and Spanish Fork, Utah; and Preston, Idaho, and has established connection with over sixty-five villages and towns in the States of Utah and Idaho. It employs approximately two hundred persons in Salt Lake City alone, and as many more throughout the territory which is served by the company.

The company began business with about 1500 telephones actually installed and at the present time has ten times this number in use. The company has recently established a system of operating between Salt Lake City and Ogden which is known as the "two-number operating," whereby the residents of either city are enabled to call each other by number instead of by name, and the aid of the long distance operator is eliminated, thereby giving the most rapid service between the two municipalities. The rapidly increasing use of this class of service by the public is an evidence of the satisfaction with which it has been received.

The company has made a specialty of private branch exchanges for business houses, and the rapid growth of this feature of the company's business is an evidence of its popularity with the company's subscribers. These exchanges have latterly been rapidly installed in the business houses in the principal towns and cities of the State which the company serves, and are giving most excellent satisfaction. The company furnishes operators for the exchanges, who are taken from the ranks of the experienced employees of the company at the time the system is installed. Business men who have tried this system have never in any case been otherwise than satisfied with the investment.

The company's headquarters in Salt Lake City are at 115 South State Street and a visit to them amply repays the time spent. The entire system of the company is conducted on the strictest of business principles, and the result of this policy is shown by the rapidly growing popularity of the company. The company's progress to date constitutes a splendid monument to the efficient management of the company's affairs and the energy and ability of its executive officers. Strict attention to business, uniform courtesy and frank dealing with the public is required of each and every employee of the company throughout the entire system. This policy has gone far toward the upbuilding of the institution.

UTAH IDAHO SUGAR CO.

BLACKFOOT
IDAHO



SUGAR
CITY
IDAHO

LEHI
Utah



IDAHO
FALLS
IDAHO



UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company is perhaps the largest institution in the United States devoted to the manufacture of sugar from beets. The growth of the company has been remarkable. It now has six large factories and it has planned for the year 1909-10 to produce over 1,000,000 bags. The product last year was 987,013 bags. The capacity of the plants and their location follows:

Lehi, Utah, 1000 tons daily; Garland, Utah, 600 tons daily; Idaho Falls, Ida., 600 tons; Sugar City, Idaho, 800 tons; Blackfoot, Idaho, 600 tons; Nampa, Idaho, 600 tons; or a total daily capacity of 4200 tons.

This company has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 preferred stock, and \$3,000,000 common stock. It has issued \$8,102,180 of its preferred stock and the entire amount of its common stock. The officers of the company follow: Joseph F. Smith, president; Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager; Horace G. Whitney, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of Joseph F. Smith, John Henry Smith, John R. Winder, Thomas R. Cutler, Heber J. Grant, John C. Cutler, W. S. McCornick, George Romney and C. W. Nibley. The offices of the company are at Salt Lake City, Utah.

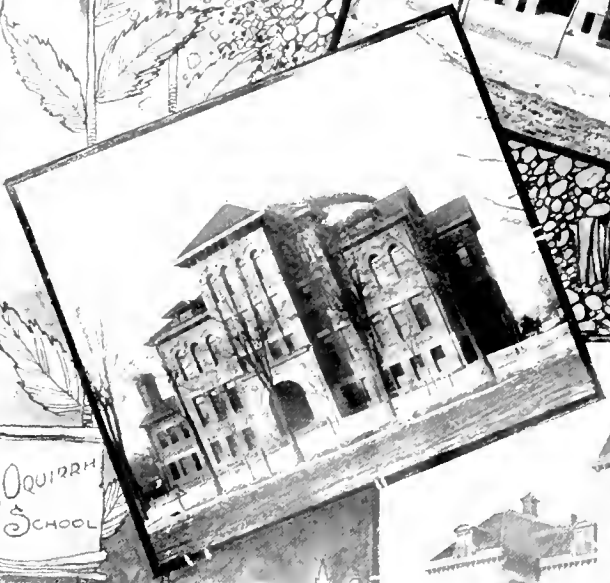
TYPICAL
SALT LAKE
PUBLIC
SCHOOLS



LOWELL
SCHOOL

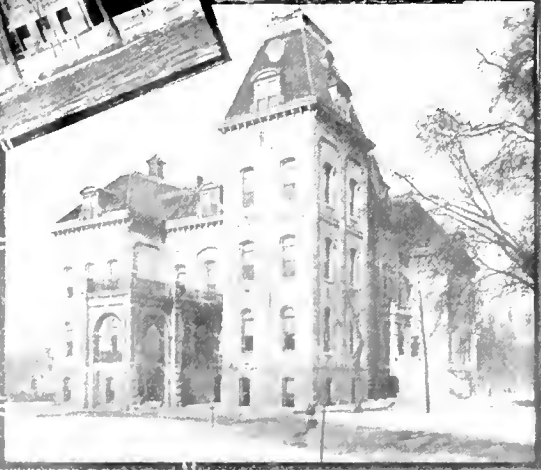


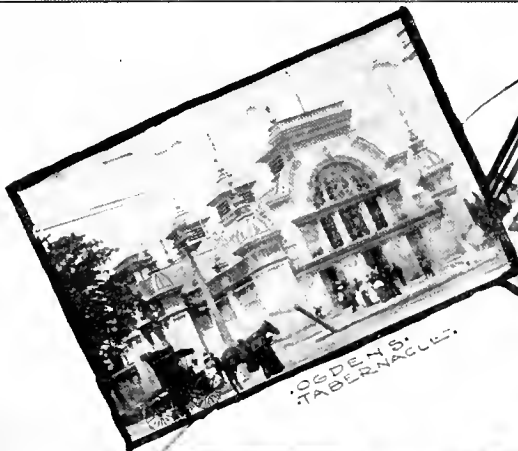
SUMNER
SCHOOL



OQUIRH
SCHOOL

AIGA
SCHOOL





OGDEN ST. TABERNALE



FEDERAL BUILDING



OGDEN CANYON

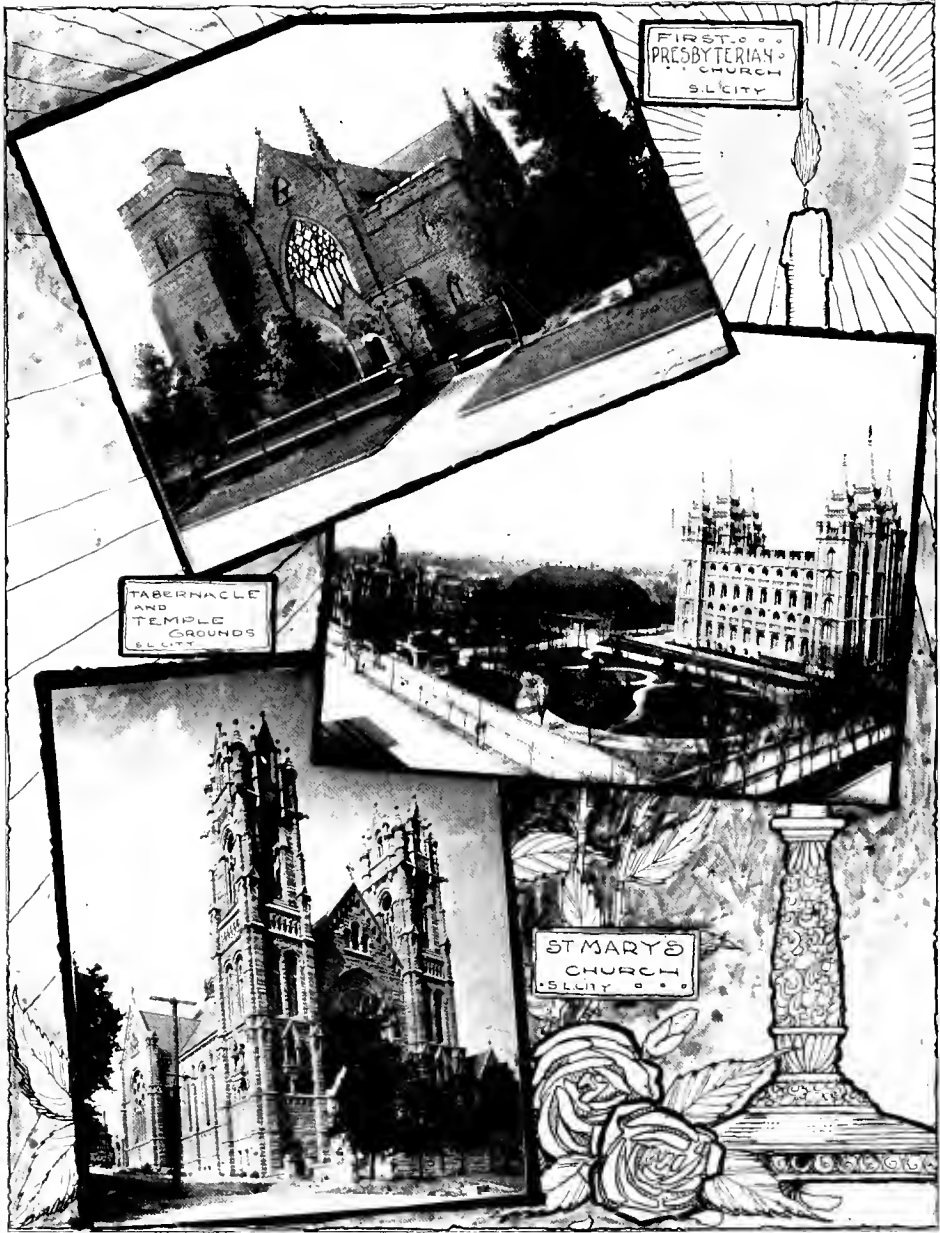
IN AND ABOUT
OGDEN
UTAH



FINEST CANYON DRIVE IN THE FIELD



URGEOUS WATER DISPLAY



FIRST...
PRESBYTERIAN...
CHURCH
S...CITY

TABERNACLE
AND
TEMPLE
GROUNDS
S...CITY

ST MARY'S
CHURCH
S...CITY

IRRIGATION IN UTAH

There are few big farms in Utah upon which diversified crops are grown. There are large farms which grow nothing but grain, but these are known as dry or arid farms. Those farms which are under irrigation are necessarily small farms, for the product is extraordinarily large. Three crops of alfalfa are harvested. One acre of ground will return a net profit of \$100 if sugar beets are raised. Eighteen hundred bushels of onions are produced to one acre of ground. Eight hundred bushels of potatoes have been grown on an acre. Fruit growers get returns of one thousand bushels of peaches, that is, twenty-five hundred boxes from an acre, other fruits in like proportion. All this is due to irrigation.

Utah is the mother of irrigation. The first irrigating canals were constructed in Utah, more than 50 years ago. One that carries water a distance of 40 miles from Utah Lake to Salt Lake City, built more than 40 years ago, still furnishes water for irrigation for Salt Lake City. Originally, irrigation plants were constructed in Utah by private individuals. The projects at the end of the year 1909 under construction in the State will reclaim 700,000 acres of land.

The total cultivable acreage of land in Utah has been estimated at twenty millions. Of this 2,114,634 acres are under cultivation, while the remainder of acres irrigated is two and a half millions. And the produce from the cultivated lands in 1908 aggregated over eighteen and a half million dollars, and this upon 22,000 farms.

These figures in brief give some idea of what irrigation has done for Utah. The report of the State Board of Land Commissioners for the year 1908, the last available report, shows that applications have been made to borrow money for reservoir projects to an aggregate amount of a half a million dollars beyond that which the board has money to supply.

The predominating influence upon home life in the irrigated districts is that contentment which comes with the assurance of success. Hopes materialize here, and ambitions are satisfied. To properly work an irrigated farm does not require toil from sunup in the morning until sundown at night, and then an hour or two of evening chores. To the young man, irrigation farming offers a wide field for his energies. The rewards are certain and commensurate with his ambitions. To the men who have reached middle age and see approaching the leisure time of life, it offers the opportunity to enjoy old age in a sunny climate, in a quiet, fertile valley, where the fields smile in their abundance and the lofty mountain peaks in the distance give inspiration to the mind and uplift to the hopes that spring eternal in the human soul.

The quest for gold lured men into the desert, but they never dreamed of the wealth those barren deserts would produce. Those early Argonauts thought the desert would yield nothing except nuggets washed from the sands, or quartz torn by the pick from fissures of rock. To-day, a small desert valley will in a short time yield more wealth than a whole mining camp will produce.

Utah can never overproduce itself in farm products. Only eleven per cent. of its entire area is available for cultivation; eight per cent. is now under cultivation, and there remains only three per cent. to be placed under cultivation. Mining, manufacturing, and other industries are still in their infancy, but they already consume far more than this eight per cent. of producing land can fur-



SOME UTAH PRODUCTS

SHEEP RANCH AT CUNNINGSON

FRUIT ORCHARD NEAR DRUG

WAGNER BROS. CO. SALT LAKE CITY

SOME OF UTAH'S BEST CROPS

SEVERAL SOLID SALT LAKE BANKING HOUSES

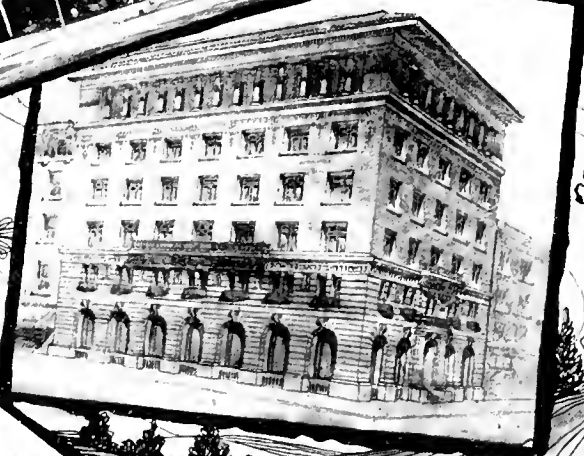


ALTA

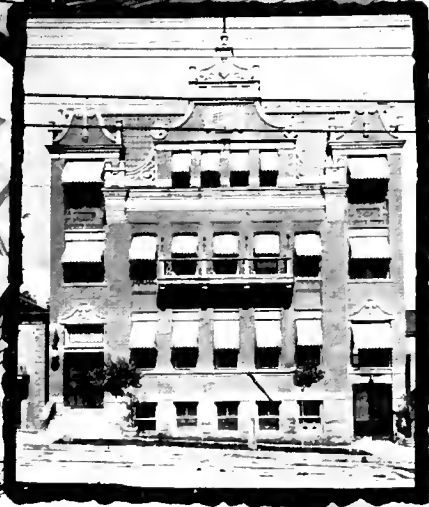
SOME
SALT LAKE
CLUBS



COMMERCIAL



UNIVERSITY



ELKS

nish. The product of the remaining three per cent., when it comes upon the market, will make no change in the relations of a short supply against a demand which sustains the market prices upon all farm products at the highest figures.

In Utah, conditions surrounding irrigation differ in many respects from other sections of the arid region, the difference being in the physical features. The average Utah farm is about twenty-five acres. One cubic foot of water has supplied seventy-five acres of land, while the cost of water is less per acre to the Utah farmer than elsewhere in the arid region, ranging from twenty-five to sixty cents per acre. In a few instances it has cost \$3 per acre, but it seldom reaches a dollar.

At present the Government has but one project; that, the Strawberry Valley. There are several big reservoir schemes—the Hatchtown, one which will cost \$100,000, and which will bring under cultivation five thousand acres of land in Garfield County; and the Piute reservoir project, which will bring under cultivation twenty thousand acres.

When the scientific Western farmer first turned his attention to irrigation, with the whole of the Western lands to pick from, and with the most favorable tracts lying adjacent to deep rivers, the pioneer irrigator could bring his land under the irrigating ditch at a surprisingly low cost; but as the water supply was taken up, and the lands lying in favorable location became harder and harder to secure, the cost of putting water on the lands has constantly risen, and irrigated lands will always increase in value, for the reason that they are yearly in demand and the supply is limited.

Later on land will be placed on the market by irrigation companies at \$500, and even \$1,000 per acre, for already many Utah irrigated farms are held at these figures, and find ready purchasers. In some instances it has been possible to put water on the land and place the same on the market at \$50 per acre, while the bare cost of watering other lands would be ten times as much, so one can readily see where the reserve supply of lands is coming from, and what the cost will be. Future irrigation plans will include immense reservoirs in the mountains, great water storages which will be built at fabulous cost, and these water systems will water high-priced lands.

On January 1, 1908, there were 180,000,000 of acres of land unsettled in the United States. These figures are staggering to the unthinking man, and seem enough for farms for the whole world for years to come, but the thing to really stagger one is that in 1907 the demand was for 20,000,000 acres more land than was cultivated in 1906, so at this rate the entire 180,000,000 of acres will easily be settled within the next nine years. Many authorities believe that the entire amount of lands now held open to settlers will be exhausted within the next five years, and with the great trend of Western immigration, and the marvelous growth of Western cities, and the unprecedented demand for irrigated farms, five years seems a fair estimate of time to place on the final limit when public lands will no longer be open to the settler.

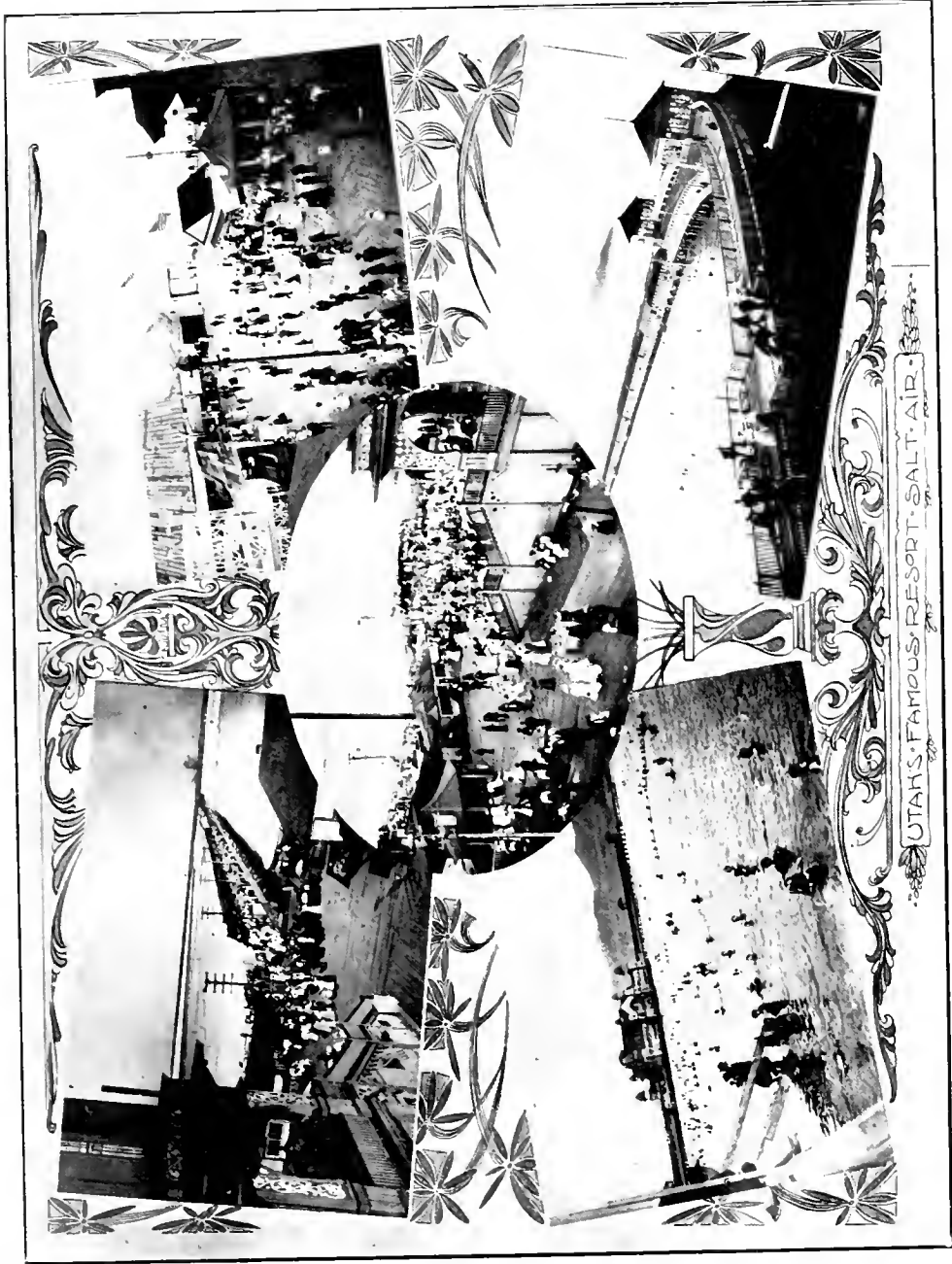
Utah, which was the pioneer of irrigation, has been made to blossom as the rose. Sage-brush plains have become fertile fields, all due to the conservation of the waters, impounding of the water in great reservoirs, and, when needed, a scientific distribution made. This is what has made Utah and what ultimately, with the great treasures stored in the mountain forests, will make it one of the greatest States in the Union.



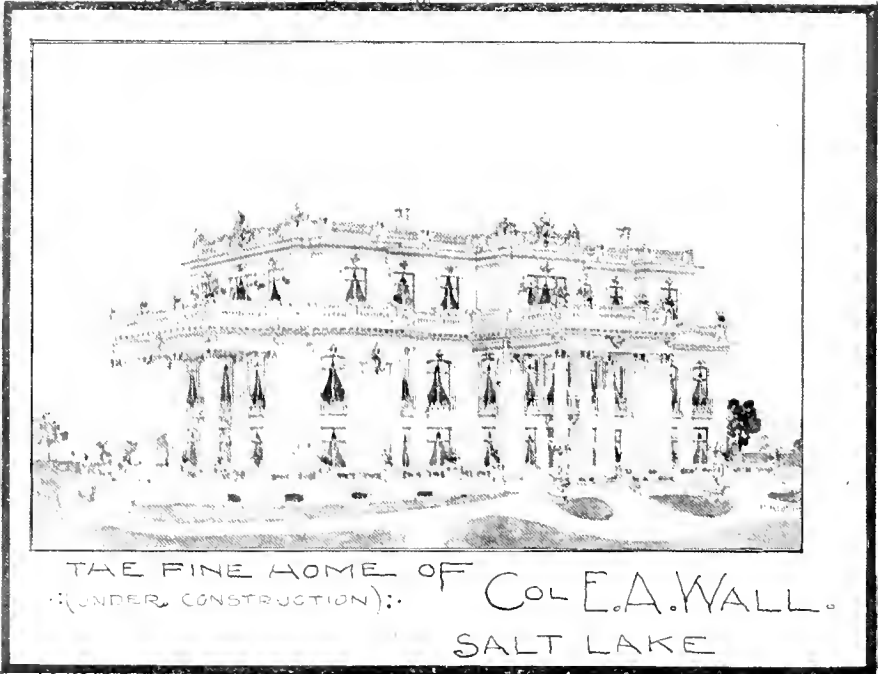
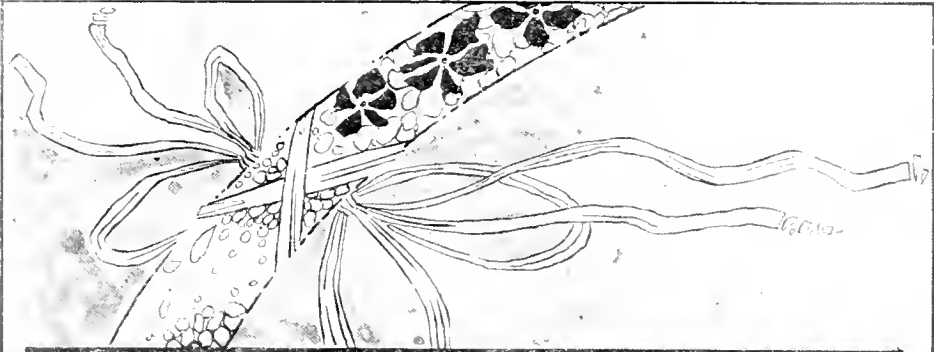
P. W. MADSEN'S SALT LAKE BUSINESS HOUSES



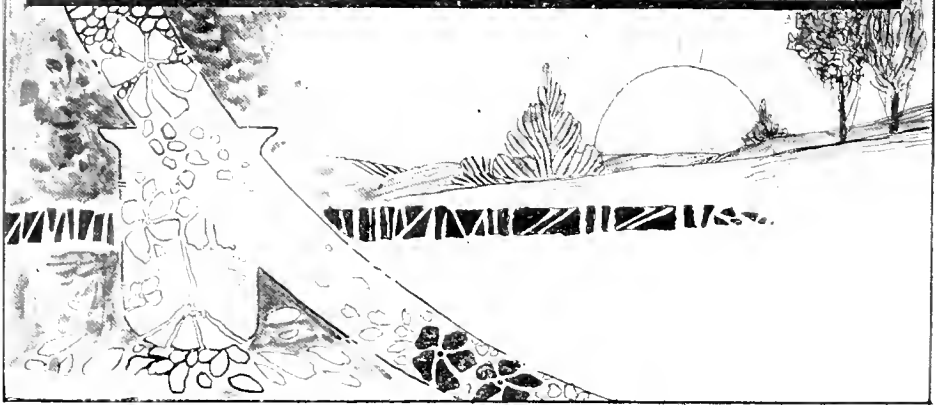
UTAH'S GREAT SLAUGHTERING PLANT, SALT LAKE CITY



UTAH'S FAMOUS RESORT SALT AIR



THE FINE HOME OF COL. E. A. WALL.
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION).
SALT LAKE



J. E. DOOLY
-RES-



A
GLIMPSE
OF
ELEGANT
SALT
LAKE
HOMES

RUSSELL G.
SCHULDER
-RES-

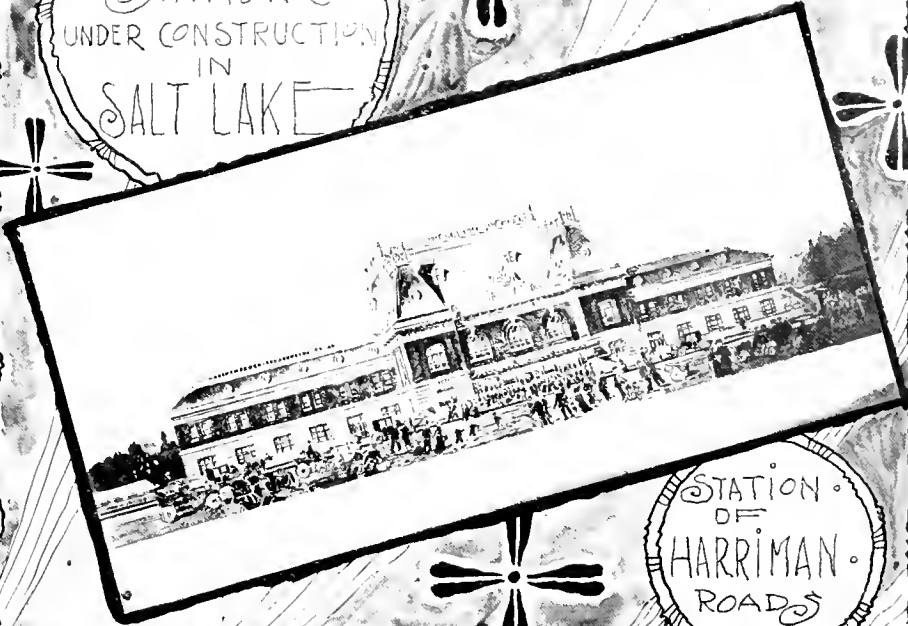


RES OF
A. C. ELLIS, JR.



DAVID KEITA
-RES-

RAILWAY
STATIONS
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
IN
SALT LAKE



STATION
OF
HARRIMAN
ROADS



RIO
GRAND
STATION

WATER
HOMES



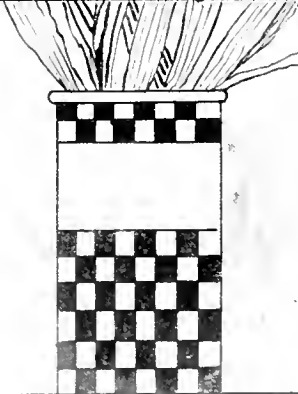
L.S.
HILLS
RES.



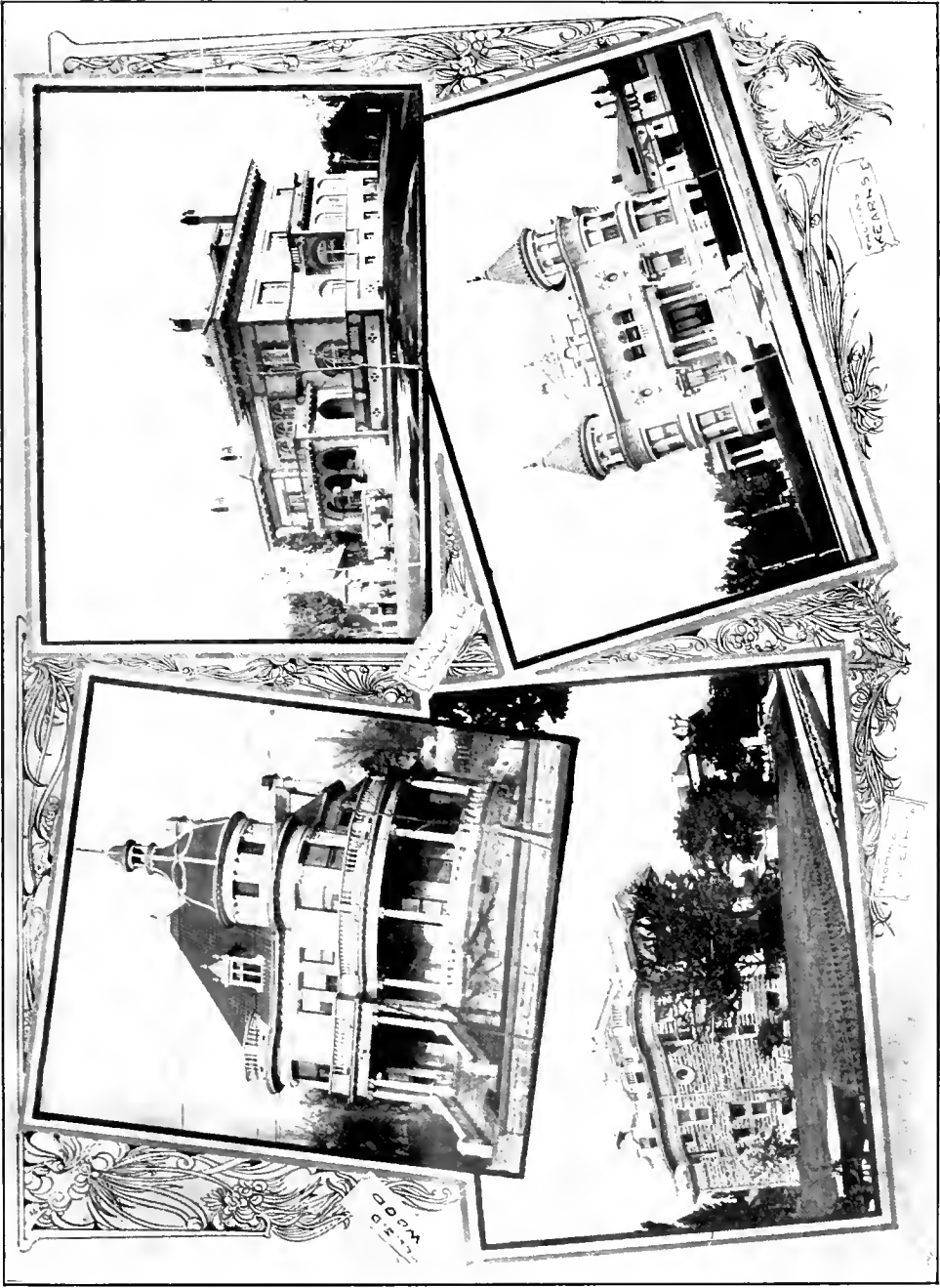
THOMAS
R.
CUTLER
RES.

W.F.
SNYDER
RES.





COBBLECREST
WELLINGTON -
E. LAKE.
RES
D. CITY.



ELEGANT HOMES ON BRIGHAM STREET, SALT LAKE CITY

THE
STREAMS
SUPPLYING
SALT LAKE
CITY
WITH
ABUNDANCE
RECENTLY
CONSTRUCTED
DAMERS



BIG...
COTTON -
WOOD



PARLEY'S
CANYON



CITY
CREEK

WALKERS STORE

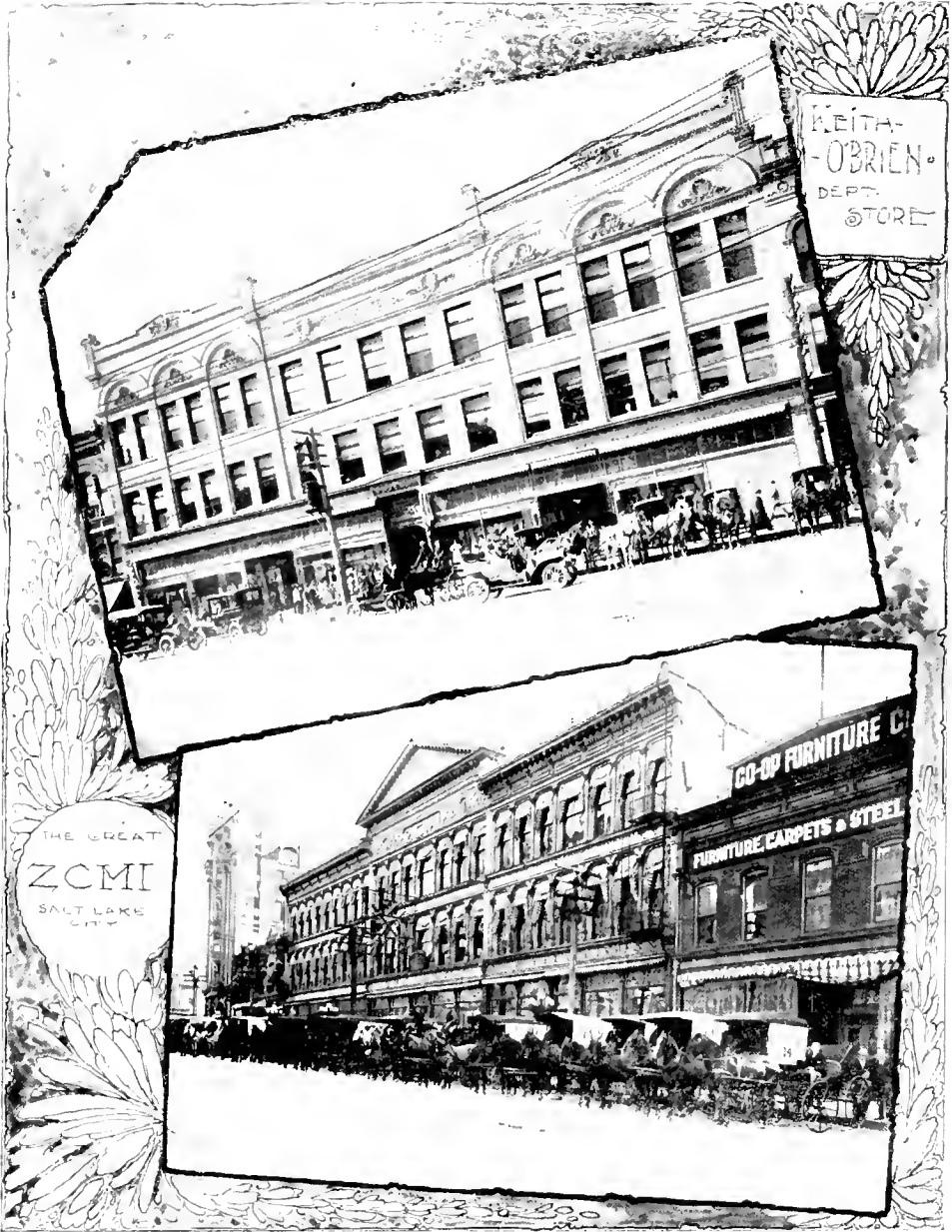


BUSY CORNERS
IN
A
BUSY CITY

JUDGE BLDG



DOOLY BLDG



KEITH-
O'BRIEN
DEPT.
STORE

THE GREAT
ZCMI
SALT LAKE
CITY

CO-OP FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE CARPETS & STEEL

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

Z. C. M. I., the initials of the largest and most important commercial establishment in the Rocky Mountain region, are well known in business and financial circles throughout America and Europe.

Organized October 16, 1868, business commenced in March of the following year, the first year's sales amounting to \$1,230,700. Since that time the total sales have reached the enormous sum of \$130,000,000, averaging more than \$3,000,000 per annum for over forty years. In 1908 the sales were almost \$6,000,000.

Since the period of organization the cash dividends have aggregated \$3,369,598.15, an average of more than 9 per cent. for the entire period, although for several years past a dividend of 12 per cent. has been paid. The stock is held by about 600 stockholders, who reside in all parts of the world.

The store originally occupied 50 x 315 ft. A store of similar size was soon added, and later a store 60 foot front was built to the north. The Institution now covers a floor space of 200,000 square feet, and a further extension is now being planned. Retail departments occupy the ground floor, the basement and two upper floors being used for wholesale and offices.

The building is heated throughout by exhaust steam and lighted by electricity from its own plant, the steam boilers being located in a separate building in the rear of the premises, and the engines and electrical machinery in the basement of the factory building.

Recently a sprinkling system, the first in Utah, was installed at a cost of \$26,000, to safeguard the building against fire. The essential feature is a valve made of fusible metal, which melts at a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit, and throws water at the rate of 125 gallons a minute, completely saturating every inch of space within a radius of from 9 to 12 feet per sprinkler head. There are 3,700 of these sprinkler heads, placed eight feet apart, over 300,000 feet of pipe being necessary to install the system.

In 1905 a warehouse 120 x 200 feet, having three floors, was erected on Fourth West Street, convenient to both railway depots, just south of Second South, at an expense of \$40,000.

Over 500 employees are on Z. C. M. I.'s pay-roll, the salaries totaling over \$30,000 a month.

In connection with the store a shoe factory was established in 1870, and in 1878 a clothing factory. The factory building, located in the rear of the store, is 50 x 165 feet in size, and contains four floors and a basement. The capacity is 500 pairs of shoes and 100 dozen denim garments daily.

The Institution has branches at Provo, Utah, and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

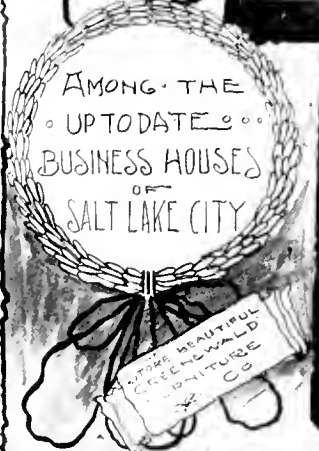
The officers and directors are: Joseph Smith, president; George Romney, vice-president; Thomas G. Webber, secretary; A. W. Carlson, treasurer. Directors: Heber J. Grant, John R. Winder, John R. Barnes, John Henry Smith, Francis M. Lyman, Anthon H. Lund, Wm. H. McIntyre, Reed Smoot, T. G. Webber, L. S. Hills, A. W. Carlson; Thomas G. Webber, general manager.



THE MINE AND
SMELTER
SUPPLY CO.



STUDEBAKER
BROS. CO



THE BEAUTIFUL
GREENWALD
FURNITURE
CO

THE MINE & SMELTER SUPPLY COMPANY

This company, having branch houses in Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, El Paso, Texas, and the City of Mexico, Mex., with general offices at 42 Broadway, New York City, is the largest concern in the world handling mining and smelting machinery and supplies exclusively. Their territory covers the entire Rocky Mountain mining districts from British Columbia to the Isthmus of Panama.

The Salt Lake branch was opened in 1898, having taken over the business of the Utah & Montana Machinery Company, which had been doing business in this city for a number of years.

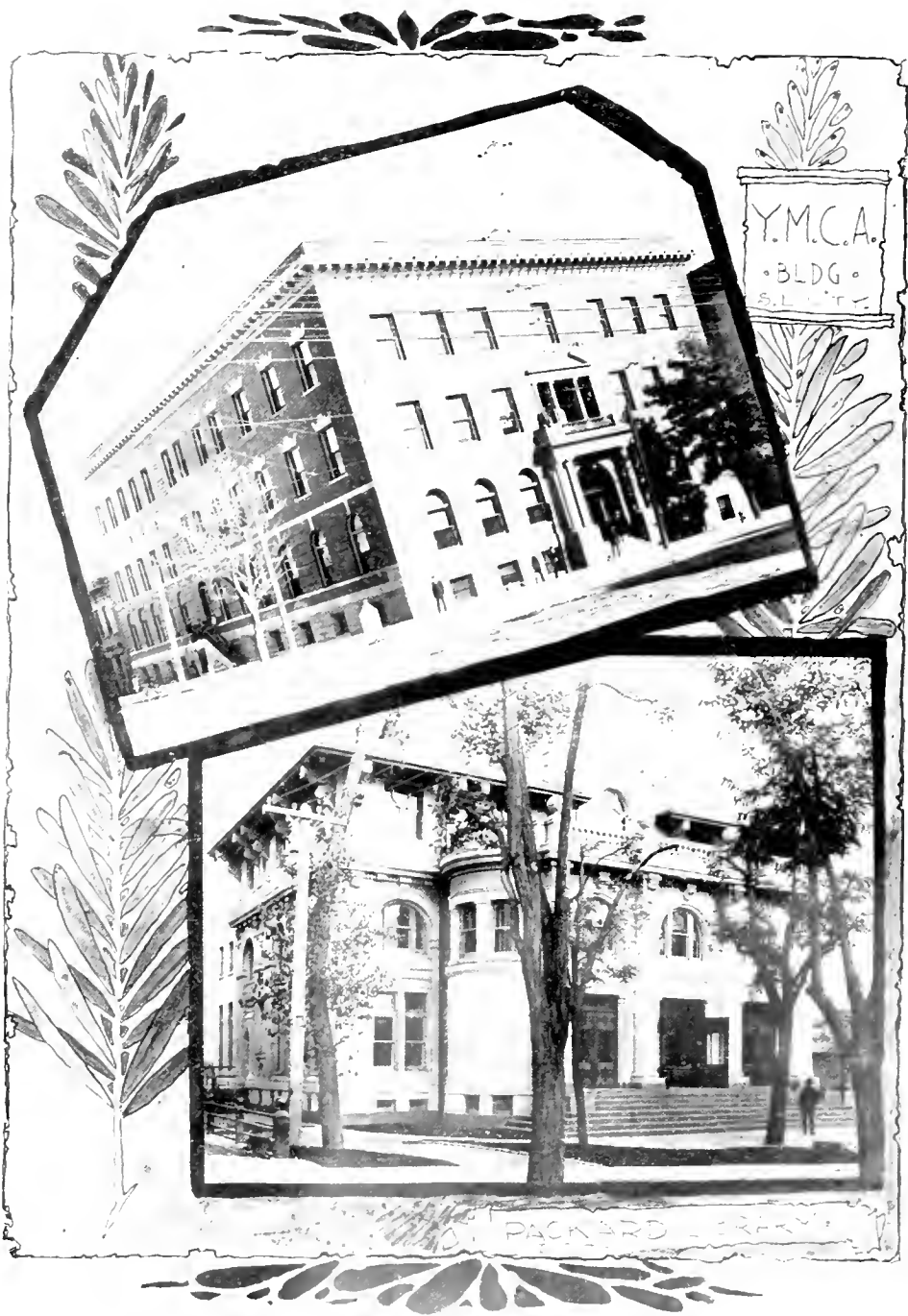
Like the other branches located in Denver, El Paso and the City of Mexico, this company has made a reputation in Utah in the machinery and smelter supply line which has placed it in the front rank of similar concerns throughout the entire country. During the last eleven years the Salt Lake branch has become the distributing point for mine supplies in Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

The Mine & Smelter Supply Company owns control and manufactures the Wilfley concentrating table and the Wilfley slime table. These machines are in use almost exclusively in every mining district in the world where concentration is necessary.

This company is the exclusive representative in its territory of a number of large Eastern manufacturers who manufacture machinery and supplies covered by their line, such as the Henry R. Worthington Pump Co., the Knowles Steam Pump Co., Deane Steam Pump Co., Blake Steam Pump Co. in their pump line; the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co., air compressors; Frost Manufacturing Co., boilers and engines; the Ransome Concrete Machinery Co., concrete machinery; Revere Rubber Co., rubber goods.

They have the exclusive sale of the Mine & Smelter Supply Company's assay balance, manufactured for them by Wilfred Heusser in Salt Lake City, which is without a doubt the highest-grade instrument of the kind made. This balance has a number of improvements which appeal to the users of this class of instruments. The Mine & Smelter Supply Company's stock includes all the requirements of mine, mill and smelter from assay supplies to the heavy machinery used in milling and smelting plants.

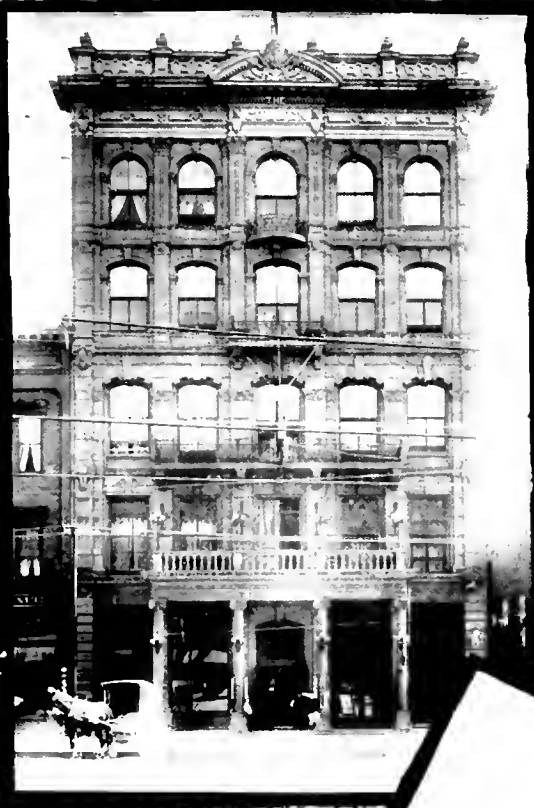
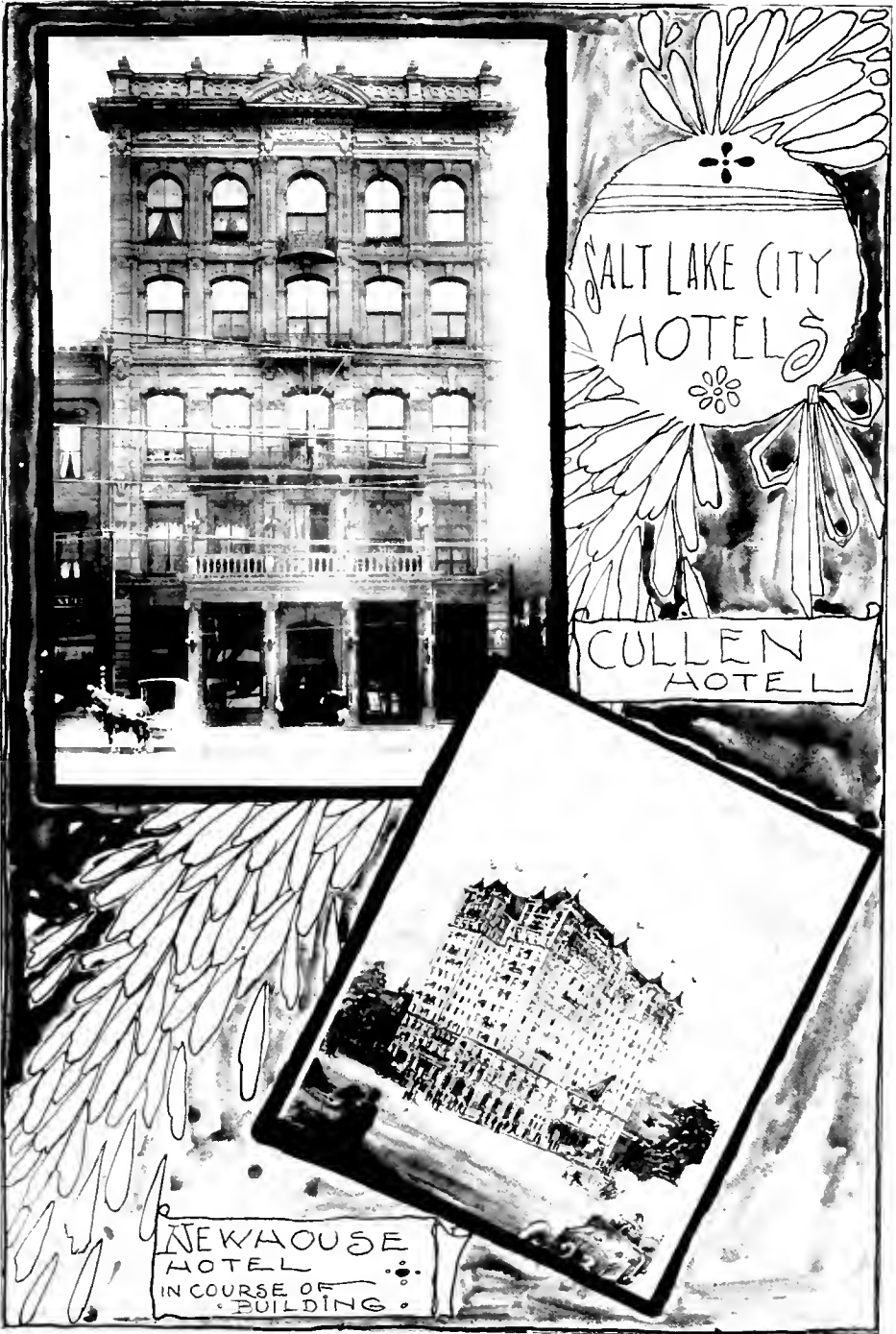
The Salt Lake office and salesroom of the company are located at No. 121 to 125 West Second South Street and the warehouse is located on Third South and Fifth West Street. The Salt Lake branch is under the management of J. W. Gates.



Y.M.C.A.
•BLDG•
S. L. I. T.

PACKARD - BLDG.





SALT LAKE CITY
HOTELS
CULLEN
HOTEL



NEWHOUSE
HOTEL
IN COURSE OF
BUILDING

THE CULLEN HOTEL

Among the hotels of Salt Lake City, none is more popular, none more famous than is the Cullen, which is run upon the European plan. Modern in every way, with all the conveniences necessary to make guests comfortable, it enjoys a patronage second to none in this great inter-mountain empire. Situated in the heart of the business center of Salt Lake, convenient to all the theatres, it has long been a favorite with the traveling public.

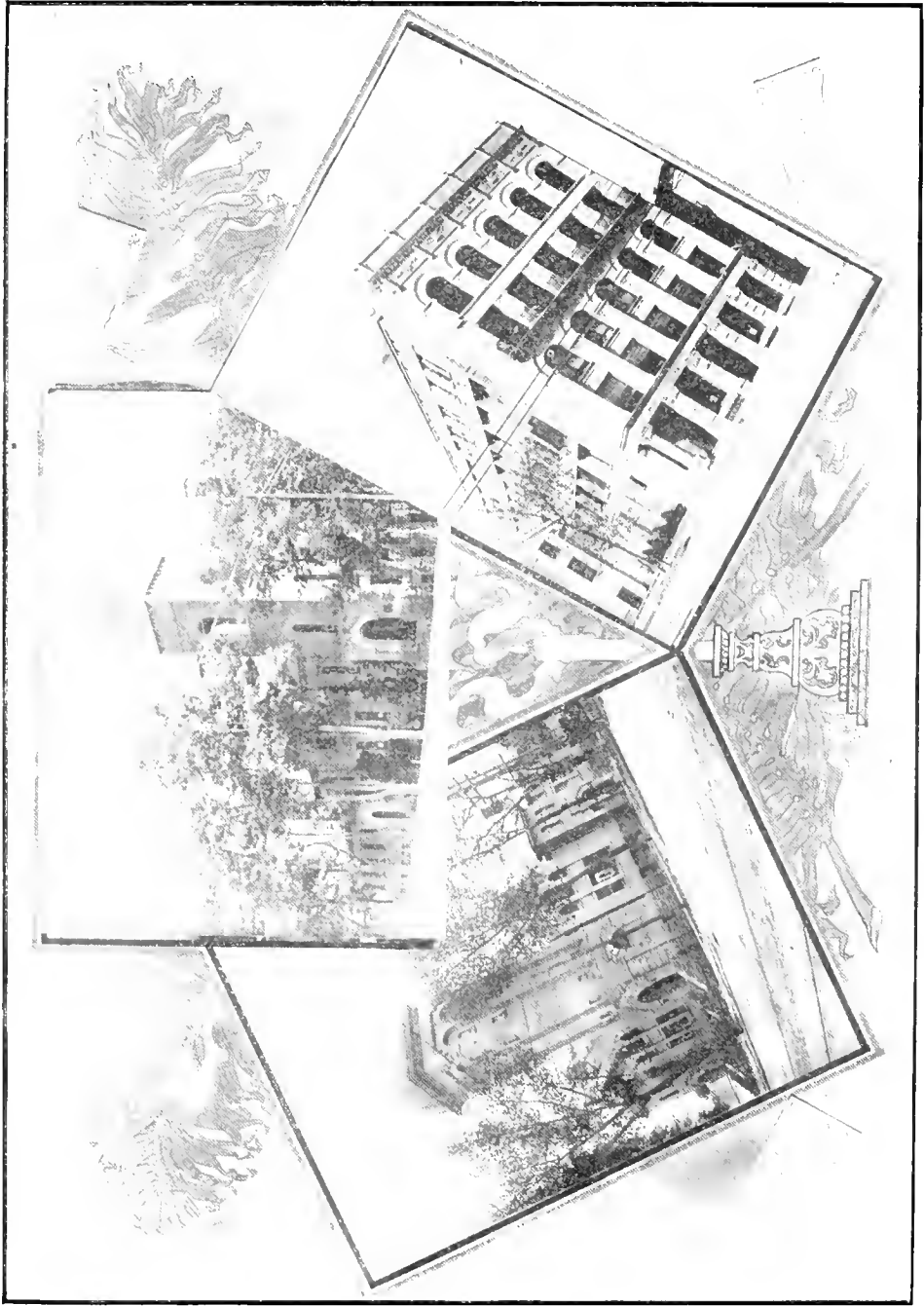
The Cullen contains two hundred rooms with telephones and running water, and there are one hundred rooms with private baths. The sample rooms are very large and commodious, thus assuring comfort and convenience to commercial men.

The Cullen is equipped with a modern sanitary cleaning plant, by which no dust ever arises in hall or room, the cleaning being done by compressed air. It is the only house in Salt Lake that is equipped this way.

Attached to the Cullen is a popular-priced café with a cuisine that is as unexcelled as is the service. The café has its own refrigerating plant and all the other conveniences which are so necessary to perfection in the art of cooking.

The office is large and is equipped and furnished in a manner that insures comfort and luxury for guests. No more popular hosts live than B. B. Heywood and John Condon, while the office force is made up of practical hotel people who know how to care for patrons.

The Cullen is the oldest hotel in Salt Lake; it is the most modern; it is most centrally located; it is convenient to all railway stations, all cars to which pass the hotel. All this makes it a desirable place to live when sojourning in Salt Lake City.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

One of the pioneer business institutions of the West, and one that has created a big industry in the inter-mountain country, is the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, which maintains comprehensive local and long-distance telephone service throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

The company's history is interesting. It was started as a small local concern in Utah only a few years after the telephone had been developed to the point where it gave promise of becoming a commercial utility, and has grown steadily until now its lines reach to all parts of the four States that constitute its territory and connect with other lines extending through other States.

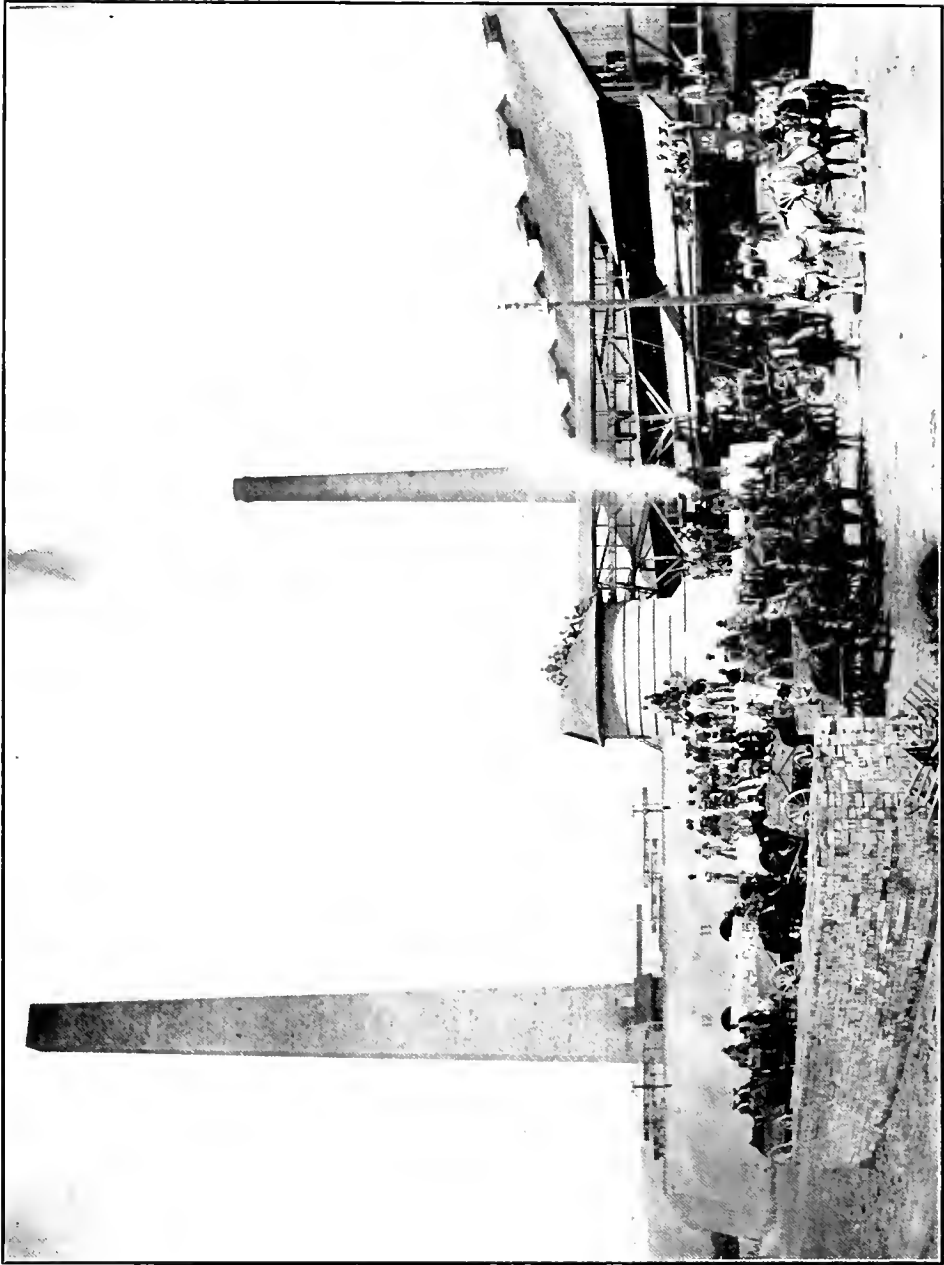
It has achieved remarkable success in an unusually difficult territory, where it has covered more area in proportion to population than any other telephone company in the country. Its territory embraces almost every condition of topography and climate to be found in the United States and it has met and solved successfully many problems that it had to meet without the benefit of a precedent in the telephone business anywhere.

It has been a conspicuous factor in the development of its field, commercially and socially, by providing the right sort of quick communication between all portions of its territory. It is now operating eight thousand miles of long-distance pole lines, connecting 1200 different points in the four States, thus furnishing the universal telephone service that alone is adequate to meet the needs of a busy and growing region. The thoroughness with which it has developed its territory in the face of so many adverse physical conditions is regarded as marvelous by the leading telephone men of the country.

It has been quick to take advantage of every improvement of merit developed in the business, and is engaged continuously in extending its system to meet the growth of the territory and in improving existing plants in order to cover the field properly and to be able to give the right sort of service at all times.

The company was formed by Western men under the laws of Utah, and it remains a Utah corporation to this day. Its stock is still held largely by persons living in its own territory, thus making it essentially a "home" institution, while at the same time it has, through its affiliation with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the advantage of connections with other Bell telephone companies and the benefit of the advice and services of the best minds in the telephone field. Its financial organization is sound and conservative and its rates have always been so adjusted as to earn only a fair return on the money invested in the plant.

The general offices of the company are at Salt Lake City, where the company owns one of the finest fire-proof buildings in the West, built especially with a view to providing ideal facilities for the conduct of the telephone business. The company also owns and occupies its own buildings at twenty-five other cities in the four States.



ONE OF THE PLANTS OF THE SALT LAKE PRESSED BRICK COMPANY

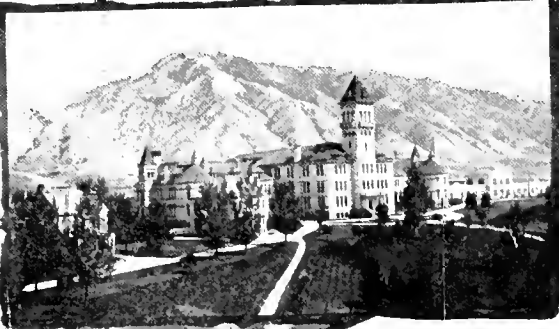
THE BRICK AND BRICK-MAKING

A brick is such a common, such a plebeian thing that the average person has perhaps never given it a second thought. Inquiry would probably develop the fact that he had a somewhat hazy idea that it was made of earth and baked in some way—perhaps like a baked potato or a pan of biscuits—and that was about all he knew about it. If this average man were told that there is a concern in Salt Lake making 200,000 brick per day—enough to build ten modern five-room houses—he would probably be incredulous and want to be “shown,” and yet it is true.

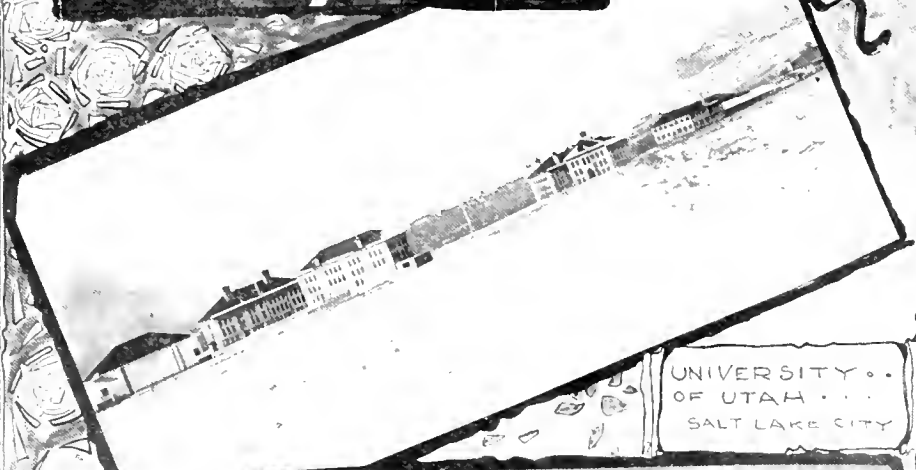
The Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company is that concern, and in the number of employees and value of product it stands well up in the list of large



JOHN P. CAHOON, GENERAL MANAGER



AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE OF
• LOGAN • • • •
UTAH

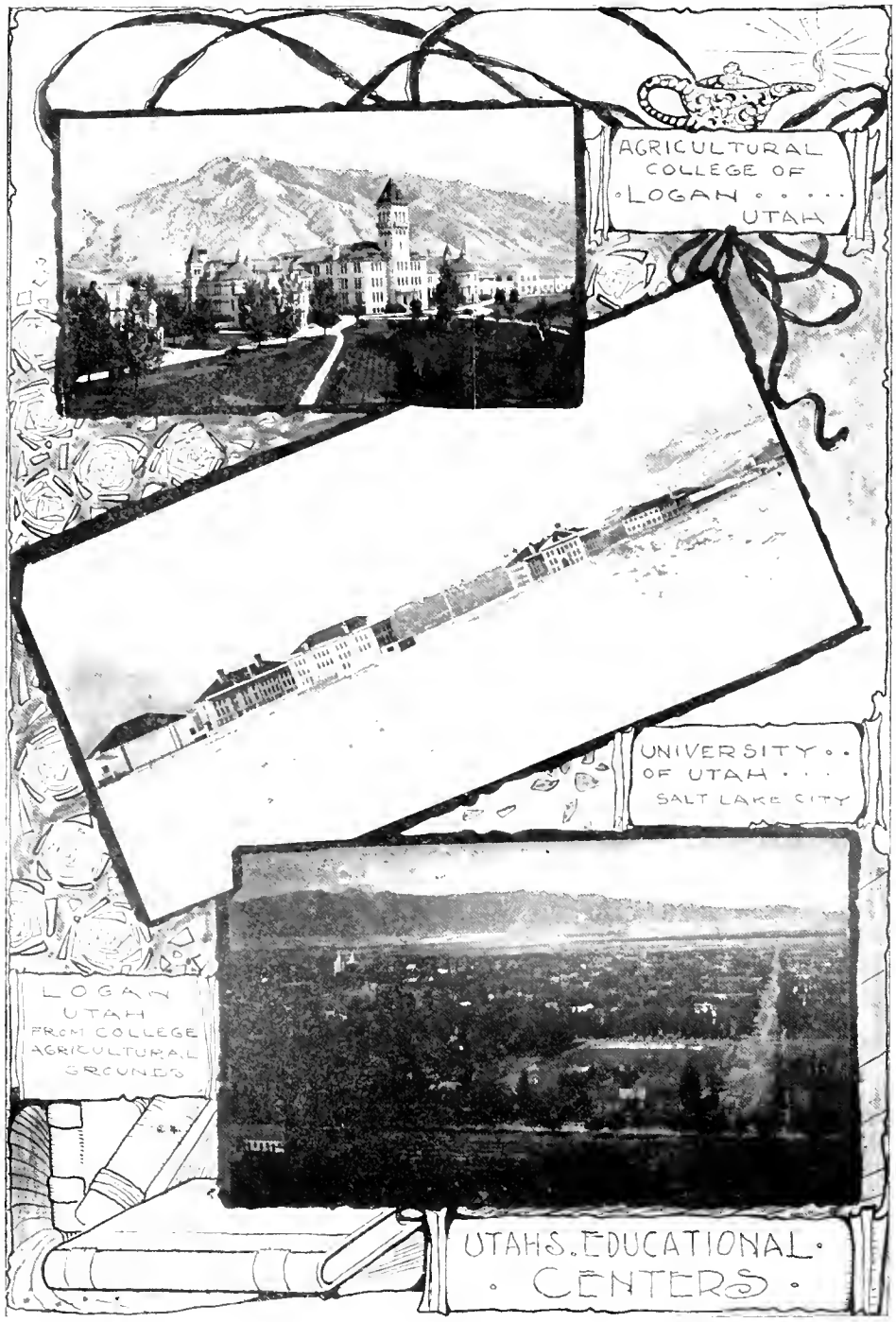


UNIVERSITY • •
OF UTAH • • •
SALT LAKE CITY



LOGAN
UTAH
FROM COLLEGE
AGRICULTURAL
GROUNDS

UTAH'S EDUCATIONAL
• CENTERS •



manufacturers in Utah. Its extensive plant is located at Fourteenth South and Eleventh East Streets, Salt Lake City. When the original plant was built, in 1891, it was only after exhaustive explorations for and tests of clay beds containing suitable brick material throughout the valley generally, from points in Davis County on the north to the vicinity of Sandy on the south. Time and experience have justified the wisdom of the selection then made. Not only has the clay proved admirably adapted to the manufacture of the finest brick, but it has been found to exist in unexpected quantities. The beds are in some places fourteen feet thick and are known to extend east from the factory for a mile and a half and to considerable distances in other directions. The company now owns 150 acres of these clay lands, and has the material to make brick for years to come. The plant itself covers nearly ten acres of ground. In its construction 10,000,000 brick were used, more than were required in building any other structure or plant in Utah, the great Garfield Smelter alone excepted. The whole plant is lighted and operated, so far as power can be applied, by electricity generated by two water-propelled power plants, one located in Big Cottonwood Canyon and one in Mill Creek Canyon.

The first brick plant built by the company had a capacity of 20,000 brick per day which has now grown to 200,000 per day, and it is harder to keep up with the demand now than it was then. Such success is not usually achieved without merit, the product of the company being a superior article, whether the high-grade white or red pressed brick of which so many handsome buildings in Salt Lake are constructed; or the common brick used in inside and back walls. This superiority is due to perfect material, adequate equipment and efficient management combined with "knowing how." These things have given the brick produced by this company a wide fame throughout the inter-mountain country and they are extensively used all over Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho and western Wyoming, going as far west as Goldfield, Nevada, and Boise, Idaho, and north to Butte, Montana. Twenty-five of the largest school buildings in Salt Lake City, besides scores of other large buildings and many hundreds of residences, have been built from the product of this factory. There is a railroad switch to the factory from the Park City line, affording good shipping facilities.

The clay is plowed from the beds where nature placed it and scraped to the loading chutes where it falls into cars each holding enough to make 2,000 brick, and is run by mule power on an easy down grade to the clay sheds which have a storage capacity sufficient to run the factory through any period of rainy weather that may occur. From here the clay is carried by a system of endless belt conveyors and elevators through automatic machinery which grinds, screens and tempers it, finally depositing it in bins above the presses, which are to form it into brick. From these bins it drops by gravity down a chute into the presses. These are of two types, the mold presses which shape each individual brick separately under enormous pressure, and the wire cut press in which the continuous column of compressed clay forced from the orifice of the machine is automatically sliced into brick, twenty at a clip. Of the first type of machine there are four in use, two of six molds each and two of four. These are used for making the better grades of pressed brick and their combined



NEWLY
CONSTRUCTED
APARTMENT
HOUSES
SALT LAKE CITY



CRITCHLOW
APTS



BRANS-
FORD
APTS



PROGRESS FLATS



WILELEY
FLATS



RITER APTS (CAITNESS)

capacity is 110,000 brick per day. Of the wire cut type there is but one machine in use, but it is a hustler, turning out approximately 100,000 common brick per day. In the new kiln, where the common brick are made, the handling of the brick by hand is all but eliminated. This new kiln was built late in 1907, but was not put into service until the summer of 1908. It is an immense affair, 1160 feet in length, including the storage space, and 110 feet wide. It is what is called an open-top, continuous kiln, and was built from designs original with Mr. J. P. Cahoon, manager of the company. Its capacity is 4,000,000 brick. It consists of a double row of kiln chambers and over each row travels a huge electric crane which picks up 2000 brick at a time and gently deposits them either in the drying department, in a kiln chamber for firing, in the storage space, or in the railroad car for shipping, as may be desired. The brick are handled in crates and the breakage is less than it would be by hand, while the saving in labor can hardly be estimated. Another feature of the new kiln is that it has no stack, there being substituted for it to create the necessary draft, an enormous fan, driven by a fifty-five horse-power electric motor.

The finest pressed brick are burned in the Kessler kilns, six in number and holding about half a million brick. These brick are burned from twenty-two to thirty days and are heated to a white heat. There is one Hoffman continuous kiln having twenty-two chambers and a capacity of 700,000 brick, and one tunnel continuous kiln with eighteen chambers and a capacity of 550,000. The aggregate capacity of all the kilns is 5,750,000 brick, or 220,000 for every working day, the time required in drying, burning and cooling the brick being about thirty days. In other words, in thirty days from the time a brick is molded it is ready for the market.

A continuous kiln is one in which the fire is burning all the time. It consists of a series of connected chambers arranged either in the form of an oval or in two parallel rows, and the fire passes slowly from chamber to chamber, so that some chambers are being filled, others are burning and others are being emptied, all at the same time. This system economizes fuel, and this economy is carried further by utilizing the waste heat from the burning chambers in drying the freshly molded brick. Crushed coal, or slack, is used for fuel and is fed into the kilns through small holes in the top, about a teacupful being put into each hole every half hour. An intense, even heat, that can be regulated perfectly is thus secured and maintained as long as desired. As they come from the kiln all brick except the common are sorted, or shaded as it is called, to secure absolute uniformity of color and quality. Certain red clay produces the red brick, other clay produces the white brick, and the color is also somewhat affected by differences in burning.

The company employs about 200 men and has \$30,000 invested in teams engaged mainly in delivering brick throughout Salt Lake City. A roomy, convenient and up-to-date brick office building is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. A down-town office is maintained at 126 Main Street, where an interesting display of the products of the factory may be seen. John P. Cahoon is president and manager of the company; George Curley, vice-president; Wm. S. Simkins, treasurer.



HOUSTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT COMPANY

Modest men are those who compose the Houston Real Estate Investment Company, one of the oldest firms engaged in this line of business in Salt Lake City. The officers of the company are: J. W. Houston, president; A. W. Houston, vice-president; C. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. The capital is \$10,000. The company was incorporated in 1898, although the Honstons had been in business here for several years prior. Its business has grown in volume, due to careful, conservative management, until it is numbered among the largest real estate corporations in the inter-mountain empire.

The offices of the company occupy the first floor in the magnificent Boston Block, fronting on Main Street and Exchange Place. These offices are beautiful in that they are simple in furnishings, modest in appointment, yet handsome, because they are modest—the handsomest real estate offices in the West.

While the capitalization of the company is but \$10,000, the surplus and undivided profit account is fifteen times that amount, and the business has been expanded to large proportions. Several business structures have been erected, as also a number of residences by the company, while the real estate transactions which the company has negotiated and carried through successfully, aggregate a large sum.

It can be said of the Houston Real Estate Investment Company that it does things, does them at the right time, and in the right way. Conservatism has marked the business career and that is what has enabled the company to build up a business second to none in the real-estate world of Salt Lake.

This work has been carried on; their business has been increased; their clientele has become enlarged without any flourish of trumpets, without any dress parade. The company is a believer in the use of printer's ink—believes in advertising—but has an idea of its own regarding this matter. Its announcements are terse and pointed, and the advertising columns of the newspapers are used to make the announcements. The company has real estate for sale; it has improved property on the market; it has a number of properties, both business and residence in its rental department. Its insurance, loan and bond department is an important factor in the payments of its annual dividends. It will, and does, build business structures to suit tenants. In all this, the company transacts its own business. In other words the transaction is as lawyer to client, as physician to patient, as priest to confessor. It belongs to them alone; hence the transfers, the sales made, the prices paid, are not emblazoned to the world.

It is the policy of conservatism, of pursuing one method in transaction of business that has enabled the company to reach the acme of the individuals who make up the company. No eulogy is necessary. They have lived in Salt Lake City for years, their lives have been an open book, their methods are known and it is this that has made the Houston Real Estate Investment Company known throughout the business world of Utah, of the inter-mountain empire, and of the entire country.



A CORNER
IN SALES
ROOM
OF
MINE AND
SMELTER
SUPPLY CO
SALT LAKE
CO.

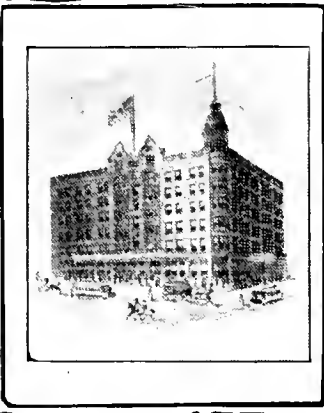


INTERIOR OF UTAH
IMPLEMENT AND
VEHICLE CO
SALT LAKE

INTERIOR KNUTSFORD



INTERIOR KNUTSFORD



KNUTSFORD HOTEL



KENYON HOTEL

COMFORTABLE
NOOKS IN
SALT LAKE



STAIRWAY OF KENYON



LEWIS S. HILLS

LEWIS SAMUEL HILLS

Lewis S. Hills was born March 8, 1836, at South Amherst, Massachusetts. He is a son of Lewis Hills, a farmer, and of Rhoda Thayer Hills. Mr. Hills was educated in the public and high schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and came to Salt Lake City, July 27th, 1862.

On May 1, 1869, associated with the late Capt. Wm. H. Hooper and the late Horace S. Eldredge, he started the private bank of Hooper, Eldredge & Co., with \$40,000 capital. This firm was incorporated under the National Bank Act, in 1872, as the Deseret National Bank, and Mr. Hills became cashier, occupying that position until January, 1892, when he became president, and has occupied that office since that date.

The name of Lewis S. Hills is an honored and respected one throughout the entire inter-mountain region. No man has been more conscientious and honest in his endeavors to build up this beautiful country, nor has any one man accomplished more to that end, than has Mr. Hills. As president of one of the strongest financial institutions in the Western country, the Deseret National Bank, he has for a period of years come in contact with and been financial adviser of countless thousands of persons who have reason to feel indebted to him for his assistance and kindly suggestions as to their welfare. In depression, as well as in good times, Mr. Hills has always been found to be a guiding spirit for many who might have failed but for his good offices and sound advice and judgment. Mr. Hills has many and diversified interests, as he is also a director of the Deseret Savings Bank; the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution; the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company; the Home Fire Insurance Company; Beneficial Life Insurance Company; the Utah Fire Clay Company; the Nephi Plaster Company; the First National Bank of Ogden; First National Bank of Murray; Nephi National Bank; Thatcher Brothers' Bank of Logan; Davis County Bank, Farmington; Barnes Banking Company, Kaysville; shareholder in the Oregon Lumber Company, Amalgamated Sugar Company, Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, First National Bank of Montpelier, Ltd., Wells Fargo Express Company, San Francisco, Southern Trust Company of Los Angeles, Evanston National Bank, Manti City Savings Bank Company.

Mr. Hills has held the office of registrar of the United States Land Office at Council Bluffs, Iowa; was the first receiver of United States Land Office at Salt Lake City; served two terms in the city council of Salt Lake City; and treasurer of the University of Utah and several corporations with which he was connected. He is a member of the Alta Club, Automobile Club of Salt Lake City, Reform Club of New York City, and Free Trade League of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hills was married to Theresa Burton, October 17, 1866, and to them have been born six children; namely, Lewis B., Maria T., Edgar S., Eugene R., Herbert T. (deceased), and Harold H. Mr. Hills resides at 425 East First South Street, Salt Lake City.



W. H. BANCROFT

WILLIAM HAZARD BANCROFT ✓

It was an old-fashioned rose, not an American Beauty, but just a plain old rose, that made a general manager of a great railroad system out of a station agent at a little hamlet in New York. That was in the long ago. It was on the Lake Shore road. The time was in 1860. At a little station on the Lake Shore a special carrying the general manager of the system stopped for orders. It was in the summer time. About the station everything was as neat as a pin. There were blossoms everywhere; chief among these blossoms were old-fashioned roses. It was an ocular demonstration of what could be done in beautifying, in making the best of surroundings. The general manager was delighted. He questioned the young station agent and operator, praised the appearance of his station. The orders were received. The special proceeded on its way. Two weeks later that station agent was promoted. He has been promoted a number of times since. Several years ago the acme was reached when he was made vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. This man is William Hazard Bancroft.

He was born in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, October 20, 1840, where his father, Samuel O. Baneroft, ran a grist mill; and was educated in the public schools in his home town. At sixteen years of age he entered the railroad service as messenger boy, learned telegraphy, became an expert operator, was sent to the little hamlet above cited, then to Port Jervis, where he was made dispatcher. Here he was married to Mary J. Baird in June, 1864. Thence his advancement through the various channels of the railroad world. He became train dispatcher on the Kansas Pacific, now the Union Pacific; then assistant superintendent on the Santa Fe; then with the "Katy" as chief dispatcher. From there he advanced to the superintendency of various divisions of the Denver and Rio Grande; in 1884-86 receiver of the Rio Grande Western, and for four years afterward general superintendent of same. Then in 1890 he returned to the Union Pacific as general superintendent of the mountain division. In 1897 he was made vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line when that system was segregated from the Union Pacific. Later, in addition to this position, he became general manager of the Southern Pacific Company's lines east of Sparks, Nevada; first vice-president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad; president of the Utah Light and Railway Company.

Mr. Bancroft is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs of Salt Lake City; Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; thirty-third degree Mason, A. A. S. Rite, Valley of Salt Lake. He has never held any political office. He has two adopted daughters, Marie and Adelaide. With the wife of his youth he resides at his handsome home on East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City. His love for blossoms is as great to-day as in the long ago, and roses, including the old-fashioned ones, are in plenty, and beautify, in their season, the grounds about his home.



DAVID KEITH

DAVID KEITH /

Few men, if any, have had more to do with the upbuilding of Salt Lake City than David Keith. His successful work in making of a mere prospect the great mining property known as the Silver King has had so great a bearing, in all its ramifications, on the material growth of Salt Lake City and Utah, that, if this work were presented in its many interesting details, it would read like a fanciful dream.

Almost the whole of the tremendous wealth which the Silver King poured into the laps of its owners has been used by them in making of Salt Lake City "a City Beautiful" in every sense of the term. The Silver King Mine has done more for Utah than any half dozen other successful properties. The money wrested from the mountains has been kept at home. And the most public-spirited of all those associated in this great property, is the subject of this sketch.

David Keith is a native of Nova Scotia. He was born at Mabou, Cape Breton Island, May 27, 1847. He had no advantages in birth, and at a tender age was employed in the Nova Scotia mines. When yet a boy he left home and went to sea.

Tiring of a seafaring life, he attempted to enter the Federal Army, but his sea captain, who had become attached to him, disclosed his youth and he missed an opportunity to serve in the war of the Rebellion.

In 1867, after a brief time spent in California, he went to Nevada and was employed for a time as a construction "boss" in the building of the Southern Pacific near Reno. Later he found employment in the great Comstock mines and succeeded to positions of trust and responsibility. On the decline of this great mining camp, David Keith went to Park City, Utah, in 1883, accepted a situation as foreman of Ontario No. 3 and succeeded to the superintendency of that great property. After several years in the employ of the Ontario he associated with Thomas Kearns, John Judge and Al Emery, in taking a lease on mining claims, from which enterprise sprang the great Silver King, which has made fortunes for its promoters and their families and added immensely to the wealth of the State.

David Keith has valuable and numerous investments in Salt Lake and elsewhere. He has been immensely generous in upbuilding the State. He is in the forefront as a philanthropist, and is one of the best liked men in Salt Lake. He organized the Keith-O'Brien Company and recently disposed of his holdings in that great mercantile house to David F. Walker, but the original name is not changed.

Mr. Keith was a member of the legislature which adopted the Utah Constitution, but beyond this he has neither sought nor held political office. He has a family composed of a wife and five children, four daughters and a son, and occupies one of the most beautiful homes in Salt Lake City.



SAMUEL H. AUERBACH

SAMUEL H. AUERBACH ✓

One of the successful merchants of whom Salt Lakers are justly proud, is Samuel H. Auerbach, owner of the wholesale and retail dry goods house of F. Auerbach & Bro., one of the pioneer business institutions of the State, and a firm whose name is synonymous with upright and honorable fair dealing.

Samuel H. Auerbach was born in the town of Fordon, Prussia, June 15th, 1847, his mother being Beulah Auerbach and his father Hillel Auerbach, a dealer in wool and hides. Mr. Auerbach was educated in the schools of his native town, but at an early age came to America to seek his fortune, and shortly after landing in New York, was attracted by the possibilities of the West. He settled in California, where he lived several years, being associated with his brother, Frederick H. Auerbach, in Marysville, a prosperous mining town. In 1866 he moved to Salt Lake City, following his brother Frederick H., who had established the business of F. Auerbach & Bro. in Salt Lake City, in 1864. Since that time, Mr. Auerbach has been an active factor in the Utah business world. He was married December 16, 1880, to Miss Eveline Brooks, by whom he has eight children, namely: Herbert S., Josephine M., George S., Bessie, Selma, Jennie, Frederick S. and Madeline.

While Mr. Auerbach has resided for some years past in New York, he has always given much of his attention to Salt Lake City, where in addition to his mercantile business, he is a very large owner of real estate. From a comparatively small beginning, the business has grown to one of splendid volume, with employees running into the hundreds, and requiring, perhaps, the largest exclusive dry goods stock in the State. While operating one of the largest retail dry goods businesses in Salt Lake City, the wholesale department sends out a number of traveling men, covering all of Utah and parts of Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada. Mr. Auerbach's son, George S., takes an active part in the management of the business.

In addition to the dry goods business, the Auerbachs are the owners of the Colonial Theatre, recently erected at great expense, and constituting Salt Lake's most modern and up-to-date playhouse. Constructed after the latest plans and containing all the newest devices in vogue in Eastern theatres, the Colonial is perhaps the best appointed and generally most attractive institution of the kind west of Chicago. The upper stories of the Colonial Theatre Building comprise the Hôtel Touraine, a European-plan hotel and bachelor apartments which has no equal in Salt Lake City.

Shrewd, and possessed of natural tact and ability, Mr. Auerbach at an early age readily realized the commercial possibilities of the Mormon metropolis. With a disposition which enabled him to make friends and hold them, his rise in the business world was rapid and substantial, and at no time from the beginning of his career was there ever a shadow of doubt as to the ultimate success of his ventures. While no longer an actual resident of the city, Mr. Auerbach is still looked up to as one of the pillars of the Salt Lake industrial world, and as such is accorded a measure of admiration and respect which is at once a tribute to his ability and a proof of the appreciation of his services to the community.



THOS. R. CUTLER

THOMAS R. CUTLER

Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and many other important enterprises throughout the inter-mountain country, has been a resident of Salt Lake City for nearly half a century, and during that period has witnessed the marvelous growth of the city from a small town of four thousand souls to the magnificent and wealthy city it is to-day.

Mr. Cutler was born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, June 2, 1844, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Cutler. The elder Cutler was a steel manufacturer. After receiving an ordinary common-school education, Thomas, at the age of fifteen, entered the employ of S. & I. Watts & Co., a mercantile house of Manchester, England. There he remained until March, 1864, when he severed his connection and, with his family, came to Utah and became a staunch supporter of the Mormon faith. He was one of four brothers, three of whom are still living, and prominent in Utah business circles. The family arrived in Utah in the fall of 1864, and early in 1865 Thomas secured employment with the T. & W. Taylor Mercantile Company, of Lehi, where he remained for several years. He next engaged in the cattle and sheep raising business and made considerable money, with which he organized the People's Co-operative Institution of Lehi, a successful business house which has always paid dividends. He is still president of that progressive institution, and was its manager till 1889, when he became manager of the Utah Sugar Company, whose great success has been due to his unusual business capacity.

In 1899 he organized the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank, of which he is still a director. He is also a director in the Provo Woolen Mills, the most successful enterprise of its kind in the Western country. He is a director of the Cutler Brothers Company of Salt Lake City, and interested in numerous mining ventures, industrial corporations, financial institutions, etc., too numerous to mention. He is vice-president of the Utah National Bank, director of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, which is one of the largest in the world, president of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and director in about a dozen banks throughout the country. Mr. Cutler is a natural financier, a good business man, generous to a fault, kindly and sympathetic. He was married December 23, 1867, and is the father of an interesting family of fifteen; namely, Emerette E., Thomas R. Jr., Edith Laura, William Henry, Joseph A., Miranda, Luella, Vera, Louis, Irma, Heber C., John F., Arthur, Ernest, and Marion. The only political offices Mr. Cutler ever held were in Lehi, where he lived for thirty-five years, and were of a local nature. Mr. Cutler is a member of the Alta Club and of the Commercial Club, and resides at 2000 South Fifth East Street, Salt Lake City.



HON. THOMAS KEARNS

Stories written about mine owners and mining men are more like fiction than real life, for there are so many who jump from poverty to affluence in a day; this, however, after years of privation and suffering and trial. Some day, after weary years, when almost ready to abandon the struggle, almost ready to give up life, the pick of the hammer breaks down a wall of rock and there is the precious metal so long sought.

The story of the life of Thomas Kearns is a story of hard work, of poverty, of privation, of suffering, before the goal was reached. Born near Woodstock, Ontario, April 11th, 1862, his forty-seven years of life have been most active. In the early seventies he removed with his parents to Holt County, Nebraska, where they settled upon a farm. He worked on the farm for several years and in the winter attended the public schools.

Tiring of farm life, believing that there was greater opportunity in the mining districts, he left the farm and began the business of freighting, moving supplies into the Black Hills. Later on he entered the employ of the Great Homestake Mining Company, at Lead, South Dakota, as a miner. When he attained his majority he left the Black Hills and came to Utah, first to Salt Lake and then to Park City, at which place he secured employment in the Ontario mine, then the greatest silver mine in the world. He worked his required shift daily, then eight hours was devoted to prospecting and in the study of geology. While working in the mine, he learned everything he could regarding the practical working of mines.

When he studied in the evenings he did that work just as he did all his other work, and as he has since, working with one object in view and that was to achieve success. His prospecting was at last rewarded. Seven years was devoted to the hardest kind of hard work, then the discovery of the metal he had so long sought and the discovery of which made him a great fortune. The Mayflower Mine was opened after many vicissitudes, after many obstacles were overcome. The return from his first shipment came in the shape of \$20,000. From this fortune his first work was to provide a home for his parents and a competence for life.

His mine continued to pay. He became one of the owners of the Silver King properties, the greatest silver mine in the United States, which ownership he still retains, although the property has changed its name to the Silver King Coalition. These properties made him a millionaire. The wealth which has come to him from the Silver King has been reinvested in Utah, largely in Salt Lake City, and his holdings of real estate include the choicest of Salt Lake realty.

In the political field Mr. Kearns has served his people as a member of the Park City council, of the Constitutional Convention of Utah, delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896 and 1900, and Senator of the United States from Utah from March, 1901, to March, 1905.

Senator Kearns is interested in various other enterprises besides his vast mining interests. He is a heavy stockholder and director in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad; is one of the owners of the Salt Lake "Tribune," and in other industries. He is a firm believer in Utah and has done everything in his power to aid in the upbuilding of the State and the City of Salt Lake.

Senator Kearns is married, the maiden name of his wife being Jennie Judge, a native of New York State. Three children have been born them, two sons and a daughter, Edmund J., Thomas F., and Helen M., all living. Senator and Mrs. Kearns are very charitable. Their charity is bestowed without ostentation. Hundreds of orphan children in Utah and elsewhere shower blessings upon Senator and Mrs. Kearns for benefactions shown in the Kearns-St. Ann's orphanage which they have provided for.

As an employer Senator Kearns has the good will of every one of his hundreds of employees. Everything about the various industries in which he is interested has been put in with one object in view, that is, the comfort of his employees, so that work can be done with ease and rapidity.

Senator Kearns and his family reside in a magnificent home on East Brigham Street, in Salt Lake City, and at one of the finest ranches in California, near Santa Rosa.



EZRA THOMPSON

EZRA THOMPSON ✓

One of the real pioneers of Utah and a citizen who has done much for his native place is Ezra Thompson, who was born in Salt Lake City, on July 17, 1850. His father was Ezra Thompson, a millwright in humble circumstances, and his mother was Lois Trumbull Thompson. Young Thompson passed his early boyhood in his native town, attending public school in winter and in summer herding and working at anything he could find, whereby he could contribute to the support of the household. Ezra was a strong, athletic boy, very fond of manly sports, and was a great baseball player in his youth. Being naturally inclined to outdoor pursuits, he adopted the vocation of a freighter, a very lucrative one in those days. From freighting supplies he drifted into mining, at which he made his fortune. His principal field of operations was the Park City District, where he resided for fifteen years and became connected with some of the greatest mines in that productive district. Among his experiences was a heavy and protracted law suit with the owners of the Silver King. He made a hard fight, but, the decision going against him, he accepted it like the strong man that he is, and has never cherished any animosity over the result. On February 14, 1884, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Emily Pugsley, daughter of Philip Pugsley, a well-known manufacturer and mining man, since deceased. They are the parents of four children; namely, Lym H., Norinne, Ezra P., and Clyde R. Thompson. The family resides in a beautiful residence on East South Temple Street, the fashionable residence quarter of the city. Mr. Thompson served two terms in the city council of Park City, and was for two terms mayor of Salt Lake City, a position he filled with honor, dignity and great executive ability. He was first elected in 1899, and served until 1904. He was re-elected by the American party, of which he is a member. Since returning to private life, Mr. Thompson has devoted himself to his mining interests, real-estate holdings, and other business affairs, which occupy his time fully. He is a lover of good horses, and personally very popular and of a charitable and kindly nature. Mr. Thompson is president of the Idaho Gold Mining and Milling Company, and president of the Cardiff Mining and Milling Company, both very productive and valuable mining properties. He is a member of the Alta Club and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City.



THOMAS WEIR

THOMAS WEIR ✓

Thomas Weir was born February 14th, 1855, near Cambridge, Washington County, New York; his father, John Weir, a carriage maker; his mother, Agnes Glover.

He obtained an academic course at Washington County Academy, at Cambridge, New York, and graduated at the head of his class in 1876, from Union College in mining and civil engineering. Mr. Weir went from New York to Nebraska in March, 1877, and in the fall of that year was appointed the assistant engineer of the Missouri River improvement work at that point. He was transferred to the Mississippi River Commission in 1878, and given charge of work in the lower river.

In 1879 he resigned and went to Leadville, Colo., and in 1880 was appointed assistant manager of the A. Y. Mine, and three years later was appointed general manager of the A. Y. mine and Mimie mine, both of which properties became prominent dividend-payers under his management. From 1888 to the summer of 1893, he was general manager of the Granite Mountain Mining Company's properties at Granite, Montana.

Mr. Weir came to Salt Lake City, February 24, 1894, and in 1896 secured the ground in Bingham that formed the basis of the Highland Boy Mining Company and became its general manager. He erected the first Bleichert tramway in Utah. In 1899 he secured the ground and became the manager of the Boston Consolidated Mining Company. He is also a director of the Ohio Copper Company, president of the Ajax Mining Company, and vice-president of Walker Brothers' Bank. He has never held political office, but he is a member of the Alta Club, the Salt Lake Commercial Club, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Weir was married June 15th, 1886, to Miss Clara Pond Treadway, in Denver, Colo. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Weir is among the stateliest of the many handsome residences that ornament that handsome street, the number being 519 East Brigham Street. It occupies an acre and a quarter of ground on the corner of Brigham and "F" Streets, the extensive velvet lawn and perfectly kept surroundings making it one of the most attractive residences in the city. The house is large and commodious, is of native, creamy colored sandstone, has a total of fifteen rooms, is of Colonial style and provided with all the modern conveniences which contribute to comfort and beauty.



COL. THOS. G. WEBBER

COL. THOMAS G. WEBBER

Colonel Thomas G. Webber has been for nearly forty years one of the most progressive and busiest of men in Utah. He has led an active business life and, as director and general manager of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and many other important interests in and about Salt Lake City, he has done much towards the upbuilding of Utah.

Colonel Webber was born in Exeter, England, September, 1836, of an old Devonshire family living for centuries in the vicinity of that ancient town. His parents were Thomas Bray Webber and Charlotte B. Webber. His father was a scientific man, a civil engineer and government superintendent of the telegraph lines in Devon and Cornwall, and the son followed the father's profession, and was trained in that line, being placed in an engineer's office shortly after the death of his mother when he was sixteen years of age. While studying his profession the opportunities of the new world appealed to him and he made up his mind to go to the United States. Therefore, in 1855, he sailed for America and shortly after he arrived he opened an engineer's and surveyor's office. In 1857, when the Government troops, under General Albert Sydney Johnston, were ordered to Utah, Colonel Webber, then a youth of twenty, entered the United States army. He served in Arizona and California until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he went by way of Panama with a portion of his regiment, marching to Fortress Monroe, and, under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, he participated in the Peninsular and other campaigns, including the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Williamsport, and saw plenty of active service. He remained with the army until the fall of 1863, passing through the various grades and becoming commissary quartermaster and adjutant of his regiment.

Colonel Webber first came to Salt Lake City in 1864, by stage coach from Atchison, Kansas. On May 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary E. Richards, a daughter of Franklin D. Richards, who was a patriot and a brigadier-general in the Utah Militia. Colonel Webber afterwards became a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and later adjutant of the Second Brigade and a member of General Richards' staff.

In 1864 he became, with T. B. H. Stenhouse, one of the founders of "The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph," the first issue of which appeared on the Fourth of July, of that year. Mr. Webber was business manager and remained with the paper until its removal to Ogden in 1869, when he left to accept a position with Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. He was destined for early promotion, and in October, 1871, he was chosen secretary, and shortly after, treasurer of the Z. C. M. I. In 1876 Colonel Webber went abroad on a religious mission, and toured England, France, and Italy, returning to America in 1878 to assist in the settlement of the late Brigham Young's estate. He again took up the position of secretary and treasurer of the Z. C. M. I., was afterwards elected manager, and has been actively identified with its interest up to the present time.

Colonel Webber is president of the Zion's Benefit Building Society, director in the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, Home Fire Insurance Company, Postal Telegraph Company, and Utah Light and Railway Company. He was councilman from the Second Municipal Ward for two years, and alderman for four years. He was president of the Salt Lake and Ogden Gas and Electric Light Company from 1896 to 1898, and of the Salt Lake Public Library from 1897 to 1904; vice-president of the Utah Light and Power Company from 1898 to 1903, and a director of the Utah Sugar Company from 1899 to 1902.

Colonel Webber is the father of six children, William T. F., Shirley T. B., Charlotte B. R., Georgiana M. B., Ethelyn E. L. F., and Mildred R. Webber. He is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs, and resides at 131 Second Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. Colonel Webber is public-spirited, liberal and charitable, and a man of sterling qualities and kindly disposition, and a credit to any community.



SAMUEL NEWHOUSE

SAMUEL NEWHOUSE

Ask the ordinary citizen of Salt Lake City what one man is doing more than any other man for the commercial and industrial advancement of Salt Lake City and Utah, and almost without hesitation the answer will be, "Samuel Newhouse." And while history alone can declare the correctness of the impression, certain it is that Mr. Newhouse has been both energetic and successful in his endeavors in behalf of the inter-mountain region.

As a mining man, Mr. Newhouse knows the business, from the work of the day-laborer in the stope to that of financing the immense enterprises necessary to produce on a paying basis that most stubborn of all metals—copper. In that industry he has surrounded himself by a staff of able assistants. And he has ever been ready to branch out into new fields, where he has been uniformly successful, or to try new methods, where also victory over the refractory forces of Mother Earth has come, though the experiments may have cost many thousands of dollars.

But it is not in mining alone in the West that Mr. Newhouse has shown his faith, or that he has made money. The wealth that after years of toil and hardship came to him in abundance, has neither been hoarded nor been invested where it would benefit some other part of the country. In Salt Lake City Mr. Newhouse is known as the first man who had the energy and the faith in the city sufficient to build a real sky-scraper. He built two of them. He has invested heavily in residence property in the most beautiful quarter of the city. He is building a hotel to surpass anything of its kind west of the Mississippi. His energy has interested him in all lines of business in the city, and he has won success in all in which he has been interested. Better still, such is the reputation for business acumen which this man has won in the money marts of the world, that he is able to attract an immense amount of capital to Salt Lake City and to the upbuilding of the industries of the inter-mountain region.

Identified though he is with the West, and almost its every mining field, Mr. Newhouse is a product of the East. He was born in New York City, in 1854, and educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. He read law for a time, and later had ambitions in the journalistic field. It was as such that he came to Colorado, in 1879, but he soon turned his attention from the Leadville newspaper to the freighting business, and thence it was but an easy step to the mines, where he won most success.

In 1883 Mr. Newhouse married Miss Ida H. Stingley, of a Virginia family connected with one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who later became president. In 1885 he became most definitely connected with the mining business, and a power first in Colorado, and then in the entire inter-mountain mining sections.

His interests being most closely connected with mining fields, then new, Mr. Newhouse found Salt Lake City more central to his properties than Denver, and he came here in 1896, having gained control of his first great Utah property, the Highland Boy Mine at Bingham, now incorporated as the Utah Consolidated. Of this company, Standard Oil later secured the controlling interest, at a price, it is said, of \$6,000,000. Mr. Newhouse's interests now include such well-known names in the mining field as the Boston Consolidated, the Newhouse and Cactus mines, and the town of Newhouse, Utah; the Newhouse tunnel, at Idaho Springs; the Denver & Inter-Mountain Railway Company, and in addition, numerous mining properties in Colorado, Utah and California. He has extensive real estate holdings in New York as well as in Salt Lake City. He has business offices in both New York and London, and his name is one to conjure with among the financiers of the world's capitals, as it is among the hardy mining men who are wresting wealth from the interior of the Rockies.

Mr. Newhouse's public spirit has led him to take part in many of the activities of the city and State. He is a prominent supporter of the Commercial Club and of the Mining Exchange, and it was through his liberal donations that these two organizations were enabled to plan and erect suitable homes for themselves. He is known as a liberal giver to charity, but is not ostentatious in this respect. To his friends he is an amiable and pleasing acquaintance as well as a man of remarkable ability, and versatility in ideas.

Mr. Newhouse has a beautiful home on South Temple Street, the architectural beauty of which has made it an object of admiration to stranger and citizen alike.



M. H. WALKER

MATTHEW H. WALKER ✓

Matthew H. Walker is one of the real pioneers of Utah, and the name of Walker is one of the best known and most respected in the inter-mountain region. Mr. Walker has gone through the rigors and hardships of the early settlers of Utah and by his own perseverance and industry has risen, and to-day is one of the leading financiers and business men of the Western country.

Matthew H. Walker is a son of Matthew and Mercy Long Walker. His father was a woolen merchant and hotel proprietor at Yorkshire, England, where Matthew H. was born January 16, 1845. When but five years of age he emigrated to America, and in 1852 he took the long and tedious wagon journey across the country to Salt Lake City, being but seven years old at the time of his arrival. He has seen the evolution of this great city from a vast wilderness to the splendid city it is to-day, and to him much of the credit of its magnificent upbuilding belongs; because he was ever foremost and the first to come to the front with his purse and brains when any progressive movement was at hand.

His education was meager, as in those days they had to do the best they could with the facilities they had for schools. But Mr. Walker managed to secure enough education to win for himself the distinction of being one of Utah's most distinguished and successful citizens, and to occupy a position in the financial and mercantile world second to none in the inter-mountain region.

Mr. Walker is the head of the firm of Walker Brothers, Bankers, for fifty years one of the largest financial institutions in Utah, established in 1859, and a stockholder in Walker Bros. Dry Goods Company. He is actively connected with the Opex Mines Company, Honerine Extension Mining Company, and many other mining companies throughout the inter-mountain region. Mr. Walker has never held political office of any kind, devoting his entire time and attention to his many business enterprises.

He is a member of the Alta Club, Commercial Club, Country Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Wasatch Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Walker was married January 1, 1865, to his first wife, who died in 1896, and in 1897 he married his present wife. He is the father of two children, John H. and Frances Glen Walker.

Mr. Walker is to-day rated as one of the foremost financiers and most public-spirited citizens of Utah. The only public office he ever held was that of member of the Board of Education, elected in and holding the position from 1898 until 1902.



D. C. JACKLING

DANIEL C. JACKLING

The position occupied in the mining world by Mr. D. C. Jackling is unique, not only for the rather brief period of time in which it has been attained, but because in some respects it stands singularly alone. Most noted mining men of the day owe recognition to their ability in determining the existence and value of ore bodies and their relation to mineralogical and geographical conditions. Mr. Jackling's pre-eminence is due to his work in making commercially profitable bodies of ore that at large would be deemed almost worthless. In fact his success in this respect has been so stupendous as to make the works directed by him unrivalled in their kind. It may be said that the Utah Copper Company, because of Mr. Jackling's metallurgical knowledge, covering the widest and most practical grasp of the subject, was really the pioneer in making commercially profitable the handling of large bodies of copper ore of such low grade as had previously been looked upon as almost waste. From a three hundred ton mill which he erected for experimental purposes, one now handling eight hundred tons is in operation in Bingham Canyon, and another one with a capacity of seven thousand tons daily is running at Garfield, in this county also. When the small quantity of copper in the ore is considered, the vast tonnage of copper produced is little less than marvelous.

Of the Utah Copper Company Mr. Jackling is vice-president and general manager, as well as being chairman of its executive committee. He holds a like position with the Ray Consolidated Copper Company. The mines of the Ray Consolidated Company, situated at Kelvin, Arizona, are not unlike, in the ores they carry, those of the Utah Copper Company, being low grade. The difficulty, however, has been the distance from railroad transportation. Having knowledge of Mr. Jackling's work in connection with the ores of the Utah Copper Mines, and recognizing their similarity to those of the Ray Consolidated Mines, the owners of the latter property naturally turned to Mr. Jackling for his services in its development. That work is now in progress, with the promise of results no less remarkable (not alone in the profits to be made, but in the magnitude of the production) than those of the Utah Copper Company.

Mr. Jackling was born near Appleton City, Missouri, in 1869. He is a son of Daniel Jackling, a successful merchant, and Lydia Jane Dunn. He was educated in the University of Missouri and the Missouri School of Mines, and came to Utah from Colorado in January, 1896, shortly after being married. His business activities have brought him into prominence in many directions, but naturally the remarkable success which followed his handling of the Utah Copper Company's properties has won for him a recognition that is equalled by very few men in any line. Besides his connection with the Utah Copper Company and the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, he is a director and heavy stockholder in the United States Sugar & Land Company of Garden City, Kansas, in the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, in the Utah Fire Clay Company, and in the Garfield Banking Company. He is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Utah Hotel Company, and is vice-chairman of the Utah Commission of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

While in Colorado Mr. Jackling served two years on the staff of Governor James H. Peabody. In selecting his official family recently, Governor Spry of this State appointed Mr. Jackling general inspector of target practice, with the rank of colonel. He is president of the Alta Club, the oldest and most respected club in this city, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a member of the El Paso Club of Colorado Springs, of the Commercial Club of this city, and of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City.

In every respect Mr. Jackling is a liberal, enterprising citizen. Had the last Mining Congress, held in Pittsburg in 1908, given to Utah the headquarters for the Congress, Mr. Jackling was pledged to raise \$50,000 toward the construction of the Mining Temple therefor.

Mr. Jackling is a man of broad views and is mentally equipped far beyond the average. He has a truly remarkable grasp of subjects (not confined to his special line) in their relation to the interests of mankind generally. It is difficult to imagine a vocation in life, or a calling, in which Mr. Jackling, with his intellectual force, would not be eminently successful. In this respect he is distinguished from most notables, who are capable of doing only one thing very well. Upon whatever subject the force of his mind is turned, a clarity of vision is developed and a direction of energy that assure successful results.

Mr. Jackling is a young man, and may well be recognized and reckoned with as one of the potent forces of our growing State, if not of the nation. With Mrs. Jackling he resides in a commodious home at No. 731 East Brigham Street. They have no children.



JOHN E. DOOLY

JOHN E. DOOLY ♡

Few men are better known on the Pacific Coast and in the State of Utah than the subject of this sketch, John E. Dooly.

He was born June 8, 1841, in the little town of Benton, Lake County, Illinois, his father being Richard W. Dooly, a farmer, and his mother, Catherine Lonergan Dooly.

He was educated in the public schools of his native State. He embarked from the City of New York in his twenty-first year for California, on the steamship "Illinois" for the Isthmus of Panama, thence to San Francisco on the steamship "Moses Taylor," better known to Californians as the "Rolling Moses."

Mr. Dooly arrived in California in 1863 and engaged in various pursuits in the vicinity of San Francisco and Stockton. In 1865 he obtained a position with Wells Fargo & Company in Sacramento, California, in which he continued until 1869 when he was appointed agent of Wells Fargo & Company at "Coburn," California, renamed Truckee after the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad. Leaving Truckee in May, 1872, he visited Europe, returning early in 1873, when he was appointed agent of Wells Fargo & Co. at Ogden, Utah, which at that time was the only transfer office of the express company. While representing Wells Fargo & Co. at Ogden, he established the first bank opened in the Junction City, under the name of "J. E. Dooly & Company." In 1877 he was appointed cashier of Wells Fargo & Co. Bank, Salt Lake City, and represented the financial interests of the corporation in Utah until 1902, a period of twenty-six years.

Mr. Dooly was one of the organizers of "The Utah National Bank of Ogden" in 1883, and has been its president for the past twenty-five years. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Dooly is largely interested in real estate in Salt Lake City, Ogden and in various counties in the State, and is prominently identified with many large corporations, among which are the Dooly Block, the Island Improvement Company, the Syndicate Investment Company, the John E. Dooly Company, and several others.

On September 17, 1876, Mr. Dooly was married to Eleanor M. Taylor, who died May 23, 1894. The issue of this marriage was Eleanor F. (Mrs. Ernest Bamberger), Margaret L., Ethel C., John E., and Ruth A. Dooly (who died on May 30th, 1899).

He subsequently married May V. Cavanaugh on October 17, 1897, the issue of which marriage was Mary C. and Richard W. Dooly.

He has at all times manifested a forceful, independent and aggressive interest in public affairs, and has filled with credit to himself a number of prominent positions in public life, among which were: President of the Salt Lake City Board of Education; regent of the University of Utah; chairman of the Territorial Board of Equalization; chairman of the Board of Public Works; chairman of the Republican State Central committee and a member of the city council.

He is a charter member of both the Alta and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City.

He owns a beautiful home situate on a spacious and eligible site at the southeast corner of South Temple and Fifth East Streets.

Mr. Dooly is favorably and extensively known in business circles, and with his family enjoys a prominent social position throughout the inter-mountain States.



JOHN DERN

JOHN DERN

One of the solid and substantial citizens of Salt Lake City who have done much in the way of development of the mineral wealth of Utah, is John Dern. A native of Germany, he came to America in 1865 when only fifteen years of age, and, like many another man who has won fame and fortune, secured his start on the farm and completed his education in the schools of Illinois. In 1869 he went to Fremont, Nebraska, shortly after the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, where he engaged in farming until 1879. Then, extending his lines of activity, he engaged in the grain, lumber, coal and live-stock business, and later in the field of banking. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District of Nebraska, and from 1890 to 1894 was the county treasurer of Dodge County, that State.

In 1890 his attention was turned to mining investments in Utah, and while still a resident of Nebraska he became one of the founders of the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company, a property which, under his direction, has been developed until it is regarded as a bonanza of Utah and has the record of paying \$3,385,000 in dividends. Mr. Dern is the president of this property, and is also largely interested in Tintie properties, being president and general manager of the Uncle Sam Consolidated Mining Company at Tintie; vice-president and manager of the Lower Mammoth Mining Company of the same district; president and general manager of the May Day Mining and Milling Company, and holding a directorship and heavy interests in numerous mining properties in other districts of Utah and Nevada. He is a large investor in Salt Lake City Realty, and has numerous commercial interests in this city as well as in Nebraska, where he formerly resided. He is confident that Salt Lake City will become the metropolis of the intermountain region, is broad-minded, public-spirited, and takes an active interest in every move that makes for the welfare of the city and State. He is prominently identified with the masonic fraternity. He is a trustee of the Agricultural College of Utah and a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs of Salt Lake City.



HEBER M. WELLS

HEBER M. WELLS

Heber M. Wells bears the honored distinction of having been the first Governor of the State of Utah. He was elected in the general election in 1895, after the ratification of the Constitution, for a term of five years, assuming office January 6, 1896, and was subsequently elected for a second term of four years, during which period the State of Utah progressed rapidly.

His success has been due not less to his high qualities of heart and mind than to his engaging personality. He brought to the office a dignity and aptitude for business affairs and executive ability that have never been excelled by any incumbent of that high office, and was a model executive in every sense of the word. When it is recalled that there were delicate and perplexing problems which had been associated with the name of Utah for over half a century, the obligations resting on the shoulders of the young governor can readily be realized, and how well he discharged his duties history vividly recalls. His administration was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was renominated by acclamation by his party for a second term. The keynote of his success lay in the fact that he was Governor of the whole people, steadfastly refusing to utilize his exalted position for partisan advantage or private gain. In fact, his whole life has been devoted to harmonizing the contending elements of the community in which he was born, and seeking to bring about that amity and mutual confidence which he has always insisted was so necessary for the proper upbuilding of the State.

Mr. Wells is from a family of pioneers whose name has always been one of the most prominent in Utah. His father, Daniel H. Wells, was a prominent lumberman, a former mayor of Salt Lake City, and one of the most influential leaders of the Mormon church. His mother was Martha Harris Wells. Heber M. Wells is a native of Salt Lake City, born August 11, 1859, and was educated at the University of Utah. After graduating he immediately entered business life and has led an active life and been prominently identified with the development and growth of Utah up to the present day.

Mr. Wells is manager of the Utah Savings & Trust Company, a director in the State Bank of Utah, two of the most prominent and progressive financial institutions in the State. He has served as recorder and auditor of Salt Lake City, and has always been a leader in municipal and State affairs. He is a member of the Alta Club, Commercial Club, Sons of American Revolution and Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Mr. Wells was married first to Mary Elizabeth Beatie, who died in 1888, and four years later he married Teresa Clawson, who died in 1897, and in 1901 he married his present wife, who was Miss Emily Katz. He is the father of seven children, namely: Manning B., Heber D., Mary B., Martha, Florence, John K. and Burton K. Wells. He resides at 61 First Avenue, Salt Lake City.



J. S. BRANSFORD

JOHN S. BRANSFORD

A Missourian by birth, a Utahan by adoption; a progressive, public-spirited citizen, who believes in the present and has faith in the future of Salt Lake City—this is John Samuel Bransford, Mayor of Salt Lake City.

Mayor Bransford is fifty-three years of age. He was born in Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, August 26, 1856. His father, Milford Bard Bransford, was of English descent. His mother, Sarah Allen Cooper, was of German descent. Sturdy stock they were, too. They lived at Richmond, Missouri, until 1864. Then, when Mayor Bransford was eight years of age, his parents decided to remove to California. Their journey was across the plains by ox team, the final destination was Quincy, Plumas County. The journey was a long and laborious one, and was beset with many dangers, and there were many trials and hardships, but the new home was reached after six months. Here Mayor Bransford lived until 1899, when he came to Salt Lake City, arriving here February 16, 1899.

Mayor Bransford's education was obtained in the public schools of Plumas County, California. Afterwards he took a course in a business college.

When twenty years old he engaged in the mercantile business in his California home, and continued in business until 1886. In that year he was elected assessor of Plumas County on the Democratic ticket, which position he held for four years. In 1890 he was chosen sheriff of the same county, and this position he held until 1899.

Meanwhile Mayor Bransford had visited Utah and became interested in several mining properties. These demanding his attention, he retired from the position of sheriff in California and came to Salt Lake City. Soon after his arrival he was elected president of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, which position he held for one year.

Mayor Bransford is the vice-president of the Silver King Mining Company, a director in the Keith-O'Brien Company, in the State Bank of Utah, in the Utah-Mexican Rubber Company, and is president of the Tabasco-Utah Development Company, located in Mexico; is also president of the Rogers-Evans Company, general insurance, which is the largest insurance agency in the State. He is also a director in several other companies.

He is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs, and also of the Elks, and a charter member of the Bear River Duck Club.

Mayor Bransford was appointed Mayor of Salt Lake by the City Council, on August 13, 1907, to fill out the term of Mayor Ezra Thompson, who resigned. He was nominated by his party, the American, to succeed himself, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. His vote was within two hundred and fifty votes of all those cast for opposing candidates.

Mayor Bransford was married to Rachel Stella Blood in Granville, Plumas County, California, on July 31, 1878. Mrs. Bransford's father was one of the prominent mining men of California. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bransford, Stella Irene and Wallace Wilford. Mayor and Mrs. Bransford reside in the Bransford Apartments, in Salt Lake City.



C. W. NIBLEY

CHARLES WILSON NIBLEY

Charles Wilson Nibley, now presiding bishop in charge of the temporal affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was graduated to that position from a long and successful career of aggressive business enterprise which made itself felt throughout the whole Northwest. Eastern Oregon and Western Idaho have been his especial fields, and the lumber and sugar industries have benefited most by his energies, although his activities have by no means been confined to these branches of commercialism.

Mr. Nibley is by birth a Scotchman, and, although he came early to this country, yet his make-up possesses many of those characteristics which have made the Scot a leader among pioneers in every land. Born near Edinburgh, Scotland, February 5th, 1849, Mr. Nibley came to America with his parents, James and Jean Nibley, when he was six years old. Five years later, in 1860, the family came to Utah, and at Wellsville, in Cache County, the elder Nibley resumed the life of farmer, which he had followed in Scotland. Three years later, when the boy was fourteen years old, he went to Brigham City to live, and in the year 1869 he went on a mission to the Eastern States. On his return thence he engaged in railroad work, and afterwards, following a trip to England, he started on his business career in Logan, about 1880.

His ability at once made him prominent in religious and social as well as business affairs in the Cache County seat. Soon he began to seek wider fields for his energy, and about 1889 turned his attention to the Northwest, where, until he assumed his present position, he attained his greatest success. The prominent part he has taken in commercial and industrial progress is indicated by his prominence in organizing the Oregon Lumber Company. He is vice-president of the Sumpter Valley Railroad, president of the Payette Valley Railroad, and founder of the La Grande Sugar Company. He is also president of the Lewiston Sugar Company, president of the Grande Ronde Lumber Company, and the San Vicente Lumber Company. In the development and colonization of the Grande Ronde and Payette valleys he has played a most important part.

He is known as a man of active and progressive business instincts, of irreproachable integrity, and of sound judgment. Withal, he is prominent in religious work, and also well liked socially. He is a member of and takes an active interest in the work of the Salt Lake Commercial Club.

Mr. Nibley was married in 1869, and has seventeen children. His home is at the corner of West Temple and North Temple Streets, facing Temple Square.



JOHN C. CUTLER

JOHN C. CUTLER

John C. Cutler, second Governor of the State of Utah, was born in Sheffield, England, February 5, 1846, at which time his father was engaged as a manufacturer of cutlery, in Sheffield. The early boyhood of the Governor was spent in the city referred to, where he received the rudiments of a common-school education. At twelve years of age, with an earnest desire to be self-supporting, he obtained a situation in the city of Manchester, in the wholesale house of S. & J. Watts & Co., which position he held until his eighteenth year, when he removed with his parents from England, locating, in 1864, in Utah.

After landing in New York, the family went by boat to Albany, thence by rail to St. Joseph, by boat up the Missouri River to a place called Wyoming, near Nebraska City, and by ox team from that place to Salt Lake City, arriving in the fall of the year named. During the first year of their residence in Utah, the boys of the family were engaged in the labor common to the time, including canyon work, farm work, etc.

The Governor commenced his commercial career in Utah by obtaining a clerkship in a business house. In 1877 he became agent and later on manager of the Provo Woolen Mills, and in 1885 he and his brothers, Thomas R., Heber S., and Joseph G., formed the firm of Cutler Bros. Co., and he also assisted in the establishing of beet sugar factories and other home manufacturing enterprises of Salt Lake City. In various of these companies he is still director.

Governor Cutler has always taken a lively interest in home manufacture. He was one of the first to make knit goods in Utah, a line of manufacture which his firm still follows with marked success, and he is largely interested also in the beet sugar industry. For years he was a director in the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which conducts the great State Fair each year with the aim of encouraging home manufacture by bringing Utah products prominently before the people. In these various capacities he is a large employer of labor; and if anything can be said to be his hobby, it is giving employment to home people and keeping money at home. He was also for some years trustee and treasurer of the L. D. S. University. In addition to his connection with the Cutler Bros. Company, Governor Cutler is identified with the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and the Deseret National Bank. He is vice-president of the Beneficial Life Insurance Company, director in the Home Fire Insurance Company, Thatcher Bros. Banking Company, the Deseret Savings Bank, the First National Bank of Murray, the Bank of Randolph, Bank of Garland, the Utah County Light and Power Company, and the American Security Company, and president of Daynes Jewelry Company.

The Governor is a member of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club, and a member of the Alta Club, both of Salt Lake City. He was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, and from the union seven children, four sons and three daughters, have been born. Of the sons, John C., Jr., is a prominent stock broker, Herbert E. is manager of Cutler Bros. Company, and Alfred T. is assistant manager of that firm. Of the daughters, Elizabeth is the wife of Edward E. Jenkins.

In politics, Governor Cutler has been an earnest Republican since national party lines were formed in Utah. He has not been a seeker after political office, on account of the close, urgent attention required in his private business. Yet he has found some time to give to public affairs. From 1884 till 1890 he was clerk of Salt Lake County and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court. For a number of years he acted as United States Jury Commissioner. In 1904 his friends prevailed on him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mindful of the high honor involved in being chief executive of an important State, he accepted the nomination and was elected in November, 1904.



D. F. WALKER

DAVID FREDRICK WALKER

The history of the inter-mountain country would be incomplete without the name of David F. Walker, who for over fifty-seven years has been one of the leading business men and most prominent and progressive citizens of Utah. David F. Walker was born April 19th, 1838, at Yeadon, Yorkshire, England. He was the third of the four famous Walker brothers, all of whom contributed so much to the upbuilding of Utah. His father was Matthew Walker, who was a wool merchant and hotel proprietor in England. He died in St. Louis, in 1850, on the way to Utah. His mother was Merrey (Long) Walker, who passed away in Salt Lake City in December, 1863. David F. Walker was educated in the public schools of England. He arrived in Salt Lake City, September 20th, 1852, being then but a boy of fourteen.

David F. Walker's first occupation in life after arriving in this country was as a peddler of notions in St. Louis, where he stayed for two years. Upon his arrival in Salt Lake he entered the employ of William Nixon, formerly of St. Louis, but then known as "The Father of Utah Merchants," who conducted a general merchandise store. Mr. Walker remained in this position until the spring of 1859, at which time (July 1st) the firm of Walker Brothers was established at Camp Floyd about forty miles southwest of Salt Lake. The four brothers made up the firm. David F. Walker was the prime mover in starting the business, having got the first stock of goods on credit, the stock consisting of \$90,000 worth of goods. The firm, which was originally formed for the purpose of selling supplies to the soldiers then encamped at Camp Floyd, remained there until the departure of the troops, when the stock was removed to Salt Lake City and the foundation laid for the present mammoth store which is second to none in Utah in every respect. The business was continued by the Walker brothers until 1886, and on January 20th of that year, Mr. Walker retired from the firm, selling out his interest to the remaining three brothers. In 1888 Mr. Walker went to San Francisco and entered business there. He built a magnificent country residence at San Mateo, California. It has four acres of lawn and covers six acres of rare plants and other foliage. The house has a frontage of one hundred feet and a ninety-foot depth, and is built in old Southern colonial style. Mr. Walker takes great pride in his California home and loves to work about the grounds among the plants and flowers, which is his chief recreation.

Mr. Walker was first married to Emeline Holmes, May 18th, 1859. She died in August, 1876, and their children were Emeline, Sarah, Ann, David F., Jr., Henry W., Maud, and Stella May.

On October 25th, 1883, Mr. Walker was married to Althea Hunt, who came from an old New York family and was born in the old Ninth Ward in New York City. To them have been born three children, of whom two are living, Althea Margaret and Clarence Hollister.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Pacific Union Club, and the Burlingame Country Club, of San Francisco, and a former member of the Alta Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Walker's residence in Salt Lake City is at No. 75 C Street.



FRANK KNOX

FRANK KNOX

From a farmer boy to the presidency of one of the great financial institutions of the inter-mountain empire, is the record of Frank Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic, of Salt Lake City. Born at Washington, Iowa, March 25, 1857, his early life was spent on a farm, his father being a farmer and stock-raiser. His parents were of English-Scotch descent. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and distinguished themselves for bravery and gallantry.

Frank Knox began life, as said, upon a farm. During the winter months he attended the district school and later entered an academy in his native town, where he studied for two years. Then he was tendered a position in the First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, which he accepted, and in 1878 he was promoted to be bookkeeper. One of the directors of the bank, John Bryson, of Chicago, then tendered Mr. Knox the superintendency of his extensive lumber interests in Kansas, a handsome salary being attached to the position, and Mr. Knox accepted it. Later he purchased an interest in the business which he retained until 1882, when the firm sold out their Kansas yards. Then Mr. Knox was tendered and accepted the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of his native town. He was soon after promoted to be cashier. In 1885 he resigned his position and went to Osborne, Kansas, where he organized the First National Bank of that place, becoming manager and cashier, which position he held until 1889, when he sold his interests and removed to Salt Lake City.

In 1890 he organized the National Bank of the Republic of Salt Lake City of which he has, since its organization, been president. The National Bank of the Republic carries the largest deposits of any National Bank in Utah. It is a government depository.

Mr. Knox is largely interested in mining in Utah and Nevada. He is a member of and vice-president of the American Bankers Association, and is regarded as among the leading bankers and financiers of the country. He is a member of the Alta and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Knox has never held political office. He was nominated by the Republicans for mayor of Salt Lake City in 1903, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. He was married in 1882 to Miss May Granley, daughter of George and Margaret Granley of Morris, Ill. Two sons were born to them, both living. Mr. Knox resides in a handsome home on the corner of East First South Street and Fourth East Street, Salt Lake City.



E. P. GRIDLEY

F. P. GRIDLEY

F. P. Gridley, general manager of the Central Coal & Coke Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, is a resident of Salt Lake City and represents the extensive interests there of the above corporation.

Mr. Gridley was born at Parkman, Ohio, April 10th, 1854, but immediately afterward his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where young Gridley resided until he was twelve years of age. In 1865 his father, James U. Gridley, became interested in the West and removed with his family to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in the business of freighting and cattle. Here Mr. Gridley remained until 1893 when he came to Utah and has been actively engaged in business here ever since. On March 27th, 1895, Mr. Gridley was married to Miss Kate Russell, a native of Utah, at Ogden, and they have two children, Jack and Katherine, and reside at 255 Sixth East Street.

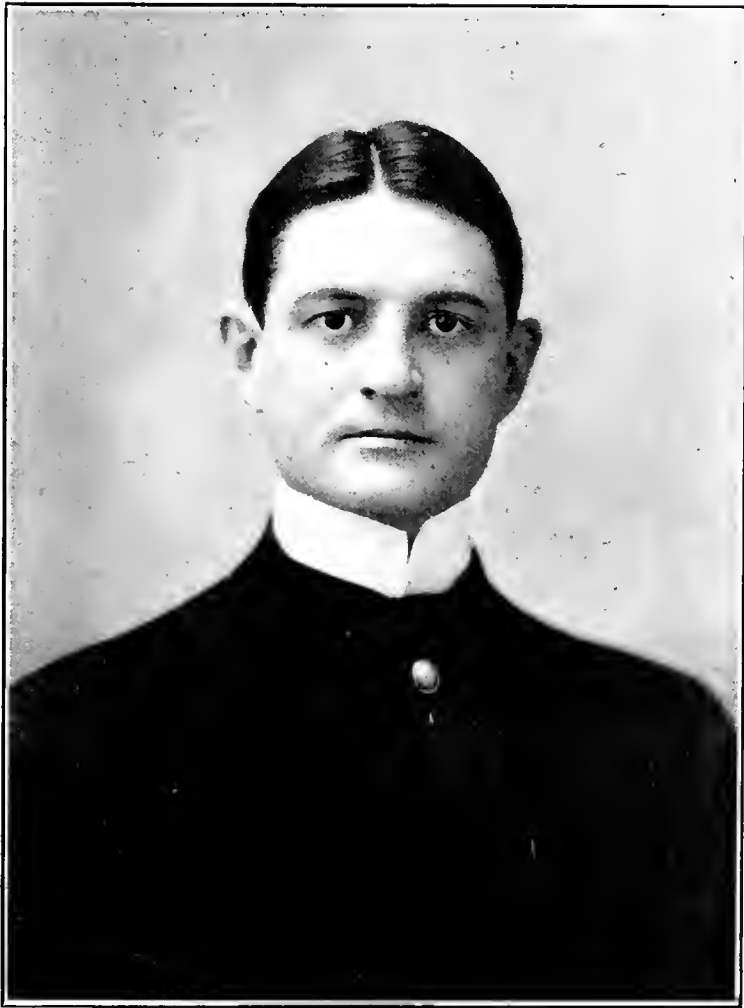
Mr. Gridley is a member of the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The Central Coal & Coke Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with general headquarters at Kansas City, is officered as follows: Chas. S. Keith, president and general manager; Chas. Campbell, vice-president; J. C. Sherwood, vice-president and general auditor; E. E. Riley, treasurer. It operates upwards of forty coal mines in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming; and also several large saw mills in the yellow pine districts of Louisiana and Texas. The total output of the mines of this company for the last year was 2,500,000 tons, and of the mills 112,000,000 feet. The company owns in the neighborhood of 175,000 acres of virgin timber land in the yellow pine districts and 80,000 acres of cut-over land. The total number of employees is about 7500, and the annual business of the company will approximate \$15,000,000.

The Wyoming mines owned by the Central Coal & Coke Company are located at Rock Springs, where they mine their well-known "Peacock" Rock Springs coal, which is the ranking coal in the western market. This coal is distributed from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast and throughout the States of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, where it is used very extensively for domestic, mining, smelting and steam purposes.

This company has also been operating for several years in Salt Lake City a large retail yard, where they have handled their own product and built up a very extensive business.

The general western manager of the Central Coal & Coke Company is Mr. F. P. Gridley, with offices at No. 38 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, from which the operations of the mines are directed and the general wholesale and retail business handled.



W. MONT. FERRY

WILLIAM MONTAGUE FERRY

Born in Grand Haven, Michigan, March 12, 1871, William Montague Ferry grew to manhood in the Wolverine State, securing his early education in the public schools of Michigan and in the Michigan State Military Academy. Afterwards he entered Olivet College, graduating from that institution in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is now a trustee of his Alma mater.

Shortly after his graduation he came to Utah, in 1893, going to Park City, where he became identified with mining interests and engaged in business with his father. For a while he was with the famous Silver King Mine, now known as the Silver King Coalition, one of the greatest dividend-payers in Utah or the country. Concluding that he would devote his life and energy to the mining industry, he entered the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden, taking a course in mining and metallurgy.

After leaving the School of Mines he again came to Utah and entered the service of the Ontario Mining Company, a property which has paid thirteen million dollars in dividends, and was assigned to the Marsac mill in the leaching and refining department, and later in the refining department alone. In 1898 he left Park City, locating in Salt Lake. He later became identified with Walker Brothers, Bankers, the Utah Savings and Trust Company, the Mason Valley Mines Company, the Silver King Coalition Mines Company (director in each), and other mining companies.

Mr. Ferry is a Republican in National politics. Locally, that is, on State and city issues, he is an American, having been elected a member of the city council of Salt Lake by the American party in 1905, for a term of four years. He is chairman of the finance committee of the council.

He was married at Nashville, Michigan, June 3, 1896, to Miss Ednah Truman. The fruit of this union is twin sons, William Montague, Jr., and Sanford Truman, who were born October 4, 1898.

Mr. Ferry is a member of the Alta, Commercial, Country and University clubs of Salt Lake City, president of the Civic League of the city, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. With his family he resides in a handsome home at 453 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.



E. P. FERRY

EDWARD PAYSON FERRY

Edward Payson Ferry was born April 16, 1837, at Grand Haven, Michigan, his father being William Montague Ferry, Presbyterian missionary to the Indians at Mackinac Island and pioneer settler of Ottawa County, Michigan. His mother was Amanda W. Ferry.

His father had to civilize the Indians before he had them ready to Christianize and it took him several years. But he educated them in the ordinary branches of English, got them to the point where they could read it and have some understanding of it. In time the Indians were so grounded in the language and in the doctrines of Christianity that some of the better educated ones were sent to other Indian tribes to do for those tribes what had been done for them. This was one of the most successful missions ever sent out by the Presbyterians among the Indians, and its influence has long continued.

Edward Payson Ferry early showed aptitude for commercialism and branched out into the lumber trade, engaging in the saw mill business and acquiring timber lands. The business grew to such proportions that the matter of transportation became an important need and a line of lake steamers was acquired. Meanwhile he became interested in banking and was elected president of the First National Bank of Grand Haven.

Mr. Ferry early became impressed with the mining possibilities of the West. He located in Park City, Utah, in 1878, with the intention of superintending the investments of himself and associates. Later he acquired mining ground by discovery, or by grubstaking prospectors, or by actual purchase.

He married Clara V. White in Michigan in 1870, and five children were born to them. Of these one died and two sons and two daughters are living and married, as follows: W. Mont. Ferry, Edward Stewart Ferry, Miriam Ferry Reynolds, and Edith Ferry Merrill. His chief interests now are in the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, Walker Brothers, Bankers, and the Utah Savings and Trust Company. He has other mining interests and has much Salt Lake real estate. In politics he is Republican nationally. Locally he was identified with the old Liberal party and was one of its first members in the State Legislature.

In his busy life he has spared time for and enjoyed the amenities of social life. He is a member of the Alta Club, and honorary member of the University Club, and a Knight Templar.

Edward P. Ferry's activities in the entire West were so extensive and so widely comprehensive that before he was here many years he recognized the inevitable empire of this region. He was active in the organization of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and was made president of that organization in Denver in 1891. He served the congress with credit to himself and to the Territory of Utah which he represented.

He is now 72 years of age, and for a number of years his health has been impaired and he has not actively engaged in business. His extensive interests are managed by his sons, W. Mont Ferry and Edward Stewart Ferry.



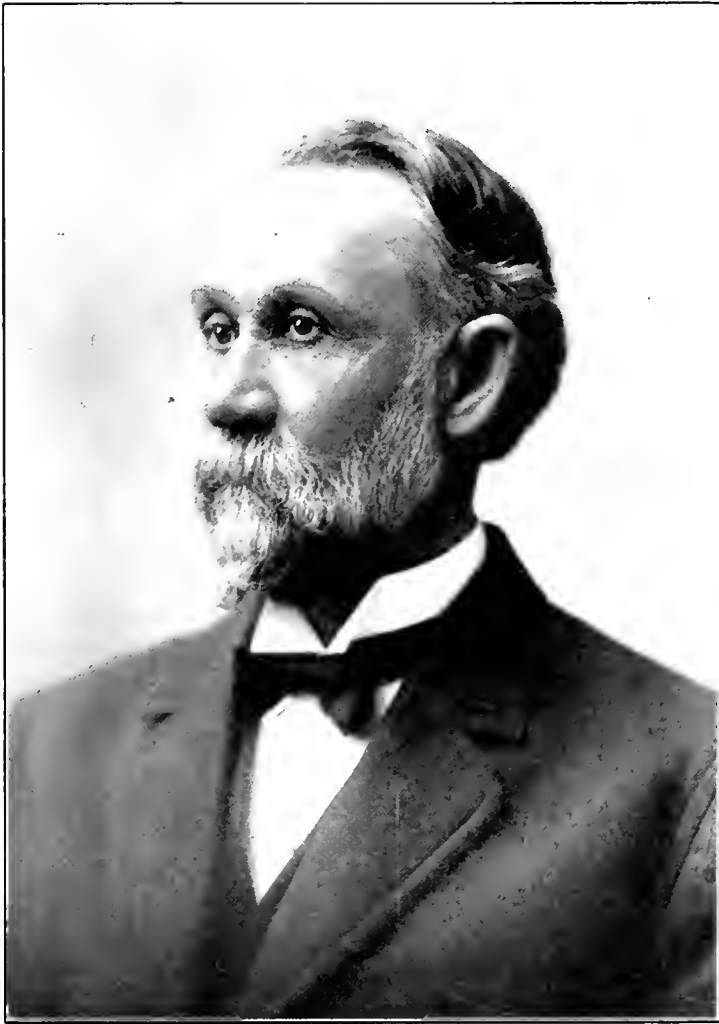
CHARLES E. LOOSE

CHARLES E. LOOSE

One of Utah's most prominent and progressive mining men and one who has achieved great success and distinction in politics, as well as business, is Charles Edwin Loose, of Provo, Utah. Mr. Loose was born at Quincy, Illinois, September 19, 1853. His parents were Robert and Betsy Jane Tenny Loose, and from them he inherited a strong physique and determination of character that has made him successful in all his undertakings. His father died while Charles was an infant, and his mother, who was a woman of education and refinement, taught in the public schools of Quincy, Illinois, after the death of her husband. She continued there until 1860, when with her family she came to Utah.

When Charles E. Loose was sixteen years of age, which was the year that witnessed the completion of the transcontinental railway, he went to California and there engaged in mining, which occupation he has followed successfully ever since. In the year 1885 he returned to Utah, opening up and developing mines in the Tintic District. In 1892 he removed to Provo permanently, and since that date has been an important factor in mining, financial and political circles, and is always in any movement tending towards the upbuilding and public welfare of that city. He is a strong Republican and immediately affiliated himself with that party, and has always been a potential factor in all political affairs—city, State or national. In 1900 Mr. Loose was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, where he assisted in nominating the late President McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. After the election he was chosen the elector to carry the electoral votes of Utah to Washington.

In 1902 Mr. Loose was elected State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. Mr. Loose is principally engaged in mining, but is a strong figure in finance also, being vice-president of the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, and is also a large owner of and investor in real estate and business blocks. He has always been liberal with his wealth and has supported many worthy charities, and any movement tending to the betterment of conditions in Provo and throughout Utah.



A. F. DOREMUS

A. F. DOREMUS

With a national reputation as a railroad construction and irrigation engineer, Abraham Fairbanks Doremus has performed no mean share of the work in building up the fame of Salt Lake, his native city.

The son of Henry I. Doremus, one of the most prominent educators of his day, and of Harriet Fairbanks, of the old American family of the name, Mr. Doremus was born in Salt Lake, May 24, 1849. Living here at a time when the present excellent school system was yet in its infancy, the young Doremus had the inestimable advantage of securing more than an ordinary education under the tutelage of his father. Being unusually proficient in mathematics and manifesting a fondness for the study, his mind early turned toward civil engineering, and he directed his energies toward acquiring a thorough knowledge of this profession.

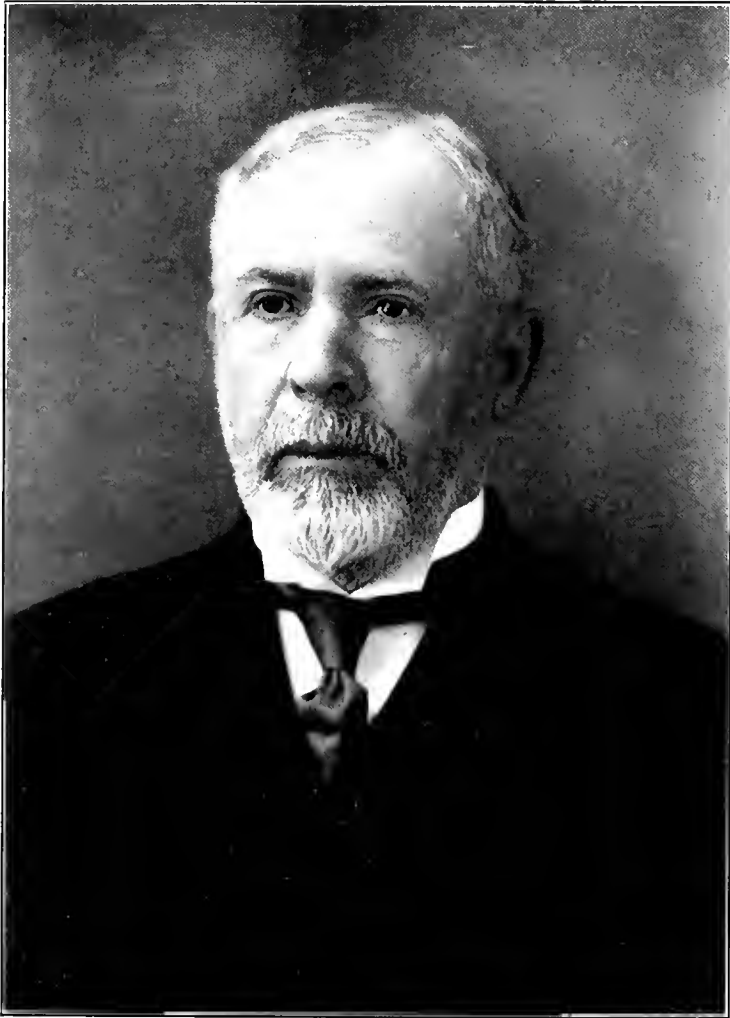
Shortly after reaching man's estate, Mr. Doremus married Miss Pauline Richards, the daughter of Dr. Willard Richards. Five children blessed the union of whom three are now living. They are Mrs. Hattie D. Hagman, Henry R. Doremus and Cornelius R. Doremus.

The acquirements of Mr. Doremus as a civil engineer early attracted the attention of the great railroad corporations, then engaged in opening the West to commerce, and his services were in great demand, not only in Utah, but in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada. He engaged in the work of location and construction for the Union Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Oregon Short Line, and various other railroads.

Interested in the science of irrigation from his youth, Mr. Doremus was and is now an authority on the subject, and his talents have been used in planning a number of large enterprises of this character in the West.

His services to the city and State have been recognized by the people, Mr. Doremus having held the office of city engineer, chairman of the Board of Public Works, state engineer of Utah, and a member of the State Board of Health. He was the Republican party nominee for mayor of Salt Lake, but in a close contest was defeated by John Clark on the "Citizens" ticket.

Mr. Doremus is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a director of the "Fairbanks family in America." He is a member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Doremus is president of the Tooele City Water Company and is interested in the Blackfoot Stock Company. His residence is in Progress Flats, one of the handsome apartment buildings of the city, which is owned by Mr. Doremus.



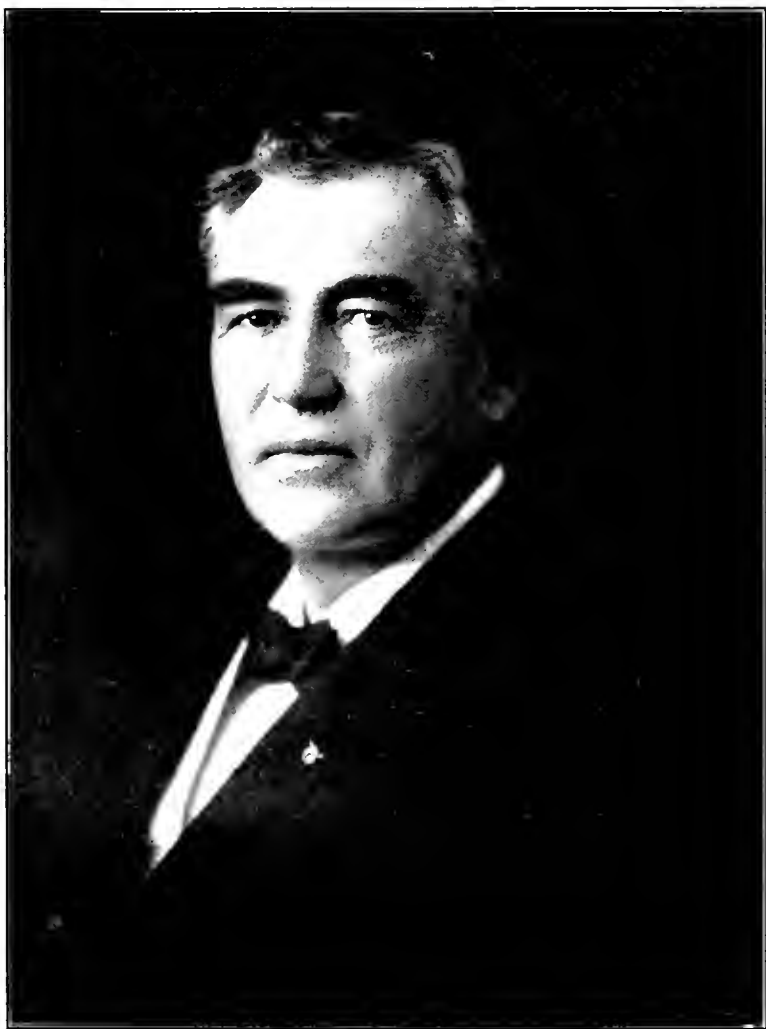
LOUIS COHN

LOUIS COHN

Louis Cohn, one of Salt Lake City's most progressive and successful merchants, was born in Doberzyn, Poland, Russia, April 18, 1842. He was educated in the Government public schools there, and in 1859, at the age of seventeen, he emigrated to New York, in which city he clerked in a dry goods store for two years, when he went to California and entered the mercantile business in Sierra County, where he kept a general store for the next four years, in which he was quite successful. In 1865 he left California, driving his own team from Poker Flat, made famous by Bret Harte, and started for Salt Lake City, where he arrived after a tedious six weeks' journey. Shortly after arriving in Salt Lake he started a general store under the firm name of Cohn & Munter, which continued for two years, when the dry goods establishment known as The California Store was formed by Mr. L. Cohn and his brother, Alexander, which, after many ups and downs, was finally merged into the Cohn Dry Goods Company. That firm went out of business, and in 1887 the present house was established and has been very successful ever since, and is to-day one of the leading dry goods houses in Salt Lake City. The success attained by this house was due mainly to the business ability and good judgment of Mr. Louis Cohn, who believes in sticking close to business and hanging on even when severe reverses happen. He has always been a firm believer in Salt Lake and the community and when he came here he determined to stick, which he did and has made a success of his business. His brother and partner, Mr. Alexander Cohn, died in 1902, and the company was incorporated in 1907, and his widow retained her husband's full share of the business.

Mr. Cohn, besides being president of the L. & A. Cohn Dry Goods Company, is connected with the Kaysville Brick Company, and has numerous mining interests. He was a member of the city council for two terms during the administration of Mayor Scott, also in 1894, while Mayor Baskin held office, and was subsequently fire and police commissioner.

Mr. Cohn was married April 20, 1876, to Miss Carrie Lippman, and they have two children, Edna C. and Sylvia Cohn Druehl. Mr. Cohn is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and was grand master of the Masonic fraternity in Utah in 1872.



DAVID EVANS

DAVID EVANS

Among the most prominent of the pioneer mining men of Utah and one who has won success and distinction as a citizen, lawyer, public official and mine operator, is David Evans, whose name stands for all that is square and upright in business circles and as a man.

David Evans is a native Utahian, born at Lehi, on January 28th, 1852. His parents were David Evans, a prosperous merchant and farmer of Utah, and Barbara Ann Evans.

Mr. Evans's early education was obtained in the public schools at Lehi and the Brigham Young Academy at Provo; he subsequently having an inclination toward the legal profession, took the law course at the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and after graduating therefrom he returned to Utah and practiced his profession with much success. His first work was as City Attorney at Lehi. Later he was Assistant United States Attorney for Utah, and was elected a member of the upper house of the Utah Territorial Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Evans was brought up on a farm, and practiced law in the Utah courts for twenty years, then retired to engage actively in mining, at which he has achieved wonderful success. Mr. Evans is interested in the King David Mining Company, Crown Point Mining Company, Iron King Consolidated Mining Company, and many other mining properties, too numerous to mention. Mr. Evans is a large owner of and manager of nearly all of the mining companies mentioned and also owner of considerable real estate in and around Los Angeles, Cal., and especially around Venice and Ocean Park. Mr. Evans is now a resident of Venice, Cal., and he has done much towards the improvement and building up of that place which is one of the real beauty spots of California, and a noted resort which is daily visited by thousands of tourists and much appreciated by the residents of that section of California. Venice is located directly on the shores of the Pacific and built after the fashion of Venice, Italy, from which famous city it derives its name. Picturesque canals run through the town and all kinds of amusements are afforded the visitor, including band concerts, which are given daily. Ocean bathing is also an attraction, and the climate is perfect the whole year around. Venice is in every respect an ideal spot and contains many beautiful residences of some of the wealthiest people of the country.

Mr. Evans was married to Leah Naegle, of Lehi, Utah, December 1st, 1882, at Salt Lake City, and to them were born three children; Lucile, aged fourteen; Irma Louise, aged ten, and Leah (deceased). He is a member of the Jonathan Club, the leading club of Los Angeles, a Mason and Shriner and a life member of the American Mining Congress. While Mr. Evans is a resident of Venice, California, he makes Salt Lake City the headquarters for all of his mining operations and divides his time pretty equally between Utah and California.



JESSE KNIGHT

JESSE KNIGHT

One of Utah's leading and most respected citizens, and one who has devoted most of his life to the development of Utah's mineral resources, is Jesse Knight, of Provo. The Knights were pioneers and were identified with the Mormon Church at its very birth, and closely connected with the early settlement of Utah. Newel Knight, father of Jesse Knight, was one of the first converts to Mormonism and held many responsible positions in the church, and was a close friend and adviser of Joseph Smith, first president of the church. Jesse's mother was Lydia G. Bailey, and she was married to Newel Knight at Kirtland, Ohio, in November, 1834, the prophet officiating. It was the first marriage ceremony he had ever performed. The Knights settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, where, on September 6, 1845, Jesse Knight was born. He was the sixth of seven children born; namely, Sally, James, Joseph, Newel, Lydia, Jesse, and Hyrum. The elder Knight died in 1847, and for three years following the widow had to battle with all the privations of frontier life with seven small children. In 1850, after three years of hardship, Mrs. Knight and family started for Salt Lake, where they arrived, after a troublous journey, in October of that year. Here she became a school-teacher and thus supported her family. The earliest recollection of Jesse is attending his mother's school, and herding cows.

At the age of sixteen Jesse started out in life for himself, and chose Provo as a home, working at any employment he could obtain. When the Black Hawk War broke out he became a scout in Capt. Alva Green's cavalry company. In 1868 he worked on the railroad, helping to build the Union Pacific. On January 18, 1869, at Salt Lake, Jesse Knight, then twenty-three years old, married Miss Amanda McEwen, a daughter of John and Amanda McEwen of Provo. Mr. Knight was still doing freighting and teaming in the canyons for the railroad. He was at Tintic when the first mines were discovered, and made some locations. He hauled the first ore from the Mt. Nebo mines to the Homansville smelter in Tintic. He next went into the cattle business near Payson, where he had forty acres of land at the beginning. He added to his holdings and reared his family there. He went to buying and selling cattle and investing in mines, but it was not until many years later that he realized any profits from his mining investments. His claims in Tintic became valuable, and he soon was worth \$30,000; a large sum of money in pioneer days. He next located the Humbug Mine, which ultimately became one of the sources of his wealth. He then went to Provo in order to give his children better educational advantages for religious and scholastic training. He went broke again, owing to his open-hearted, generous nature and charitable disposition. But in 1896 a rich strike was made in the Humbug Mine, and Jesse Knight was on his feet again. He next bought the Uncle Sam Mine, paying for it \$26,000, and in the next three years had cleared \$300,000, his income averaging \$10,000 a month.

The children of Jesse Knight are: Oscar Raymond, Jesse William, Amanda Inez, Jennie Pearl, and Addie Iona Knight. His sons are connected with him in business. The business interests of Jesse Knight are many, and cover a wide field. Mr. Knight has done much for the welfare of Utah and its people.



W. J. HALLORAN

WILLIAM J. HALLORAN

It would be difficult indeed to find a man embodying all the qualifications of a good citizen, a gentleman and a business man more desirable for a town or city than the subject of this sketch, William J. Halloran. Having staked his chances in this city of Zion for over twenty-two years, he has been before the public eye, and that he to-day is looked upon by all who know him as one of the first citizens of Salt Lake is due to his inherent ideas of honesty and integrity, combined with his wonderful resourcefulness and business acumen. A booster and plugger for Salt Lake and her resources, he has become so prominent in the growth and development of the city that nothing is ever suggested and thought of concerning civic improvements or aggrandizement that is not first submitted to this first citizen of the City of Salt Lake.

Born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 25th day of November, 1859, his father was John Halloran, for years with the Grand Trunk Railroad, in the freight department, and his mother Bridget Halloran. He received his earlier education in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, his people having moved to that town when he was a mere lad. The West always had charms for him, and, although he had reached man's estate before he responded to the call of this country, he came and located in Salt Lake City in November, 1887.

Young, imbued with the never-give-up spirit and chuck full of determination, he soon became a prominent man in business circles of this city. He made friends readily; and not only that, he kept them. Always energetic, business opportunities came and he was at the door to meet them. To-day he is known by all classes for his shrewdness and methods of fair dealing. He is interested in several companies, prominent among them being the Halloran-Judge Company, of which he is the senior partner, and which is one of the best-known real estate firms in the city. He is also prominently identified with the Merchants' Bank, the Utah Savings and Trust Company, the Continental Life and Investment Company, the Studebaker Bros. Company of Utah, and the Newhouse Hotel Company.

While not a politician in any sense of the word, he is prominently identified with the American party and its success, and for four years he was on the Board of Public Works under this administration, and was an earnest and conscientious worker for civic improvements. He is best known, however, as president of the Commercial Club, now serving his third term in that office. He has ever labored for the perpetuity of this organization and it is needless to mention the innumerable propositions which have been attempted and accomplished by this organization and through the individuality of its president. The most recent thing which has reflected credit on the kind of men who are members of the organization and who work hand in hand with its president, is the campaign waged to raise the \$150,000 for the Y. M. C. A. Nothing that he has ever helped to accomplish gives him greater pleasure than the building of the new six-story fire-proof Commercial Club home, which is to be completed this year, at a cost of \$300,000.

Although a very busy man with his many business duties, he is very prominent in social and club life. He is a member of the Alta Club, Knights of Columbus, Elks Lodge, and also president of the Knights of Columbus Association and the Knights of the Maccabees. His home life is an ideal one and he enjoys spending his few unoccupied hours in the bosom of his family. Married in 1883, in St. Clair, Michigan, his union has been blessed with three children, namely, Ruel G., Mary E., and Florence K. He has a beautiful residence at 717 East Second South Street, and it is very often the scene of social activity.

Mr. Halloran's friends predict for him a continued successful and prosperous career, and while Fortune has smiled upon him since he has been here, it is predicted that the coming years hold out for him a greater measure of success. He has one pet phrase which tells the tale of his successful career, and that is, "There is no such word as fail."



BOYD PARK

BOYD PARK

Boyd Park is one of the most prominent jewelers in the United States, and his establishments in Salt Lake City and Denver, Colorado, are second to none in the jewelry trade. Mr. Park is a native of Scotland, and was born at Ellerslee, December 28, 1837, being at the present writing nearly seventy-two years of age and still actively engaged with the business founded by him nearly forty years ago. He is a son of Alexander Park, who conducted a silk-weaving establishment at Ellerslee, Scotland, and Margaret Stephenson Park.

Mr. Park received his education in the schools at Bridge of Weir, Scotland, and his first occupation was working in the silk mills of his native place. In May, 1849, while still a boy, he arrived in New York City, and began the career which was destined to make him a successful man. Shortly after his arrival in this country he went to Troy, New York, where he learned the jeweler's trade thoroughly, with the firm of William L. Adams. Starting as an apprentice in 1852, he worked his way to the top. He remained there until 1862, when he removed to Poultney, Vermont, and became associated with Jervis Joslin, remaining there until the spring of 1866, when he went to Denver, Colorado, and in May of that year he established the first Western store of the well-known firm of Joslin & Park. In December, 1867, he extended his business, and opened a store in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and he conducted that place while his partner, Mr. Joslin, established a like concern in Leadville, Colorado, under the firm name of Joslin & Park. In 1871 the Salt Lake establishment was opened under the same firm name, which remained until the death of Mr. Joslin, when Mr. Park purchased from his estate his interest in all of the stores, and has since continued the business, doing a manufacturing and retail business of great magnitude. The manufacturing department is one of the best equipped and does the largest volume of business of any house west of Chicago.

Mr. Park is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the inter-mountain country, and is always foremost in any movement for the public good and welfare of Salt Lake City. He was a member of the Library Board for several years, was president of the Bank of Commerce for a number of years, and has been, and is now, actively identified with many of Salt Lake City's largest industries.

Mr. Park was married in January, 1869, to Miss Jennie Culver, of an old American family dating back to Revolutionary times, and to them were born two children: Samuel C. and Margaret B. Park. Mr. Park is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs, and of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner.



JOHN SHARP

JOHN SHARP

John Sharp, eldest son of the late Bishop John Sharp of the Twentieth ecclesiastical ward of Salt Lake City, and his father's right hand man in all the elder man's activities in this section, was born in Clachmannanshire, Scotland, December 28, 1841, and arrived in Utah in September, 1850, with his parents, John Sharp, a coal miner, and Jane Patterson, his mother; also a younger brother, James Sharp, since deceased.

He was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake, and in 1866 was married to Hannah Neslen, a daughter of a well-known English family in Utah. There was but one son born of this union, John Neslen Sharp.

When Bishop Sharp arrived in Utah, Brigham Young was quick to recognize his constructive ingenuity. He was given a contract quarrying stone for the big Tabernacle, the Tithing House, and for the old Council House, which was built where the Deseret News building now stands and was burned down in September, 1883. The subject of this sketch was associated with his father in this contract, which they completed on time and with profit to themselves. When the Union Pacific was building, Brigham Young proposed to furnish the necessary men and teams to build the grade, and a contract was awarded to him and sublet to Bishop Sharp for the grade from the head of Echo Canyon to Promontory. Eighty per cent of the completed work, according to the estimates of the company's engineers, was paid each month, and when the entire job was completed and accepted, the whole figure was paid. It left John Sharp, Sr., a wealthy man, and the subject of this sketch, having been busy on the grade as a supervisor and marshal of the working forces, profited with his father.

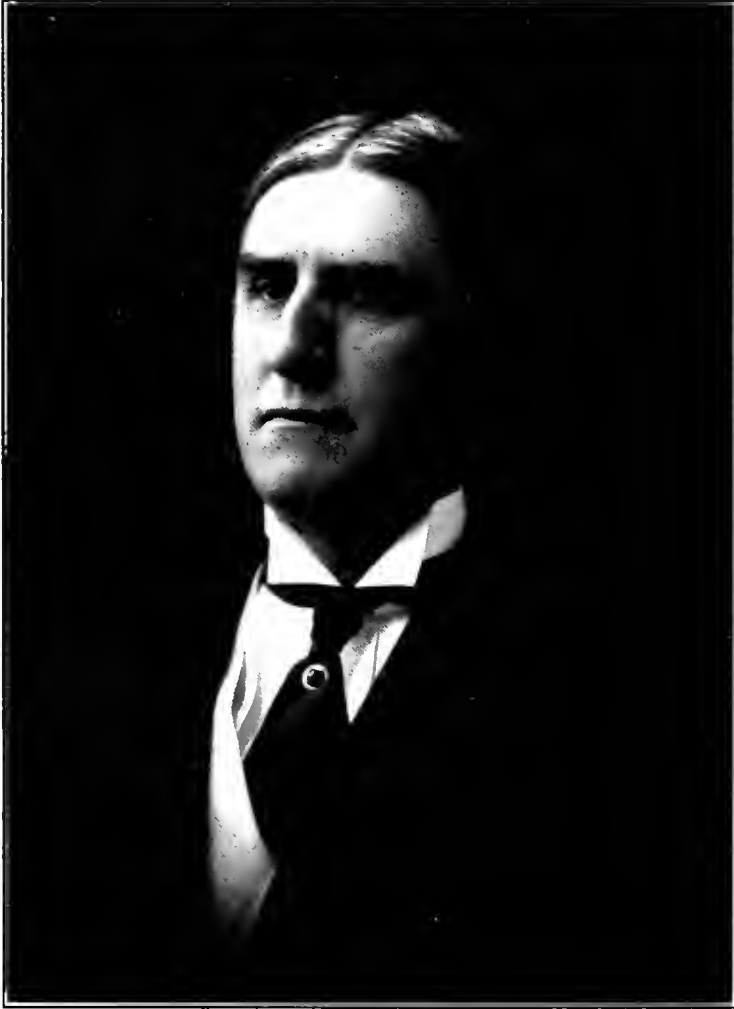
John Sharp the younger is a shareholder and a director in the Horn Silver Mining Company, whose mines are at Frisco, Utah, and in the Frisco Consolidated Mining Company, and has been for some years president of the Twentieth Ward Grocery Company. He was also one of the heaviest stockholders, after his father, in the Utah Central and one of the incorporators of the Utah Southern and Utah Southern Extension railroads, and until the taking over of those lines by the Union Pacific, in 1889, he was for some years the general freight and passenger agent of these lines.

When Utah was made a State and Heber M. Wells had been elected the first governor, he appointed John Sharp State Fish and Game Commissioner. He assumed charge of this office May, 1896, holding it continuously until March, 1907. It was on his recommendation that the first legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the first State fish hatchery, and during these eleven years, embracing the two full terms of Governor Wells, and the first half of Governor Cutler's term, under the administration of John Sharp, the appropriations for the maintenance of the department never exceeded \$9,000 for any biennial period, by the legislature.

There was very little remuneration attached to the office. John Sharp was always a game sportsman, a fisherman who wanted to have the finny tribe protected for the men who indulged in fishing for pure sport and not for the market, and the same rule applied with John Sharp to game birds on both land and water. He accepted the appointment out of pure love of legitimate sport and to work for laws that would prohibit the slaughter of fish and game by the wholesale for market. Early in John Sharp's administration of the fish and game department he established the practice of closing alternate trout streams for a season, having already planted many thousands of healthy young fry in the streams from the State fish hatchery, or, as sometimes happened to good advantage, a consignment of fry would be sent to him from some of the Government fish hatcheries.

John Sharp is now in his sixty-eighth year. His life has been full of activities and he has reaped a great harvest. He has retired from active business, and is enjoying life at his comfortable home with the wife of his young manhood. He has reared one son, and there are several grandchildren, the eldest grandson being named John. There is a direct record of this line of Sharps of nine first sons whose names are John. The bishop was the sixth and he had record of five generations of Johns before himself. His son John, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh; John Neslen Sharp is the eighth, and his son, John Miles Sharp, is the ninth.

John Sharp is still the ardent sportsman and will be whipping the streams yet for years for the finny tribe, or shooting the grouse and the prairie chicken and sage hen, and when the opportunity offers occasionally goes out with his rifle for larger game. He is an expert with the rifle, revolver and shotgun, either in field shooting or target practice.



E. B. CRITCHLOW

EDWARD B. CRITCHLOW

Edward B. Critchlow was born October 2nd, 1858, in Warren County, Mississippi, his father being John J. Critchlow, a college professor at Washington College, near Natchez. Later he was an agent in the Indian service under the United States Government. His mother is Mabel H. Critchlow. He arrived in Salt Lake City, May 5th, 1873, and was educated in the Collegiate Institute at Salt Lake City, Princeton University and Columbia Law School. He was married January 20, 1886, to Mary W. Martin, of Burlington, New Jersey, and they have seven children: Elizabeth, Francis B., George A., Maurice M., Anna J., Margery W., and Walter M.

The properties Mr. Critchlow is principally interested in are the Twin Falls Waterworks Company, the Susanna Gold Mining Company, the Utah-Colorado Cattle and Improvement Company and Bingham-New Haven Copper and Gold Mining Company.

He served three years as Assistant United States District Attorney for Utah, being appointed and serving during 1885, and re-appointed in 1890 for that year, and again in 1891. In 1895 he was elected a member of the first State legislature on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Alta, University, and Country clubs and the Princeton Club of New York. He is a member of the law firm of Henderson, Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette.

Mr. Critchlow's home is a comfortable and commodious residence at 430 Seventh East Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.



A. RICHTER

ADOLPH RICHTER

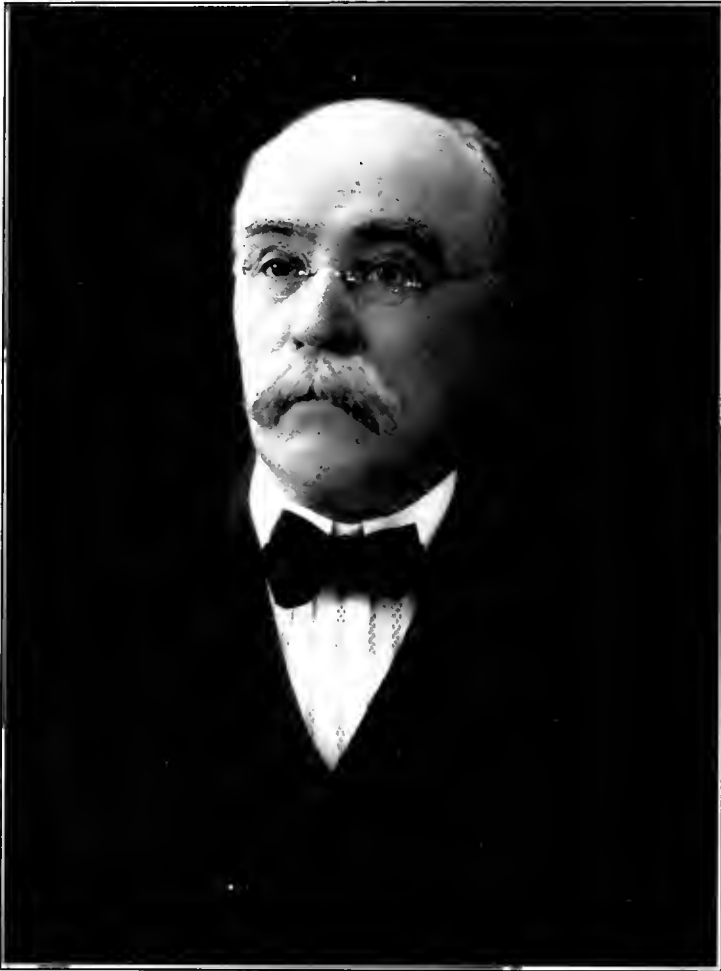
Adolph Richter, who is one of the leading real-estate men of Salt Lake City, is in every sense of the term a self-made man. He was born in Germany, August 10, 1859, and was educated in the schools of Stettin. Graduating from the high school there, he found himself being influenced by a desire to seek a new home in America. Determining on this step, he reached New York in 1878 and sought and secured employment for a while in the Fulton Street market.

About a year later he came west and joined a surveying party which the government was sending to Alaska. This early exploration and surveying trip was a most valuable and interesting experience for Mr. Richter, and when it was completed he returned to the States, remaining a while in San Francisco and later locating in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Here he was employed for another year and went from the Black Hills to Colorado, working at Leadville, Aspen and other mining camps, acquiring a knowledge of mining men and mining interests that has proved invaluable to him.

He came to Salt Lake in 1891, and was a pioneer of the slogan that Salt Lake is a city of opportunities. From the day he opened a real-estate office in Salt Lake until to-day he has been one of the most successful men in his line in the country. He devotes his entire time and attention to the real-estate business, and his name is perhaps better known than many other prominent citizens of the town. He is proud of the city of Salt Lake and is always willing to lend his moral and financial aid to anything and everything that will accrue to its best interests.

While not a club man in any sense of the word, and although he does not bother with politics, he is prominent in the Commercial Club and is one of the prime movers in the Salt Lake Real Estate Association.

He was married to Miss Lucy A. Deakin in May, 1893, and, while he has no children, he is very domestic in his tastes and habits and spends much of his time at his comfortable home at 87 L Street.



P. L. WILLIAMS

PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS

Parley Lycurgus Williams, attorney for the Harriman railway system in Utah, is a native of Illinois, born in Perry County, April 7, 1842. His father, Samuel Williams, was a farmer, and his mother was Andromache Moore. Mr. Williams' early life was spent on a farm. He was educated in the common schools and in the McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois.

When twenty-six years of age he was admitted to the bar in Wyoming, to which State he had gone to begin the practice of his profession, and soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney. Wyoming was then a territory, and his jurisdiction extended over a large area of country.

After serving one term as District Attorney, he came to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City in December, 1871, and he has since resided and practiced his profession in the capital city of Utah.

In 1887, when the government escheated the property of the Latter-day Saints Church, Mr. Williams was appointed attorney for the receiver of the property, United States Marshal Dyer, and continued in that position until the receivership ended and the property was returned to the church. The first important case in which Mr. Williams was engaged in Utah was as attorney for the defense in the case of the People vs. Robert T. Burton, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Bella Bowman during the "Morrisite war" of 1862. The case was bitterly contested and Mr. Williams was victor, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Williams became interested in the railroad world in January, 1872, when, with a number of other gentlemen, he organized the Salt Lake Street Railway.

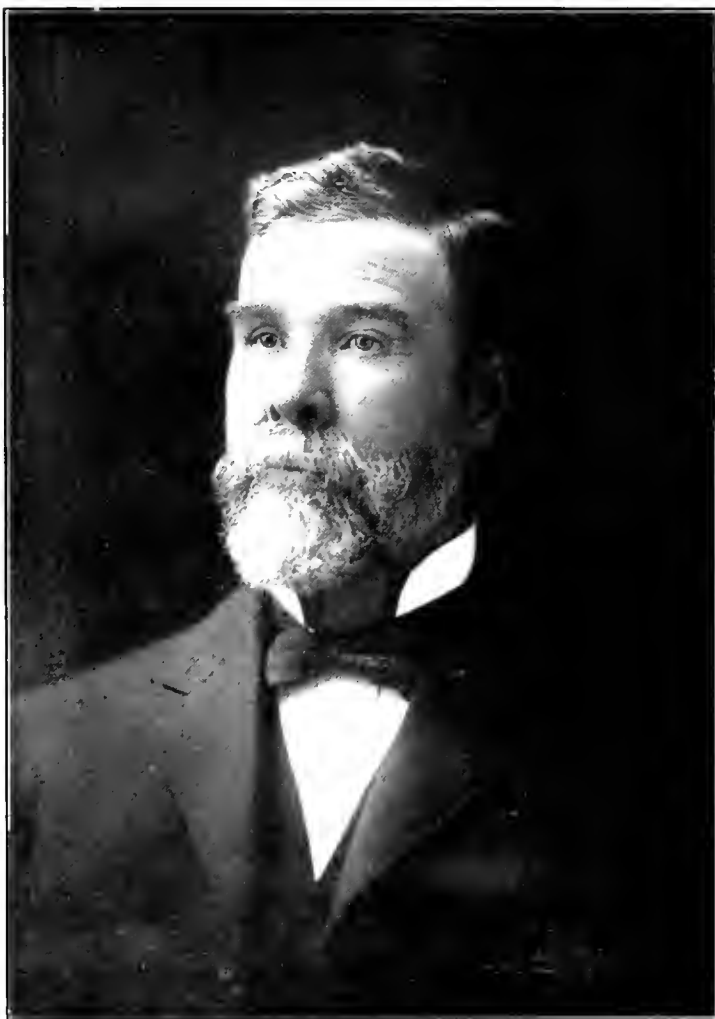
Mr. Williams has always been pronounced in his convictions. When on July 4th, 1885, the flag on the city hall was half-masted, as an insult to the flag and a demonstration of treason against the government, Mr. Williams was the first to denounce the outrage, and was the principal speaker at an indignation meeting held in the Federal Court room, two days later.

In 1886, Mr. Williams was appointed Territorial Superintendent of District Schools. In 1893-4 he was a member of the upper house in the Territorial legislature. These, in addition to the position of District Attorney in Wyoming, are the only political offices Mr. Williams has held.

When the segregation of the Oregon Short Line Railroad from the Union Pacific occurred, Mr. Williams was appointed attorney for the system. Afterwards he was appointed attorney for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads in Utah, and for the Utah Light and Railway Company.

Mr. Williams was married in 1876 to Catherine Sharp. Five children were born to them, viz: Kate, Parley Lycurgus, Samuel, Paul, and Hugh. All of them are living. Mrs. Williams died in 1901.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Alta, University and Country clubs. He resides with his children at No. 177 Thirteenth East Street, Salt Lake City.



SAMUEL M'INTYRE

Many a tale of frontier life in the Great West can Samuel McIntyre tell, when he will, and his is a life that is typical of the successful pioneer. As stockraiser and mining man, Mr. McIntyre has won success through untiring personal effort, and with a breadth of view characteristic of the man who spends much time in stock-raising regions, he has not been slow to branch out into other pursuits as the development of the inter-mountain empire warranted.

Samuel McIntyre was born December 16, 1845, in Grimes County, Texas, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was William McIntyre, a native of Louisiana, who later became a farmer and land dealer in the Lone Star State. His mother was Margaret Anglin McIntyre.

When the boy was seven years old, the family came West, and Mr. McIntyre is a pioneer of 1853. He received his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and for a time in his early manhood was engaged in the "freighting" business, as it was then called. In this capacity the young man made trips in the early days to Montana and California, along the trails of the pioneers, thus acquiring an experience and an education which no amount of school learning could ever give him. The sturdy self-dependence which he acquired at that time has accompanied him throughout a career already both long and useful, though no one who knows him would call Mr. McIntyre an old man yet.

In 1867, or when he was but twenty-two years old, Mr. McIntyre made his first start for himself in the cattle business. Even now it is a life of freedom, and not without its hardships; and in those early days it was even more so. In 1870 Mr. McIntyre drove cattle into Utah from Texas, and in 1872 he went to Kansas and back on a similar errand.

Energy such as this, amid the opportunities presented in the Western field, could not but be rewarded, and Mr. McIntyre is still known throughout the West as one of its most successful stockmen. He is the owner of extensive ranches at Halleck, Nev., and at Tintic and Lemington, Utah, carrying in all about 10,000 head of both cattle and horses. Mr. McIntyre still personally sells most of this stock at the ranches.

His interest in the stock, however, does not cease with raising the animal and preparing it for market. He is also interested in the Intermountain Packing Company, which does an extensive export business in meats.

With horses, too, Mr. McIntyre has not confined himself to raising stock, but he has also done much in the way of improving the breeds grown in Utah. In this, too, he has been successful, and Crabapple, the famous pacer with a mark of 2:08, was raised and bred on a McIntyre ranch.

With the development of the West in other lines, this pioneer stockman has also kept pace. He is, as has been mentioned, interested in the packing industry, and also in mining, financial and real-estate enterprises. He is president of the Mammoth Mining Company, with properties in Nevada, and a director of the Melcher Mine, of Idaho. He is director of the Utah Commercial Savings Bank, and has extensive real-estate interests in Salt Lake City.

Mr. McIntyre lives in a fashionable quarter of the city, at 130 Fifth East Street. His wife was Mary Alexander, and he married her in 1872, on Independence Day. They have had eight children, namely: Robt. Alexander (deceased), Samuel G., William LeRoy (deceased), Frank, Stella, Lapere, Earl Lester and LeRoy.



O. W. POWERS

Judge O. W. Powers, one of the most prominent jurists of Utah, was born June 16th, 1850, at Pultneyville, Wayne County, New York, near Palmyra. His ancestors occupy honorable places in the history of England and Ireland, and many of them appear conspicuously in Colonial and Revolutionary times.

In the place of his birth he passed his early boyhood with his parents, who were farmers. He secured his early education at a district school and at Sodus Academy and the Marion Collegiate Institute of Wayne County.

Determining to become a lawyer, Mr. Powers procured a copy of the Revised Statutes of New York, which he studied very sedulously. At the age of eighteen he was given his choice of taking a course at Cornell University or the University of Michigan. He chose the latter, and graduated in 1871.

After his graduation Mr. Powers returned home and worked on the farm for a time, in order to obtain the means with which to begin the practice of law.

In 1873 he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, landing there with less than one hundred dollars, and with no experience either at the bar or in a law office. He succeeded in obtaining a position as clerk with the law firm of May & Buck, and received for his services his board and permission to sleep in a room back of the office. After three months they allowed

him a salary of ten dollars per month in addition to his board and lodging, requiring him, however, to put into the firm five hundred dollars worth of law books, which he procured by borrowing the money.

He advanced rapidly in his profession and was soon ably handling important cases. In the midst of his law practice, he found time for some political work. In 1874 he took the stump for the Democratic Party, and was thereafter a member of every Democratic State Convention of the State of Michigan, and for many years held the position of County Chairman for the Democrats of Kalamazoo County, directing his party in several hard-fought campaigns.

In 1875, Mr. Powers succeeded to the business of May & Buck and associated himself with Mr. W. H. Daniels. In 1876, he was elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo. In the presidential campaign of that year, he stumped the State for Samuel J. Tilden. He also took part in the campaign in Indiana, speaking through the northern part with Governor Hendricks and Daniel W. Voorhees. A strong friendship grew up between Judge Powers and Governor Hendricks and thereafter the former was a staunch supporter of the great Indiana statesman.

In 1880, without his consent, Judge Powers was unanimously nominated for Congress from the Fourth District of Michigan, which had been almost uniformly represented by a Republican. He was defeated by Julius Caesar Burrows, now United States Senator.

In 1882, Mr. Powers wrote "Chancery, Practice and Pleading," and in 1884 he wrote "Powers' Practice," both of which are recognized authorities.

In 1884 he was elected to the Democratic State Convention and was also, the same year, one of the four delegates at large from Michigan to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

In 1885, he was again elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo, and during the same year he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Associate Justice of the Third District of Utah, and in May of that year he took the oath of office and entered upon his duties, with headquarters at Ogden.

On August 16th, 1886, Judge Powers ceased his duties on the bench, and was succeeded by Judge H. P. Henderson, of Michigan. He then returned to Michigan, where he became editor of the "Daily Democrat" at Grand Rapids.

On October 26th, 1887, Judge Powers was married to Miss Anna Whipple, daughter of George Whipple, an old resident and merchant of Burlington, Iowa. They had two children, Don Whipple Powers, who died in 1889, and the other, Roger Woodworth Powers.

In 1887 Judge Powers returned to Utah and began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City, where he has built up a large and lucrative business.

In 1888, the Liberal Party, which had been growing very strong, selected Judge Powers for its leader. He was made chairman of the Liberal Territorial Committee, and conducted a vigorous campaign throughout Utah. In 1889, he was called upon to take the chairmanship of the Liberal Party of Salt Lake City. He accepted and laid out the work for the hottest political campaign ever fought in Utah. The election resulted in a victory for the Liberals, for the first time in the history of the State, by a majority of 841 votes.

Judge Powers remained the leader of the Liberal Party until its dissolution, in 1892.

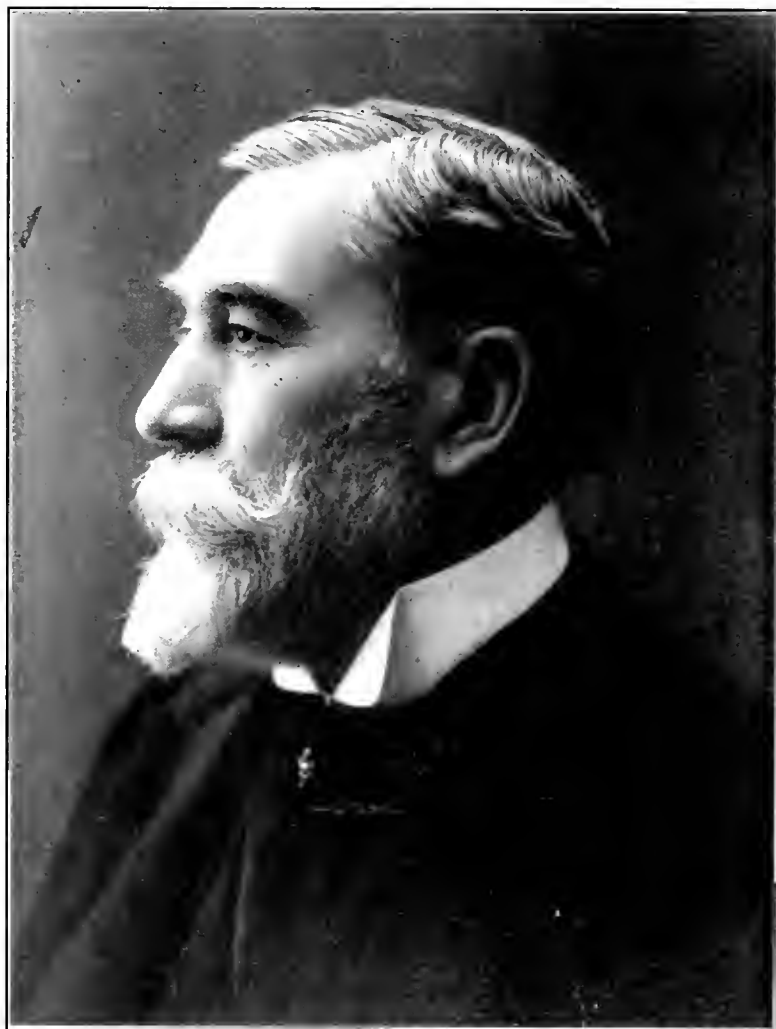
In January, 1897, Judge Powers was a candidate for the United States Senate, but before the balloting he withdrew in favor of Hon. Moses Thatcher. The latter was, however, defeated by Hon. Joseph Rawlins.

In 1898, Mr. Powers again became a candidate for United States Senator and was one of the leading candidates during the whole session of the legislature, which failed to elect a Senator.

On August 26th, 1899, an attempt was made by an ex-convict, named John Y. Smith, to assassinate Judge Powers by means of an infernal machine loaded with giant powder and fulminating caps. The would-be assassin was captured, and the day after his conviction he committed suicide.

In 1900, Mr. Powers was appointed United States Senator by acting Governor Nebeker, but he declined the appointment. The same year he was Democratic nominee for Presidential elector. In 1904, and again in 1906, he was the unanimous choice of his party for Congress. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, where, in a strong and eloquent speech, he seconded the nomination of William J. Bryan for President of the United States.

Judge Powers is the head of one of the leading law firms of Utah and is employed in cases of the greatest importance. His practice is very large, extending over Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Washington and California; and comprising all branches of the law. As an advocate, he has few equals and probably no superiors; as an orator, he is forceful and brilliant. His late case at Washington, D. C., in which he secured the acquittal of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, charged with the murder of Ex-Senator Arthur Brown, which case is still fresh in the minds of the people of the United States, is one of his most notable achievements.



W. S. M'CORNIC

WILLIAM SYLVESTER McCORNICK

William S. McCornick, banker, mining magnate, promoter of railroads, and builder of great enterprises, is one of the stalwart figures of the great State of Utah, and one of the foremost and best known men of the inter-mountain country. He was born near Picton, Ontario, Canada, September 14, 1837. His parents were George and Mary McCornick, and his mother's maiden name was Vance. They were farmers, and Mr. McCornick spent his early days at hard manual labor, doing what fell to his lot to assist his parents. His education was obtained at the public schools, but, as he was a boy of more than ordinary intelligence, he determined to succeed, and educated himself in a practical manner. He remained at home until twenty-one, when he decided to make his own way in life. Being lured by the golden opportunities that California then offered, he went there and lived for two years as a rancher near Marysville. Early in the sixties the fame of the great Comstock lode drew him to Nevada, where he spent the next eleven years, engaged in lumbering and mining, and here laid the foundation of the great fortune now credited to him. He lived a year in Virginia City, seven in Austin, two in Hamilton, and one in Belmont. He then turned to Salt Lake City, arriving on May 5, 1873. In June of the same year he established the banking business which has grown with the city, and which today, under the name of McCornick & Company, is beyond question the largest financial institution of its kind between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. McCornick's experience as a mining man in Nevada gave foretaste for larger operations in the same line in Utah. Recognizing early the wonderful mineral resources and possibilities of Utah, and prudently investing much of his wealth in mines, he is to-day a large owner in some of the most valuable mining properties in the west, notably the Silver King, Daly West, Centennial-Eureka, and Grand Central, all of them among the heaviest dividend-payers in the region. He is also interested in the American Smelting and Refining Company, and an officer and director in many of the most important industrial, mining, and financial concerns in the inter-mountain country.

The calm, farseeing judgment of Mr. McCornick has not only resulted in his financial eminence, but has redounded to the advantage of the State at large. An almost unerring gift for distinguishing between men who are born to succeed, and those seemingly destined to fail, backed by money accumulated through recognized ability, has enabled him to foster both public and individual enterprises that have inured to the lasting advantage of Salt Lake City and the State of Utah, and in many cases, public and private, the timely help of this man, and a keen foresight of the issues, has saved many from personal failure, and allied business interests from financial disaster.

Mr. McCornick, while not a politician, has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has worked zealously to better conditions and to help the State. In 1888 Mr. McCornick was elected to the common council of Salt Lake City. Some years later he was again elected and served the city as President of the Council. For almost twenty years he was president of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College, which has grown into a great institution, and that largely through his progressive management. He takes a deep interest in education. He was the first president of the Alta Club, is a lover of fine horses, and has possessed a stable containing some of the swiftest roadsters in Utah.

Mr. McCornick was married in January, 1867, to Miss Hannah Keogh of Bellville, Ontario,—a union which resulted in the birth of ten children: William (deceased), Emma, Henry A., Harry (deceased), Clarence K., Willis S., Lewis B., Anna, Albert V., and Genevieve. Every advantage that education and travel offer has been accorded their children, and largely shared by Mr. and Mrs. McCornick.



P. J. MORAN

P. J. MORAN

Running along the side of the Wasatch Range, which guards the eastern side of the Salt Lake valley, and away above what is known as the bench, on the mountain side, is a conduit. One can walk through the conduit for a distance of eight miles. It carries a part of the water supply for Salt Lake City and is known as the Big Cottonwood Conduit. It is the greatest piece of work of its kind on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and among the largest in the country. It will always stand as a monument to its builder, Patrick J. Moran.

Born in Yorkshire, England, January 23rd, 1863, left fatherless at the age of seven years, engaged in active work at ten years of age, Patrick J. Moran has carved his own way through the world and is in every sense of the word a self-made man. His parents settled in Yorkshire in 1853, his father being Laurence Moran of County Mayo, and his mother, Bridget Durkin, was from County Sligo, Ireland. His father died in 1870, and his mother died in 1902.

Mr. Moran's early life was spent in hard work, and he has been actively at work ever since he was ten years old. His education was acquired in the workshop and by hard study of later years.

When fourteen years old, Mr. Moran came to America, landing at Baltimore in April. After four months' residence in that city he went to Cincinnati, where he was apprenticed to a steam-fitter, and in that city he learned this trade. After mastering his trade he went to Chicago, where he worked as journeyman fitter until 1887, when he removed to Omaha, remaining there and working at his trade until September, 1887, when he came to Salt Lake City, since which time he has made this city his home.

After two years in Salt Lake City, working at steam-fitting, he began business for himself as contractor in steam-heating and ventilating work. While in this business he put in most of the heating plants in the public school buildings of Salt Lake; also for the new State University in Salt Lake, the Agricultural College at Logan, most of the prominent business blocks and residences in Salt Lake City, and churches and schools throughout the State.

In 1900, when the first contract was let by the city for the installation of water-works construction, Mr. Moran was awarded the contract. Three years later he entered the asphalt paving business. Almost all of the asphalt paving on Salt Lake streets has been put there by Mr. Moran, and of his work it can be said that it is of the best possible kind. Nothing was ever slighted, and he has earned the reputation of doing the best work of any contractor in any city in the country. He has a great fortune invested in his plant, which includes everything modern for expedition and thorough work, and he employs an army of workmen.

In addition to the paving and the construction of the Big Cottonwood aqueduct, he has other contract work in the way of constructing concrete masonry for the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Garfield, Utah, the largest plant of its kind in the United States. He has also the contract to build the Weber Canyon wooden-stave pipe power line, an immense piece of work for the Utah Light and Railway Company.

Mr. Moran was elected in 1891 to the Territorial Council by the Liberal Party, and in February, 1892, was elected on the same ticket as a member of the city council for a term of two years from the fourth precinct of Salt Lake City. These are the only political offices he has ever held. He is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs, and also of the Elks.

Mr. Moran was married in 1891, to Miss Dollie Shoebridge, of Salt Lake. Six children were born them, four boys and two girls, all living with his family. Mr. Moran lives in a handsome home at 1106 East South Temple Street.

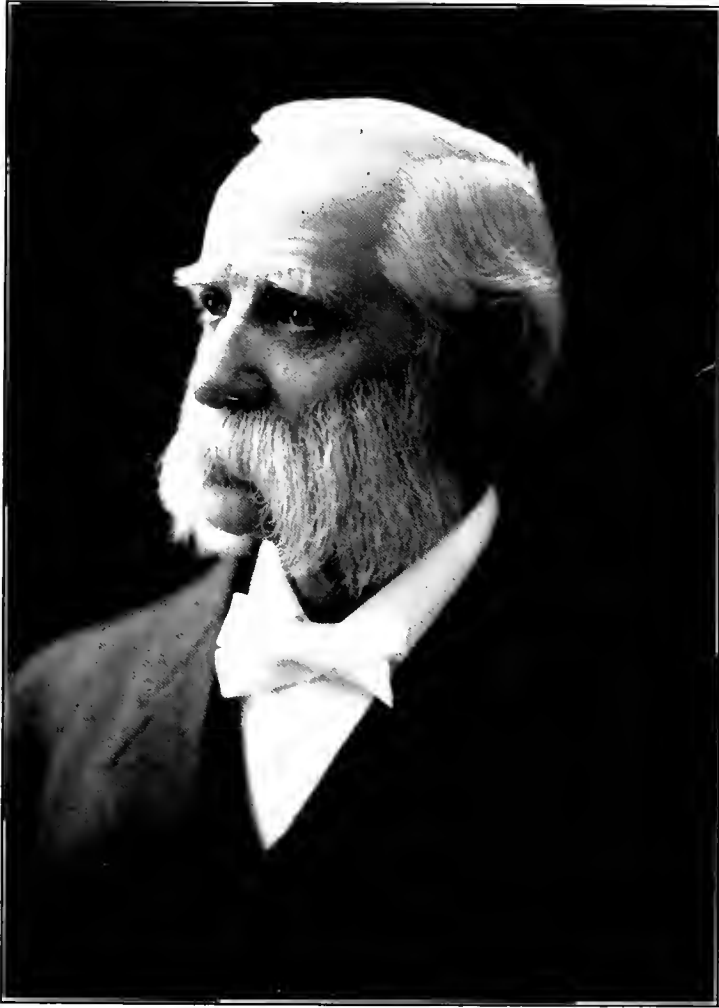


GEO. T. ODELL

George T. Odell, one of Utah's foremost prominent and progressive citizens, and for nearly half a century prominently identified with the growth and upbuilding of Utah, was born in London, England, Dec. 4, 1848. He is a son of Thomas George and Ann (Newman) Odell, who emigrated to Utah in April, 1861, crossing the Atlantic in the sailing vessel "Underwriter," and arriving at Salt Lake City, September 30, 1861. The elder Odell was a printer and publisher. The opportunities for education in those early days of Utah were not advantageous, and, although George Odell was of a studious nature and ambitious to acquire an education, he did not have the facilities of the boys of the present generation, and had to acquire what knowledge he did

obtain in the educational line by hard practical knocks as he grew to manhood, he being but thirteen years of age when he arrived here. The family first located at Ogden, Utah, and the early life of young Odell was spent on a farm until 1869, but he had some newspaper experience in the meantime, being a reporter on the "Ogden Junction," a paper then being edited by Mr. Penrose, and printed by Odell's father. He subsequently, in 1869, entered the service of the Central Pacific Railway as brakeman, and later as condnetor. Leaving the service in 1878, he went into the produce and shipping business in Ogden. He next went to Bullionville, Nevada, in charge of the mercantile interests of the Bullionville Smelting Company.

In 1882 he came to Salt Lake City, permanently settled here, and in 1883 formed the vehicle, machinery and implement business of Grant, Odell & Co., which later was merged into the following institutions and in the order named: First to Grant, Odell & Co. (Inc.), then to the Co-operative Wagon & Machine Co., and on February 13, 1902, into the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., which latter concern took over the business of the Consolidated Implement Co., with Mr. Odell as general manager. To the credit of Mr. Odell it may be said that since the interests have been merged the business has steadily grown, until to-day it is the largest concern of its kind in the world, all of which is gratifying to Mr. Odell and due largely to his efforts, ability and energy. They now have some stores all through the Western country, all operated by their own employees, and the commercial rating of the institution is the highest attainable. Mr. Odell is a man of diversified interests, as is evidenced by his activity as an officer or director in many of Utah's most substantial institutions, being connected with, as a director or official, the following corporations: The Bank of Garland, Capitol Hill Improvement Co., Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., First National Bank of Montpelier, Glen Lumber Co., Heber J. Grant & Co., Karns Tunneling Machine Co., Montana Independent Telephone Co., Odell-Wright Investment Co., Apex Mines, Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Co., Rexburg Drug Co., Romney Lumber Co., Sugar City Hardware & Lumber Co., Sugar City Townsite Co., Teton Lands, Wright Mercantile Co., Witcher Dam Co., Beeman & Cashin Mercantile Co., of Evanston, Wyoming, and many others. Mr. Odell is well known in Eastern business circles, is a Free Mason and a member of the Alta and the Commercial clubs of Salt Lake City. He was married to Miss Florence Caroline Grant at Ogden, Utah, May 11, 1871, and they have five children, Thomas George, Joshua Frederick, Florence Louise, Adelaide Eugene and Ethel Marie. The family reside at 254 Fourth East Street, Salt Lake City.



HENRY WALLACE

From making molasses to making confectionery, and then to making crackers, until he became the head of the National Biscuit Company, the largest manufacturer of crackers in this inter-mountain empire, and, while doing this, to look after various other matters, including a mission to the old world, would indicate that the person who did all this must have wonderful vitality and nerve and push. This is the career of Henry Wallace, head of the National Biscuit Company in Utah. Born in Somersetshire, England, April 27, 1840, his parents

being of good old Scotch stock, his father a cloth-weaver, Henry Wallace soon learned what it was to labor; and, after acquiring an education in the National school, he was apprenticed to a confectioner and baker in Frome, England, which trade he mastered.

When in his fourteenth year he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and since then has been a firm believer in that faith. At twenty-two years of age he went to London, and in his twenty-third year he left England for Utah, sailing from Liverpool, May 12, 1862, and arriving in Salt Lake City, October 5th of the same year. His trip across the plains from St. Joseph was made with the Hancel Harmon party.

On arriving here, Mr. Wallace worked with Levi North at Mill Creek, making molasses. He then worked at the carpenter's trade for about nine months, during which time he made seats for the Tabernacle at Bountiful. Then he engaged with William Eddington, who ran a general store, bakery and lunchroom. This was in 1863. Four years later he bought out the business, which he continued until 1875, when he closed up the business and entered the company of Jennings and Saddler, and at once was put in charge of the grocery department. He remained ten years with this firm, and in April, 1885, he formed a partnership with George Husler and purchased the business of the Utah Cracker Company. This business was continued until 1889, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Wallace purchasing his partner's interest, and continuing the business until 1892, when he sold his establishment to the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, Mr. Wallace remaining as manager. Six years later, when the National Biscuit Company was formed, the American Company in Salt Lake was dissolved and Mr. Wallace was made manager of the new corporation, which position he still retains.

Mr. Wallace has always been a business man. Politics has had no allurements for him, although he has been tendered many nominations. He did consent to serve the people twice, once as a member of the Salt Lake City Council in 1907, and as school trustee of the Seventh District. It was while in the latter position that a contest between the Mormons and non-Mormons occurred over a tax voted by the former for the erection of a schoolhouse, which was finally decided by Judge Zane in favor of the Mormon trustee.

Mr. Wallace was married on February 7, 1863, to Miss Ellen Harper. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are living. They are: Henry J., William R., Howard A., Rosetta E., George H., Mary Ellen, Walter A., Mabel K., and Ashley H.

Mr. Wallace is one of the best known citizens of Salt Lake City, and is a hale, hearty and vigorous man. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of but one club, the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City.



HON. JOHN T. CAINE

HON. JOHN THOMAS CAINE

John Thomas Caine was born in the parish of Kirk Patrick, Isle of Man, on January 8, 1829. When but six years of age he was virtually an orphan, his father having emigrated to America, his mother being dead, and having no brothers or sisters. He was taken into the home of Hugh Cubbon, his grandfather. Later he went to live with an aunt, Mrs. William Cowley, who took a motherly interest in the little fellow and sent him to school.

At an early age he was urged to obtain some knowledge of the tailor's trade, with a view of fitting himself to take a position in an uncle's merchant tailoring establishment. This work did not appeal to him, and, being ambitious to seek his fortune in America, he laid his plans accordingly. An opportunity to gratify his desire came in the form of a small sum of money, left him by his grandfather, and he sailed for America in 1846.

His knowledge of the tailoring business stood him in good stead upon his arrival in New York, and he was thus enabled to earn a livelihood without difficulty. It was while in New York that he embraced the Mormon religion and became an active worker in that faith.

In 1850 Mr. Caine married Margaret Nightingale, and two years later found the Caine family in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he employed various ways of earning a livelihood, chiefly that of teaching school. He was called upon a mission to the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained for over two years.

Soon after his arrival in Salt Lake City, Mr. Caine became a member of the original Deseret Dramatic Association, and later was one of the prime movers in the building of the Salt Lake Theatre.

John T. Caine has the distinction of having represented Utah in the Congress of the United States by a longer period than any other man. He was first elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as successor to George Q. Cannon, whose seat had been denied. He was thereafter elected as Territorial representative to the 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52nd Congresses. He was immensely popular with the people of Utah, and his services in Congress were highly satisfactory to them. He was afterwards very prominent and influential in securing the admission of Utah as a State.

On September 5, 1895, Mr. Caine was unanimously nominated for the first governor of the State of Utah, on the Democratic ticket, which ticket, however, was defeated. In 1896 he was carried to victory for State Senator on the same ticket.

Mr. Caine is the father of thirteen children. Though a public man, whose duties have kept him from home a great deal of the time, Mr. Caine is a lover of his home and devotedly attached to his wife and children.



E. J. RADDATZ

EMIL JOHN RADDATZ

A resident of America since August, 1869, Emil John Raddatz has carved out for himself a notable place among the prominent citizens of Utah.

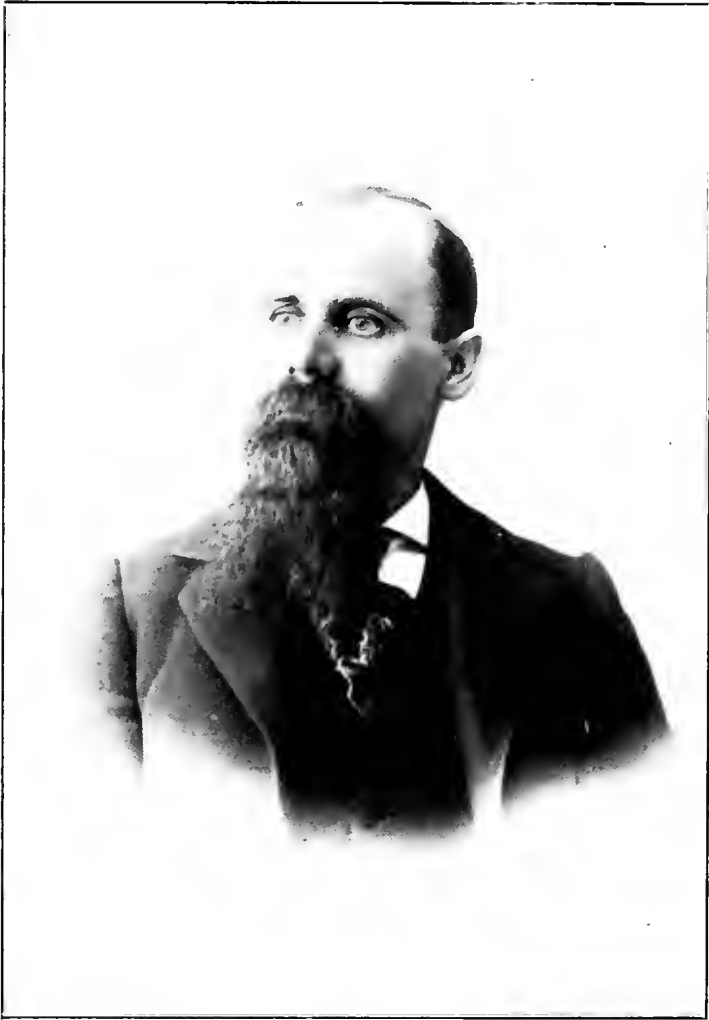
Mr. Raddatz was born October 5th, 1857, in the far-off city of Stettin, Germany, his father being Otto C. Raddatz, a merchant of Stettin, and his mother Wilhelmina C. Raddatz. He was educated at the Stettin High School and later in the schools of St. Louis, Missouri, where he made his home prior to coming to Colorado in 1875, and to Utah in 1886. In June, 1890, he was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Emma Guth of that city, and a family of four girls and one boy, namely, Pearl, Flora Belle, Eunice, Lucille and Harold have since blessed the union.

Mr. Raddatz early turned his attention to mining matters, and for some years past has been president of the Tintic Standard Mining Company, the R. & S. Promoting Company, the Electric Utility Company, the Duluth and Utah and the North Beck Mining Company. He is also a director in the Lion Hill Consolidated Mining Company, the Polar Star, the Honerine Extension, Montana Mining Company, and the Honerine West Mining Company, in all of which concerns his efforts have been notably successful.

Mr. Raddatz is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a leading light in the local lodge of Elks. In 1875 he came to Denver, and since then has been steadily engaged in mining in Colorado, Nevada, California and Old Mexico. In 1886 he took charge of the Calumet and Silver King Mines in Stockton, Utah, and since that time has made his headquarters in Salt Lake.

It would be difficult to find a man more nearly typical of his profession than E. J. Raddatz. Possessed of a good stock of health, a kindly disposition and an inherent sense of fair play, these qualities have placed him in an enviable position among the members of his profession. Socially, as in a business way, Mr. Raddatz has been a success. Known as a man of versatile education and wide experience, he is at once popular with old and young, and many a time he has been known to go out of his way to extend the helping hand of friendship to some less fortunate brother in adversity. Mr. Raddatz's home life is a very happy one, his beautiful home at 1140 Second Avenue being frequently the scene of merry parties and other entertainments, at which a good time has always been a foregone conclusion.

From the standpoint of a position of prominence earned by his own industry and ability, Mr. Raddatz is enabled to look back over the past where failure is but little known and forward upon a future rich in the promise of this world's goods.



JOS. A. SILVER

JOSEPH A. SILVER

President and general manager of the Silver Bros. Iron Works Company, Joseph A. Silver is prominent not only in Salt Lake business circles, but in the iron and steel industry, in which, as far as the West is concerned, he may well be classed as a leader.

From his youth up Mr. Silver has been connected with the great business which bears his name. He has devoted his time and energy to it, and this, combined with a strong sense of honor in business dealings, has made his name and that of his firm a synonym for high integrity, not only in Utah, but in the other States where the enormous business carried on by the company extends. From a small beginning, made a number of years ago, the industry carried on by the Silver Bros. Iron Works Company has grown until it is one of the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi. A small shop at its inception, it now covers an entire block. The buildings housing the plant are all modern in design, the equipment is of the latest, and the patterns the most improved, and capable of turning out a superior class of work of all kinds in this particular branch of manufacturing.

Prior to 1898 the business was not incorporated, being carried on by a partnership composed of Joseph A. Silver, John A. Silver and Hyrum A. Silver. But in that year the concern was incorporated, John and Hyrum Silver withdrawing from the company and leaving Joseph A. Silver, its practical founder, in control. Even at that time the demand for the products of the company, created by the honest work turned out, and the reputation which Mr. Silver early established for fair dealing, was such as to tax the capacity of the plant. Desiring to enlarge the production, Mr. Silver associated with himself in the enterprise several of Utah's captains of finance, prominent among whom is Mr. Lewis S. Hills, president of the Deseret National Bank, widely known through his excellent business judgment, and the fact that a pleasing personality has won for him a large circle of friends.

With such men as Mr. Hills allied with him, Mr. Silver, proceeding along modern lines, began the work of remodeling and enlarging the plant of the Silver Bros. Iron Works Company, using his long experience in the business to such advantage that the manufactory is classed among the best of its kind in the country. Its equipment enables it to take and execute in the most satisfactory manner all kinds of contracts relating to the work of a foundry and to iron and steel designs. Back of this great industry, employing its hundreds of men, and of which Salt Lake is proud, stands Joseph A. Silver, to whose strict integrity and dogged persistence are due the great works of which he is the guiding hand.



J. H. MOYLE

JAMES H. MOYLE

James H. Moyle, one of Utah's most representative attorneys, is a native of Salt Lake City, having been born there September 17, 1858. His father, James Moyle, was a successful builder and contractor, and his mother was Elizabeth Wood Moyle. J. H. Moyle was educated in the district schools of Salt Lake City, and later took a course at the University of Utah, graduating in 1881. He subsequently took the course at the University of Michigan Law School, from which he graduated in 1885, and was a student for three years also at the University of Michigan in its School of Political Science.

Mr. Moyle was admitted to the bar of Utah and of Michigan in 1885, and later to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was Assistant City Attorney and Deputy County Attorney for one year, and was elected County Attorney in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. The same year he was elected a member of the State legislature. He was chairman of the committee in 1889 which visited the principal Reform Schools of the United States, and upon whose report our Territorial Reform School was established. He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee in the campaigns of 1898 and 1899, and his party was victorious in both. During the last day of the legislature in 1899, Mr. Moyle was the caucus nominee of the Democratic Party for United States Senator; but no Senator was elected because of so many members being held by obligations to A. W. McCune, from which he would not release them. Hence the deadlock.

Mr. Moyle was the choice of the Democrats as their candidate for governor in 1900 and 1904, and in the latter campaign led his ticket in number of votes received by him. He also has taken a keen interest in live stock, its conventions and organizations, and was for many years a director of the Utah Fair Association. He was also for many years a trustee of the Reform School, and for two years was president of the Board of Trustees of that institution. While Mr. Moyle is active in business, farming, live stock, and mining, he has been more attentive to his large legal practice. The law firm was originally Richards & Moyle; later on, Moyle, Zane & Costigan; and at the present time, Moyle & Van Cott, and their clientage and law business is one of the largest in the State.

Mr. Moyle is a director in the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, the Desert Live Stock Company, the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, the Silver Brothers' Iron Works Company, the Inter-Mountain Packing Company, the Utah Independent Telephone Company, the Utah Consolidated Plaster Company, the Blackfoot Stock Company, and many other important enterprises, especially mining companies, too numerous to mention.

Mr. Moyle was married to Alice E. Dinwoodey, November 17, 1887, and they are the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Henry D., Alice E., Walter G., Gilbert D., James D., and Sarah Virginia Moyle.

Mr. Moyle is a member of the Commercial Club and president of the Utah Democratic Club. He resides at 405 East First South Street, Salt Lake City.



DAVID ECCLES

DAVID ECCLES

David Eccles, one of the most prominent, progressive and best known citizens of the entire inter-mountain region, was born at Paisley, Renfreeshire, Scotland, on the 12th day of May, 1849, the same year that gold was first discovered in California. He is the son of William Eccles, who was a wood-turner by trade, and of Sarah Hutchinson Eccles.

Mr. Eccles received a common-school education in Scotland; and in the spring of 1863, when fourteen years old, emigrated with his parents, brothers and sisters to America, arriving at Ogden City, Utah, in October of the same year. Mr. Eccles first made his home in that city, but soon moved to Ogden Valley, and became the sole support of his father's family, working for wages in the timber and on the farms.

In 1867 Mr. David Eccles decided to go farther West and went into Oregon. After looking around for a location, he finally settled at Oregon City, and thereupon went to work for a couple of years in the adjacent forests of Oregon and Washington. In 1869 Mr. Eccles returned to Ogden Valley, resumed his work in the timber, until in 1873, by thrift and economy he had saved enough money to be able to invest in a sawmill. He thereupon entered into partnership with Messrs. Gibson and Van Noy, who in 1874, under the firm name of Gibson, Eccles & Van Noy, opened a lumber yard upon the present site of the great lumber business now owned by Mr. Eccles in Ogden City. This firm continued in existence until 1880, after which Mr. Eccles continued the business alone until 1889, when he organized the present Eccles Lumber Company.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Eccles had not lost sight of the very promising lumber prospects of the State of Oregon. He felt satisfied that the forests of that State and of the State of Washington presented excellent opportunities for profitable investments; and, acting upon that idea, Mr. Eccles again went to Oregon in 1886, and there began the many lumber and other interests he now owns in the State. Among other things, Mr. Eccles built two railroads in the State of Oregon; one (the Sumpter Valley Railroad) running from Baker City into the John Day country, and the other (the Mount Hood Railroad) running from Hood River City toward Mount Hood.

Mr. Eccles' interests in the West are so many and so varied that it is perfectly safe to assert that no other man in Utah is engaged in so many important and successful business enterprises as he is. Mr. Eccles is president of several banks, prominent among which are the First National Bank of Ogden and the Ogden Savings Bank, besides being heavily interested in many other banks throughout the State. He is also president or principal director of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, the Lewiston Sugar Company, the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, the Sumpter Valley Railroad Company, the Eccles Lumber Company, the Oregon Lumber Company, the U. O. Lumber Company, the Mount Hood Railroad Company, and many other smaller industrial and mercantile institutions. Lately Mr. Eccles and his associates purchased the Sparks-Harrell ranches in Nevada and Idaho, at a cost of about a million dollars, and organized the same under the name of Vineyard Land and Stock Company, of which corporation Mr. Eccles is president and principal stockholder. Mr. Eccles is also president of that gigantic and well-known railroad-constructing corporation, the Utah Construction Company, which is now building a railroad for the Western Pacific from Utah to California, constituting the largest railroad contract ever let to any one company west of Chicago; and this immense undertaking was largely made possible by Mr. Eccles' financial standing and personal integrity, which was and is so well known in railroad circles both East and West.

On December 27th, 1875, Mr. Eccles married Miss Bertha N. Jensen, a native of Denmark, and he is now the father of a large family of boys and girls. Despite Mr. Eccles' many interests, he has nevertheless found time to serve the community in which he has resided. From 1885 to 1887 he served as alderman, and from 1887 to 1889 he was mayor of Ogden City, and it was because of his push and enterprise that the present City Hall was built during his administration.

Though Mr. Eccles is accounted among the wealthiest men in the State of Utah, he is quite unassuming and easy to approach. He is a man with a generous and kind disposition; one who bears malice toward none, and his charities are many and unostentatious. Indeed, he is in every respect a model citizen, a splendid business director, and a man of great value to the community.



LAFAYETTE HOLBROOK

LAFAYETTE HOLBROOK

Among the most prominent of Utahans is Lafayette Holbrook of Provo, who was twice mayor of that city, serving from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Holbrook is a native of Utah, born in Salt Lake City, September 7, 1850. His ancestors were early New Englanders, his grandfather, Moses Holbrook, being a native of the Bay State, born in Sturbridge in 1779. His father, Chandler Holbrook, who was an engineer, and his mother, Eunice Dunning, were born in New York and were pioneers of Utah. They resided in Salt Lake City until 1852. When Lafayette Holbrook was two years old they removed to Fillmore, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1880.

During his residence in Fillmore he engaged in farming and stock-raising, particularly the latter. In 1871 he purchased cattle in the region around Abilene, Kansas, and drove them to Utah, and in 1873 he visited Texas, where he purchased cattle and drove them also through to Utah.

In October, 1873, Mr. Holbrook went to Europe. During his sojourn there he visited France, but spent most of his time in the British Isles, returning to Utah in 1875. In 1876 he was, on October 9th, married to Emily A. Hinckley. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are living. They are: Lafayette H., Jean Clara, Eunice A., Ora L., Florence L., Ruth and Lincoln Holbrook. Those dead are Emmet G., Ava Luvile and Lillian M.

In 1877 Mr. Holbrook was elected assessor and collector of Millard County, which office he held four years. In December, 1880, he removed from Fillmore, going to Frisco, in Beaver County, where he for seven years engaged in merchandising and mining. He has retained his interest in a number of mining and industrial companies which he developed and built up, both in Utah and in other States. He is an official in many of these and manager of several.

In 1890 Mr. Holbrook removed from Fillmore to Provo, where he still resides. He was proprietor for seven years of the Roberts House, one of the best known hostelrys in Utah. He has aided in the development of many Utah County enterprises.

In 1896 Mr. Holbrook was the Republican nominee for congressman, but with his party was defeated, due to the battle waged for silver in the State.

His oldest son, Lafayette H., has spent three and one-half years abroad, going around the world, departing from Vancouver, British Columbia, and returning via New York. While on his tour he visited many of the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the Holy Land and many other places in the old world. His three eldest daughters, Jean Clara, Eunice A., and Ora L., have visited Europe, Jean Clara remaining there for two years.

Mr. Holbrook has ever been alive to the moral and material interests of the communities in which he has resided.



WM. H. KING

WILLIAM H. KING

Prominent among the legal talent of Salt Lake City is William Henry King, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and for a number of years closely identified with public life in the State.

Mr. King was born in Fillmore City, Utah, June 3, 1863. His father was William King, and his mother Josephine Henry. At the age of seventeen he was graduated from the Brigham Young Academy, and later he attended the University of Utah. After spending two and one-half years in Europe, he began the study of law in the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of that school in 1888.

April 17, 1889, he was married to Annie Lyman, and about the same time he began the practice of law in Provo City. Judge King, as he is known in Salt Lake City, was early drawn into public life, and from time to time he has been elected and appointed to various offices of trust in Utah. He has served three terms in the legislature of the State, also a term as president of the Senate, in Territorial days. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Utah, and in 1896 he was elected to represent his State in Congress.

He refused the nomination for the same office in 1898, but was a candidate for the senatorship that year. A deadlock occurring, no one was elected. Mr. King was again elected to Congress at a special election held April 3, 1900. That same year, and again in 1902, he was the unanimous choice of his party for nomination to Congress, but failed of election. Since then he has taken a prominent part in the leadership of the Democratic party in Utah, and in 1908 he was delegate to the National Convention at Denver, and later was the choice of his party in the Utah legislature for the United States Senate.

Mr. King is senior member of the legal firm of King & Burton, one of the best known law firms in the West. Personally he has a host of friends in every part of the inter-mountain country, and he has at all times been regarded as representing the highest type of American culture and ability.



TONY JACOBSON

COLUMBUS CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.

Many years ago the Little Cottonwood mining district of Utah, better known as Alta, was one of the most generous ore-producing sections of the West. The little camp lay hidden in precipitous mountains, and it was this fact that killed the camp for a great many years after a record of splendid merit. Snowslides cleaned the town out completely, killing scores of people, and the desertion of the camp was complete.

In 1902, Tony Jacobson, a practical miner, prospected Alta thoroughly, and he discovered mineral in such quantity that he determined to rejuvenate the camp, snowslides or no snowslides. In April, 1902, he organized the Columbus Consolidated Mining Company, interesting some of the strongest banking talent of Salt Lake City in the company.

The property necessarily was developed by means of tunnels, and the main tunnel has given a great vertical depth on the resources. The ores occur on the upper levels as lead-silver carbonates, and at depth these have given way to the sulphides, while considerable gold and copper values have entered the ores.

During 1907 the company began paying dividends, distributing a total of \$212,623.50 until a great fault threw the resources into the unprobed heart of the mountains. Since that time the management has been engaged in developing still deeper into the hills, fighting against great odds incident to an abundance of water on the lower levels and the distance from railroad transportation. Early in 1909 the elusive remainder of the known ore bodies were discovered, 400 feet below the main tunnel, and since that time the company has been a regular contributor of ores to the Salt Lake smelters. Dividends will in all probability be resumed during 1909.

The story of the Columbus Consolidated Company illustrates the way in which man will fight the elements to gain success. Mr. Jacobson has had to contend against bad camp history, yearly snowslides, steep mountain roads, which prevent ore hauling during the winter months, and many other difficulties which would have discouraged a less persevering man. His efforts have succeeded in reviving the district, and Alta to-day is looked upon as one of Utah's big camps. Mr. Jacobson is general manager of the company. The officials are: Chas. A. Walker, president; B. F. Chynoweth, vice-president; S. A. Whitney, secretary and treasurer. Tony Jacobson and Louis A. Jeffs complete the Board of Directors. The property is one of the most thoroughly equipped in the State, having its own milling plant at the tunnel mouth to treat the ores not rich enough to ship without preliminary treatment.



A. O. JACOBSON

ALFORD O. JACOBSON

Of the numerous young men which Salt Lake has given to the world, as leaders in the sphere of finance and business, none is better known than Alford O. Jacobson. Born in Salt Lake City in 1871, he has, perhaps, of all others engaged in the mining industry, the proud right of saying that he knows it from the bottom of the shaft to the gallows frame, with all its allied branches.

Mr. Jacobson received his early education at St. Mark's, but at the age of thirteen began working in the mines which were just then beginning to attract the attention of the world at large to Utah and its store of precious metals.

Beginning his career at this early age, he literally worked his way through all the gradations of the industry, acquiring at each step a thorough knowledge of that particular phase of the work, until he finally became qualified through the hard school of experience, as one of the best informed and experienced mining men of the country at large.

Men with properties on their hands which needed development at the hands of an expert were not slow in learning of Mr. Jacobson's abilities, and many a despondent stockholder has been raised from the depths of despair by the information that A. O. Jacobson had taken charge of the property in which he was interested.

From the moment that he entered the mines as a boy, Mr. Jacobson has never deserted the field, and, while improving and developing the properties of others, he has not been slow to acquire interests of his own in properties which he believes have a future in store for them. For twelve years he has been identified with a number of propositions in the Tintic District, while at the same time he has been the superintendent of the Columbus Consolidated, at Alta. This mine now has a well-equipped plant, but when Mr. Jacobson took charge, it fell to his lot to set up and run the compressors and sharpen his own drills. This he did until ore was reached, and this unflagging zeal in the service of others is perhaps the real secret of his success. At the present time he is not only superintendent of the Columbus Consolidated, but of the Columbus Extension, and is a director of the South Columbus.

Mr. Jacobson has served as a justice of the peace in the Alta District with energy and efficiency. Although not college-bred, he is an educated man of marked intelligence and well abreast of the times. A man of honesty and integrity of purpose, he is one of Utah's most useful citizens.



C. H. DOOLITTLE

CHARLES HORACE DOOLITTLE

Among the prominent and progressive mining engineers who have won fame and distinction for themselves in the inter-mountain country and elsewhere is Charles H. Doolittle, who is the able manager of the Bingham-New Haven mining interests in Utah. Mr. Doolittle is descended from an old New York family, and was born at Wappinger Falls, New York, December 4, 1861.

He is the son of Dr. Frank W. Doolittle and Mary C. Doolittle. He received his early education in the schools of his native place, and subsequently attended Columbia University of New York City, from which he graduated in 1885 with the degree of mining engineer, and that profession he has followed ever since.

Mr. Doolittle is an expert chemist, assayer, and surveyor, and for the past quarter of a century has been permanently connected with the mining and smelting business, and has operated all the way from British Columbia to Old Mexico, spending several years in the latter country following his profession. During that period he has developed and surveyed many very valuable mining properties. He was formerly one of the superintendents of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and is thoroughly qualified in the practical side of the mining industry. Mr. Doolittle has been a resident of Salt Lake City since 1903, and has represented several important mining companies during that period.

Mr. Doolittle is married, and is the father of two children; one deceased, Frank W., and one living, Dorothy C. Doolittle. He is a member of the Alta Club and also of the Country Club of Salt Lake. Mr. Doolittle is a man who, by his natural versatility and his extensive knowledge of mining, is especially fitted for a successful operator and promoter. He is of excellent executive ability and keen perception, and these qualities have given him a remarkable reputation in mining circles throughout the inter-mountain country. He resides at 366 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.



J. T. RICHARDS

JOSEPH T. RICHARDS

Joseph T. Richards was born at Ogden, Utah, December 8, 1871. His parents were Franklin S. Richards, the prominent lawyer, and Emily S. Richards. He married Mattie Sells, and now has three children, Martha, Josephine and Edward.

Mr. Richards was educated in the grade schools, at the University of Deseret and at Cornell University. After graduating in June, 1892, he was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced the active practice of law, as a member of the firm of Richards, Moyle & Richards, which continued only a year or two, and the firm of Richards & Richards was formed, of which Mr. Joseph T. Richards was the junior member. In 1898 he became a member of the firm of Bennett, Harkness, Howat, Bradley & Richards, and in 1900 upon the dissolution of that firm, became the senior member of the firm of Richards & Ferry. For the last seven years the firm has been Richards, Richards & Ferry, consisting of Franklin S. Richards, Joseph T. Richards and Edward S. Ferry, and is one of the most able and prominent law firms in the State.

In 1893, Mr. Richards was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah, under Mr. Cleveland's second administration, and made an enviable record in that position. He has devoted his time almost exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he has distinguished himself. His practice has been very active and varied. Mr. Richards has successfully conducted litigation of great importance, involving large interests and many difficult questions.

Though his energies have been devoted to professional matters almost exclusively, Mr. Richards has become associated with various industrial enterprises, and has devoted considerable attention to mining, so that he is not only widely and favorably known as a lawyer, but has a reputation as a business man of judgment and integrity, and is prominent in both spheres.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Alta Club, University Club, Commercial Club and Country Club. He is very fond of outdoor sports, and his hours of recreation are devoted to amusements of this class.



WINDSOR V. RICE

WINDSOR V. RICE

Among the careers of the really big men of the West none stand out more brilliantly than that of Windsor V. Rice, the subject of this sketch.

Born in the little town of Riceburg, near Montreal, Canada, in 1850, young Rice received his earlier education in the public schools of that village and of Montreal, and at an early age gave promise of a mechanical genius which later was to place him in the foremost ranks of his profession, that of mechanical engineer.

His father was Martin Rice, for years connected with various iron works in Canada, and his mother, Permillia Vincent Rice. In 1863 the young man removed to the State of Michigan, and at the age of sixteen he began his active career. He spent eight years in Michigan, where he continued his studies and at the same time gained the practical knowledge which enabled him to assume his duties as manager of the Ottawa Iron Works at Grand Haven. In 1871 he returned to the scenes of his boyhood days in Canada, and there in partnership with a brother, under the style of Rice Brothers, he engaged in the foundry as well as sawmill and gristmill business. These enterprises were notably successful, but an overpowering ambition for wider fields possessed him, and soon caused him to seek new fields of action. In 1897 he came West, and located in Park City, Utah.

At that time the Ontario and Daly mines were the only producing properties in the camp, and having a thorough practical knowledge of mechanics and machinery, it was not strange that mining should attract his attention. Mr. Rice soon worked into a position where his practical knowledge and experience were early demonstrated, and in an incredibly short time he formed a connection with the Anchor Mining Company, subsequently becoming connected with the Woodside, the Quincy, the famous Silver King and Steamboat Mining Companies. Later he assumed the management of the Park City waterworks, and at one time was the principal owner of the electric light plant. Through the purchase of a block of stock of the First National Bank of that city, Mr. Rice became identified officially with that institution, from which time on he continued to make investments in Park City, all being very successful.

When attention was called several years ago to the undeveloped mineral resources of Nevada, Mr. Rice was among the first to enter that State and apply his capital to the mining industry. His interests have expanded until in Goldfield, Rhyolite, Fairview and Yerington he is recognized as one of the fortunate operators of that rich State. Mr. Rice is a director of the Silver King Coalition Mines Company of Park City, one of the greatest dividend-paying organizations of the country. He is president of the Nevada Hills Company, another dividend-paying mining proposition, and he is treasurer and director of the Nevada Douglas Copper Company, one of the largest straight copper-smelting companies of Nevada. Colorado and Idaho as well have attracted him, and even in far-off British Columbia the name of Windsor V. Rice is known and appreciated as representing one of the really big men of the mining West.

In Salt Lake City, where he has a beautiful residence and an ideal home life, Mr. Rice has been one of the most faithful pillars of numerous charitable institutions, his unostentatious support of educational and relief associations for the uplifting of humanity stamping him one of the most desirable and intelligent of philanthropists.

Possessed of a large circle of friends, Mr. Rice is no less prominent in social than in business circles. Well informed on current events and widely traveled, he is a delightful companion, easily approached and one from whom knowledge and optimism are to be obtained. Fortunate in the possession of physical strength, and more than ever convinced of the greatness of the West, Mr. Rice bids fair to be even more successful and a power for a good many years to come.



WILLARD F. SNYDER

Willard F. Snyder is a native son of Utah, having been born at Woods Cross, Davis County, about ten miles north of Salt Lake City, September 22, 1863.

His father was George G. Snyder who was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, in 1819, and his mother Martha Snyder. George G. Snyder's boyhood was spent on a farm, and during the first few years of his manhood he was engaged in the potash industry in New York and Canada. In 1844 he came West, settling in Jefferson County, Missouri. When the California gold excitement stampeded the country in 1849, the father of our subject joined the overland west-bound tide. He went by the way of Salt Lake City and spent the winter

in Salt Lake valley. He reached Sacramento in the fall of 1850, and soon after that went to Diamond Springs, where he built a hotel and conducted it successfully for four years. Having amassed considerable wealth in the gold fields of California, he set out to return to the East, but on the way stopped again in Salt Lake City. He had previously joined the Mormon Church, and having many friends in the valley, concluded to remain here. He engaged in business in Salt Lake and Davis counties for several years, later going to Cache County, where he built a sawmill and operated it with success. In 1864 he moved to Summit County, where he engaged in ranching and the stock business, and in freighting, livery, merchandising and mining. He was one of the earliest settlers in Park City, and laid out a portion of the town. He served as probate judge of Summit County for six years, and remained a resident of Park City until his death, in 1887. His wife died in March, 1891. The Snyder family came originally from Germany. They settled first in Pennsylvania, being among the earliest settlers of that State. George G. Snyder's father was Isaac Snyder, and his mother Louisa Comstock Snyder. The Comstocks were of English descent, the first American member of the family having come over in the "Mayflower."

Our subject spent his boyhood in Summit County and his education was obtained mainly in the public schools of Park City. Growing up in a mining atmosphere such as that pervading so prosperous a mining center as Park City has always been, he became half-unconsciously well versed in mining matters, and consequently well fitted in early manhood to engage in the mining business intelligently and successfully. He has been actively engaged in this work for twenty years, and has achieved an enviable position in the Salt Lake and Utah mining field. He is president and a director of the National Development Company, with offices on the fourth floor of the new Judge Building, Salt Lake City, and holds similar positions in the official family of the Yerington Malachite Copper Company, whose mines are at Yerington, Nevada. He is vice-president and a director of the famous Cliff Mining Company, with mines at Ophir, Utah, and is interested as a stockholder and officially in many other mining concerns in the inter-mountain country. Mr. Snyder is a prominent figure in the large and growing group of energetic and successful mining men who have been and are now doing so much to make Salt Lake the mining center of the country.

Mr. Snyder is a member of the Salt Lake lodge of Elks, the Alta Club, the Commercial Club, and the Country Club. He is married and is the father of six children, the family residing in a commodious and handsomely appointed new and modern home at 643 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.



GEO. W. MORGAN

GEORGE W. MORGAN

One of the men who have risen through their own efforts to positions of prominence in the business and mining world of the West is George W. Morgan, proprietor of the Vienna Café, one of the best known restaurants between Denver and the Coast, and the president of the Inlay Mining Company, the headquarters of which are in Salt Lake.

Mr. Morgan was born in St. Lawrence Comty, New York, July 7, 1863, but, while still a boy, his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the young man received his earlier education. His father was Frederick H. Morgan, a well-known manufacturer and carriage builder of Cincinnati, and for a time the young man was connected with this line of business. On August 16, 1892, he was married to Miss Kate Fanning, of Butte, Montana, and in December, 1898, he removed to Salt Lake City, and has since made it his home.

One of Mr. Morgan's earlier business ventures in Utah was the Vienna Café, at that time a little-known eating house, on Main Street, Salt Lake's principal business thoroughfare. By sheer force of personality and strict attention to business, Mr. Morgan succeeded in building up a large and profitable business before he began to turn his attention to other fields of industry. The mining business early attracted him, and, in addition to his large interest in the Inlay Mining Company, he is also vice-president of the West Quincy Mining Company, with properties in Park City, and is a director and member of the Executive Board of the Clayton-Daynes Music Company, a director of the Capital Electric Supply Company, vice-president of the Sunnybrook Coal Company, and vice-president and managing director of the Reno Wholesale Grocer Company.

The Vienna Café of recent years has become the headquarters for mining and professional men of the inter-mountain region, and here its genial proprietor is to be seen at his best. While Mr. Morgan's rise in a business way has been rapid and substantial, in the social life of the city he is almost equally well known. He is a member of the Alta Club, the Elks, and the Commercial Club of Salt Lake, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He occupies a handsome residence at 311 East Fifth South Street, where Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have achieved a more than local reputation for lavish entertainment and open-handed hospitality.

Notwithstanding the wide and varied nature of his interests, Mr. Morgan has been enabled to give close attention to the affairs of each of the industries with which he is connected. Under his management the Inlay Mining Company has made rapid strides along the lines of success and the Reno Wholesale Grocer Company, through its conservative management and up-to-date methods, has succeeded in building up a splendid volume of business. The Sunnybrook Coal Company is regarded as one of the promising enterprises of the State, while his other interests enjoy an equal measure of prosperity. In the eleven years which he has been in Salt Lake, Mr. Morgan has made a host of friends, all of whom are enthusiastic in their admiration of what he has so far accomplished.



L. N. MORRISON

One of the best known and prominent mining men of Utah, who has won prominence through his wonderful capabilities and efficiency, is Lorin N. Morrison. That all of his mining interests are in the State of Utah shows what faith he has in the future of this wonderful industry, in this State. Mr. Morrison's career has been one of activity, and he, like many others, has learned the lesson that the secret of success lies in hard and consistent plugging, and not in lying down when beset with adversities.

Mr. Morrison was born on the 3rd of June, 1855, in the town of Black Brook, Clinton County, New York. He is the son of Bradley Morrison and Mary Ramsdell Morrison. His father was a lumber and

iron contractor, and the young man, when yet a boy, became interested in the lumber business. It was the experience that he received in his extreme youth that stood him in hand when he went out into the world to earn his own fortune. He was educated, or received his early training, in the schools of Dannemora, Clinton County, and Chateaugay, Franklin County, New York. School not appealing to the boy, at the age of fourteen he left home and went to Menominee and engaged in the lumber business, and then in the charcoal business. From the above place he went to Marquette and was engaged in the same lines. He worked for many years in this country and became very prominent and respected by all of those with whom he came in contact.

He always had a desire for the West, and as soon as he deemed it wise he started for this country. He first located in Hilliard, Wyoming, where, in company with his brothers, he engaged in the charcoal trade. At this time they found that business very profitable and were soon looked upon as the charcoal men of that country. For a long time he with his brothers supplied the Flagstaff mines and smelters with over one hundred thousand bushels of charcoal a month. This business proved to be a very lucrative one, and they were content to stay there for some time. Mr. Morrison, however, having had a desire to engage in the mining industry, came to Utah on leaving Hilliard, and, arriving here, became engaged in the industry at Frisco, Utah. He was very successful from the outset, and, after putting a great deal of time in the promotion of this property, he soon began to interest himself in other properties throughout the State. He promoted, in conjunction with others, the Comet, Blackbird, Yankee Con, Gold Development, Indian Queen, Con and King David Mining Companies. All of these companies are too well known to speak of them here, other than to say that Mr. Morrison has been uniformly successful in all of these ventures and exemplified the foresightedness and the aggressiveness for which he had gained such a reputation in whatever country he had been engaged in business. To-day this gentleman is looked upon in the State of Utah, where all of the mines in which he is interested are located, as one of the best men in the game, and his friends say that he is deserving of all the credit that is given him.

His domestic life is a most happy and congenial one. He was married to Miss Kate Kennedy on the 7th of April, 1881. The union has been blessed by two children, Lorin E. and Laura Morrison. A man of domestic tastes, his whole life is wrapped up in his home, and his beautiful residence at 437 South Fourth East is frequently the scene of delightful house parties. He is not identified or affiliated with any clubs or societies, and he has never craved political prestige. He is an indefatigable worker, and when his work is done, he seeks the quietude of his own fireside.



J. A. HEADLUND

JOHN ALFRED HEADLUND

Salt Lake City at the present time is one of the busiest cities in the United States, and the building interests are contributing more to the welfare and fame of that magnificent city than any other department of progress.

Active in all movements to increase the general prosperity, they have kept pace with the most rapid strides in their own line, while at the same time participating in the general advancement of the community.

John A. Headlund, one of the most successful architects in Utah, was born in Engelholm, Sweden, May 30, 1863, and there received his early education in the public and high schools. He came to this country thirty years ago, and first settled in Kansas City, Missouri, securing employment with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, doing general work in the engineering department. He next went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, under employ of Van Brunt & Howe, architects, as superintendent for said firm. He was also superintendent of the late W. S. Stratton's building enterprises, and soon won distinction for himself and for his work. In 1889 Mr. Headlund came to Salt Lake City for a short time and returned. In 1891 he went into the profession of architecture exclusively, and has ever since been very successful.

He surrounded himself with a competent force of assistants, and has been instrumental in erecting many of the most important business blocks, private dwellings, and imposing structures of Salt Lake City. His work includes the McDonald Candy Company's plant, L. & A. Simon Block, First Baptist and Third Presbyterian churches, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the remodeling of the Scott Building, the S. B. Milner residence, Dr. E. H. Woodruff's residence, and others, and most of the large school buildings throughout the county, Park City and Heber City, and also a school in Idaho. Mr. Headlund has always had a natural inclination for geometrical designing and carving, and has received instructions from some of the best masters in the world. He began when he was fifteen years of age, and his natural aptitude has doubtless been the cause of his success. Mr. Headlund was married in 1891, at Colorado Springs, and is the father of three boys, Wallace, Colin Frazer, and Morris Andrew.

Mr. Headlund is interested in numerous mining companies in Utah and Nevada, also industrial companies in the East and West. He has never held any political office, and has no aspirations in this connection. Mr. Headlund has built about four hundred buildings in Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming.



ROBERT FORRESTER

ROBERT FORRESTER

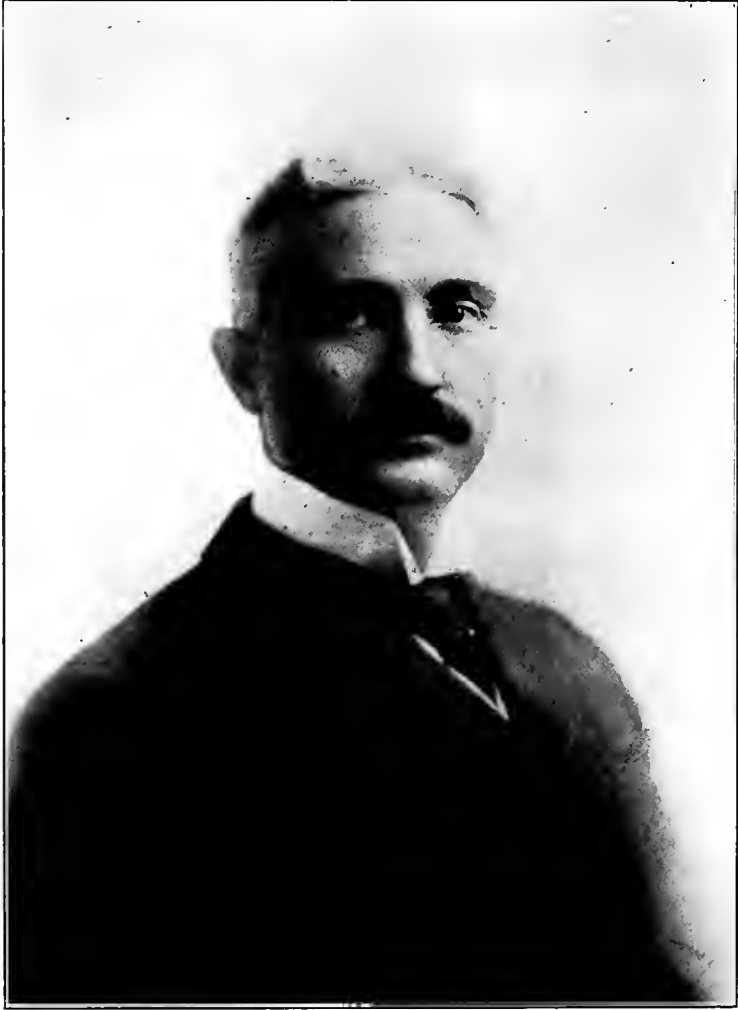
Robert Forrester, one of the most eminent and progressive geologists and mining engineers in the United States, and one whose services are constantly in demand, owing to his superior knowledge of minerals and rock formation, is a native of Balmalcolm, Kings Kettle, Fifeshire, Scotland, at which place he was born, November 22, 1864. He inherits from his father, John Forrester, his aptitude in geology and mining, and from childhood he made it a study, until to-day he has perfected himself so thoroughly in his chosen profession that he is considered an absolute authority and expert in geology, mining engineering, and in the coal industry, of which he has made a special study. Mr. Forrester was educated in the common schools of West Calder, and later took the course at the University of Edinburgh, from which he graduated with honors. He emigrated to this country in 1887, going first to Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, where he made a thorough study of the coal industry.

In 1888 he superintended the building of a street railway in Kansas City, Mo., and while there had charge of the first mining exhibit ever held in that city.

He came to Utah in December, 1889, and became associated with the Pleasant Valley Coal Company. In 1892 he was appointed United States Inspector of Mines for Utah, which duties required much careful investigation, and it is fair to state that everything recommended by him was indorsed and promptly carried out.

Mr. Forrester is consulting engineer for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, by whom his services are greatly valued, and he is geologist for the Utah Fuel Company, the most important concern in the coal industry in the West.

Mr. Forrester has opened the Sunnyside, Linierset, Castle Gate, Clear Creek, and Winter Quarters coal mines of the Utah Fuel Company; the Diamond Coal and Coke Company, owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company; the Morrison Mine, for the Sterling Coal and Coke Company; Persions Peak Mine, for the Calumet Fuel Company of Colorado; and the Home Fuel Company's Mine, at Coalville. Mr. Forrester has made a special study of geology and the economic features of engineering, and in the performance of his professional duties has always applied good business tact and judgment as well as his scientific knowledge and technical skill. Mr. Forrester enlisted in the Second Volunteer Cavalry in the War with Spain, in 1898, and was mustered out in October, as a sergeant. He is a member of the F. G. S. E., N. Geological Society; A. A. A. S. Col. Sci. Society; A. I. M. E. and the M. M. S. A.; also of the Alta Club, Commercial Club, and Denver Athletic Club. He was married September 11, 1890, to his first wife, and to his present wife June 8, 1903.



F. J. HAGENBARTH

FRANCIS J. HAGENBARTH

Francis J. Hagenbarth is of Austrian ancestry, in which country his grandfather on his maternal side was one of the imperial judges of the city of Vienna and prominent in the professional circles there. His paternal grandfather was also prominently identified in business and was a successful brewer, and this industry his son, father of Frank J., took up and located in the inter-mountain country, having a very extensive business in Denver, Virginia City, Salt Lake City, and throughout the inter-mountain States. He settled first in Wisconsin in 1859, the possibilities of which State were at that time attracting the attention of men who had the courage to brave the hardships and privations of pioneer life and the intelligence to foresee the promising future of a section of our country so rich in natural advantages. Having received a military training in his native land, and being a man of patriotic impulses, Mr. Hagenbarth, shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War, was instrumental in raising a company for service on the Union side. He served as captain of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteers during the period of hostilities, and won honorable distinction. He died at Loon Creek, Idaho, in 1870, and his widow, Catherine Hagenbarth, subsequently married the late J. D. Wood, who was an Idaho pioneer widely known, highly respected and successful in the mining and live-stock business in the inter-mountain region.

Francis J. Hagenbarth was born at Leesburg, Lemhi County, Idaho, and was favored by a liberal education by his step-father by whom he was much beloved. He took a course in mining and engineering at Notre Dame University in Indiana, and upon his graduating he entered the employ of the Salmon River Smelting Company of Clayton, Idaho, as mining engineer, and in 1897 he accepted a similar position at Custer, Idaho.

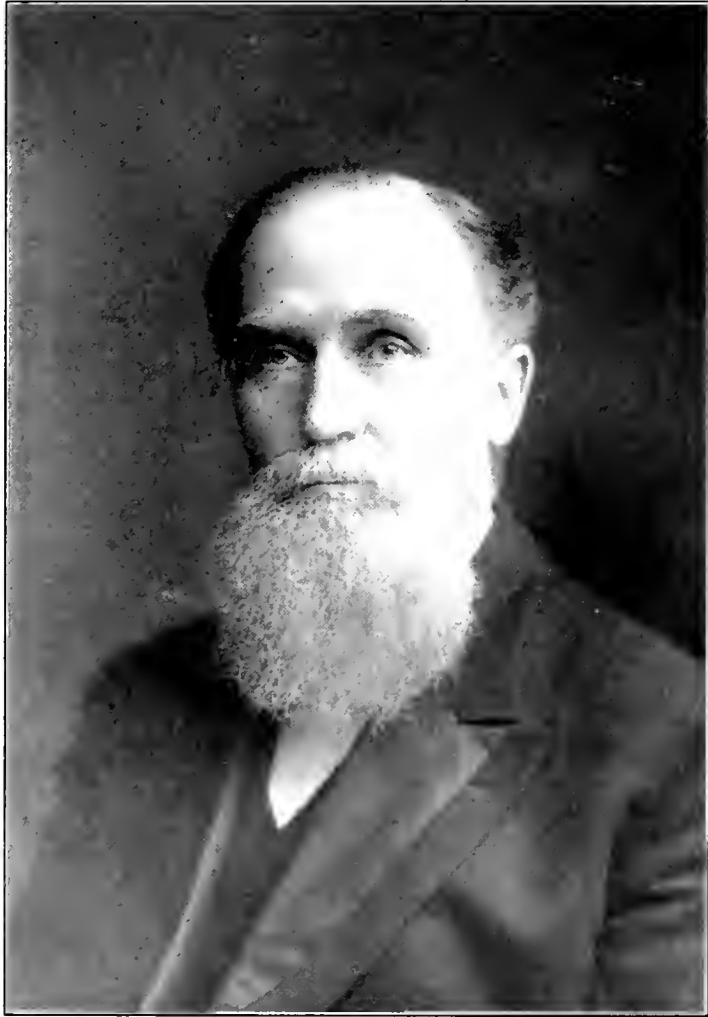
The following year he left the mining profession and entered the live stock business in Idaho and Montana, in which industry he rapidly rose to a leading position, becoming vice-president and general manager of the Wood Live Stock Company. In 1902 he bought the Palomas Ranch in Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, in association with J. D. and H. C. Wood and W. S. McCormick, and organized the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle Company, owning 2,500,000 acres of land and about 37,000 head of cattle, and he was made vice-president and general manager. In 1903 Mr. Hagenbarth was elected president of the National Live Stock Association at Portland, Oregon, succeeding Hon. John W. Springer, of Denver, and he was subsequently re-elected in 1904 for a second term. Mr. Hagenbarth declined the tendered honor of a re-election to that important office. Mr. Hagenbarth took an active interest in protecting the wool interests of Idaho during the discussion of the Wilson Tariff Bill in 1892-1893, and has always been a moving spirit in all the activities of his time, although he never occupied a political position excepting the office of Labor Commissioner in Idaho in 1903-4, and as a Presidential elector from Idaho in 1905.

He is a director of the Daly-West Mining Company of Park City, president of the Yerington Consolidated Copper Company, vice-president and member of the Executive Committee of the Continental Life Insurance and Investment Company, and president of the Western Securities Company, of Salt Lake.

The Wood Live Stock Company is the largest wool-growing company in the United States. It was this company which originated the shipment of lambs in large quantities from the Western ranges to the Eastern markets. It is also the only company in this country which grades its wool on the range on the Australian plan, so that the product goes directly from the sheep's back into the woolen mills. The Wood Live Stock Company installed the first plant in the United States for the shearing of sheep by machinery and many innovations in the handling of mutton were introduced by Mr. Hagenbarth. The annual product of the Wood Live Stock Company is upwards of \$500,000. Mr. Hagenbarth is prominently and favorably known in social life, as he is in the business world. He is a member of the University, Alta, Country and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City, and of the Athletic Association of Chicago, Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, Toltec Club of El Paso, Texas, the Y. M. C. A. of Salt Lake, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York.

He was married at Melrose, Montana, to Miss Mary E. Browne, daughter of General James A. Browne, one of Montana's oldest pioneers. They have four children, Mary Catherine, David, Catherine and Francis Hagenbarth.

At this time Mr. Hagenbarth is president and manager of the Wood Live Stock Company, president of the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle Company, president of the J. D. Wood Company, and vice-president and director of the Union Stock Yards, Portland, Oregon.



G. W. BARTCH

GEORGE W. BARTCH

Typical in every respect of the success that comes from high ability, integrity and hard work is the subject of this sketch. The Hon. Geo. W. Bartch is a native of Pennsylvania, born of sturdy English-German blood that figured prominently in the early history of the Quaker State. His father, Rev. John G. Bartch, was a noted Evangelical clergyman of his time.

Both Judge Bartch's parents died while he was yet a boy, but to the influence the life of his father exercised over him he ascribes the foundation upon which he built his pronounced success. After the death of his father his boyhood days were spent with an elder brother, on a farm in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he began life as a teacher in the country schools, where he displayed great ability, and after graduating and receiving the academic degree of Master of Science, was shortly made superintendent of the city schools of Shenandoah, Pa., a position which he retained for ten years. But his natural bent was toward legal work and during the time that he was winning fame as an educator he was in his spare moments, gaining a knowledge of law, with the result that he early achieved success at the bar of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Canon City, Colorado, where he maintained the high reputation previously attained. In 1888 he settled in Salt Lake City, and there he gained an enviable position as one of the leaders among the brilliant members of the bar. During President Harrison's term, Mr. Bartch was appointed Probate Judge of Salt Lake County.

Under the same administration he was later on named as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and when the territory became a State, Judge Bartch won a sweeping victory as a nominee for the same position on the Republican ticket. During the last two years of this five-year term he was Chief Justice, and in 1900 was re-elected a member of the Supreme Court, and again became Chief Justice in January, 1905, holding the office until Oct. 1, 1906, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation for the purpose of looking after his large personal interests and resuming the practice of law.

Judge Bartch's work on the bench has made him famous throughout Utah. No one ever questioned his fairness, his uprightness, or his integrity, and his decisions have been almost universally upheld by the court of last resort, and in no case where he has written the original opinion on the subject has the case been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

His decisions on the Supreme Court bench have been clear and comprehensive. They are especially strong in the application of equitable principles and upon questions of irrigation and mining. On the subject of irrigation he has pointed out forcibly and logically the modification of the common law respecting riparian rights in the arid regions of this country necessitated by the peculiar conditions existing in those regions, and his opinion in the case of the Grand Central Mining Company is regarded as one of the ablest that has yet been written upon the subject of mining. It is strong alike in the application of legal and scientific principles. Respecting that decision, the "Mining and Scientific Press" of San Francisco, Cal., under date of March 17, 1906, speaking editorially, said: "In deciding the case of the Grand Central against Mammoth Mining Company, the Supreme Court of Utah has given us a valuable treatise on the law of mines. Not since Justice Field wrote the decision in the Eureka-Richmond case have we had anything comparable to it, especially in clearness of statement, in fullness and breadth of treatment and in the vigorous way each issue is exhaustively discussed and conclusively decided." And in Shamel's "Mining, Mineral and Geological Law," the author says: "The most important mining decision of recent years is that in the Grand Central-Mammoth litigation, delivered by the Supreme Court of Utah, Oct. 11, 1905. The chief question in the controversy was the definition of a vein with reference to apex, extralateral rights, etc., and the decision contains one of the best discussions, based on the latest investigations and theories of vein formation and ore deposits, that has ever been presented on this feature of the mining statutes by a court."

His opinion in the case of Weyeth H. & M. Co. vs. James-Spencer-B. Co., delivered Jan. 12, 1897, is a strong exposition of the powers and rights of private corporations as to their corporate property; and likewise his opinions in the cases of Herriman Irrigation Co. vs. Keel, decided July 19, 1902, and Salt Lake City vs. Salt Lake City W. & El. P. Co., decided April 1, 1903, ably represent the law respecting the appropriation of water and riparian rights in the arid region.

He resigned as Chief Justice, October 1, 1906.

Since resuming the practice of law, Judge Bartch has, within a short time, built up an extensive and lucrative high-class practice, giving special attention to mining, irrigation and corporation business.



J. A. CUNNINGHAM

The story of the rise of Utah from a desert to one of the greatest wealth centers of the Union naturally involves an account of numerous important citizens who have assisted in this evolution process, and who have benefited themselves generously while working out the destiny of the region. Such a person is James A. Cunningham, one of the best known mining and business men of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Cunningham was born at Quincy, Illinois, on June 14, 1842. His father was a well-to-do farmer, his mother was Lucinda Rawlins, of Bedford, Indiana. The Cunningham family lived in Illinois until

James was five years old, then they removed to the State of Iowa. The elder Cunningham took a large tract of farming territory located about twenty miles above Council Bluffs, where the family lived until the spring of 1848, when all faced the West on a long and tedious wagon journey to Utah. This part of Mr. Cunningham's life is indelibly impressed on his mind, although the party passed across the plains and mountains without untoward incident. Only once did the Indians interfere with progress, and a liberal distribution among them of tobacco and foodstuffs quickly secured safe passage through their lines.

Mr. Cunningham during his first few years in the new territory followed farming, and afterwards became a freighter in and out of Montana. Those were thrilling days for the young man, but he passed through many adventures none the worse for his experiences. In 1874 he turned his attention to mining, buying a prominent interest in the Mammoth Mine in the Eureka District of Utah. He served as president for several years, and was vice-president and a director for twelve years, and still is connected with this famous property. Up to the past ten years, he had much to do with the active management of the organization. To date the Mammoth company has paid in dividends the sum of \$2,220,000.

Mr. Cunningham for three years was president and manager of the Bullion Beck Mining Company, another liberal dividend-payer of the State. In a less prominent way, Mr. Cunningham has been identified with numerous successful mining companies of the West, and for many years he was noted as one of the big sheep men of the Western plains. At one time he was the owner of 32,000 head of sheep, but when wool was placed on the free list he began gradually to free himself from what was proving to be a losing venture. Associated with his sons, Mr. Cunningham is the owner of a 40,000-acre sugar plantation in Mexico, where he spends half of his time each year. This plantation is one of the most valuable in that republic.

By perseverance and hard work from the early days, Mr. Cunningham has accumulated a fortune, and is one of the wealthy men of Utah, yet one of the most unassuming and approachable to be found anywhere. He is filled with the conviction, pounded into him by years of roughing it on desert and mountain, of man's equality as far as he deserves such consideration. He has a wide circle of friends throughout the West and South who have learned to know him as a healthy-brained, strong-willed and strong-muscled gentleman of that fast disappearing type known as the old school. Mr. Cunningham owns a beautiful home in Salt Lake City, where with his family he is happy and content. He has five daughters and two sons now living.



F. L. WILSON

FRANK L. WILSON

The Deep Creek section of the State of Utah is destined to become one of the most important in the entire inter-mountain country, abounding, as it does, in mineral wealth and fertile lands. It has a greater variety of the useful metals than any other section of the United States, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron; bismuth, tin, nickel, antimony, tungsten and molybdenum. This part of Utah is being rapidly developed and has already made fortunes for a large number of persons who had an early knowledge of the wonderful mineral resources of that section. Among the fortunate ones who have done wonders towards the development of the natural mineral resources of this rich country are the Wilson Brothers, who are prominent and favorably known mining operators and developers of many excellent mining properties in the Deep Creek District, including the well known Lucy L. Mining and Milling Company, which is probably the only mining company in the United States that has a large body of bismuth ore of commercial value; the Clifton Copper Belt Mining Company, the Seminole Copper Company, the Western Pacific Copper Company, and the Wilson Consolidated Mining Company.

Frank L. Wilson was born February 18, 1859, at London, Nemaha County, Nebraska. His father, William F. Wilson, was a general contractor and merchant, and was a native of Brighton, Pennsylvania. His mother, Anna M. McKenzie Wilson, was born at Vanport, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson received his early education in the common schools of Nebraska, and later at the University of Nebraska. After leaving the University, Mr. Wilson turned his attention to mining, and in November, 1889, came to Salt Lake and commenced operations. He has been uniformly successful ever since, his principal interests at present being in the great Deep Creek section, where he has acquired several very valuable mining properties.

Mr. Wilson was married July 29, 1901, to Wilhelmina Rasmussen, who was a native of and educated at Ephraim, Utah. Four children have blessed their union, namely: Frank L., Jr., Robert H., Helen J., and John H. Mr. Wilson is a resident of Salt Lake City, and a member of the firm of Wilson Brothers, mining operators, with offices in the Brooks Arcade.



H. P. CLARK

HARRY P. CLARK

Prominent in banking circles in Salt Lake City, and, in fact, in the entire inter-mountain region, is Harry P. Clark, president of the Merchants' Bank of Salt Lake City. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 9, 1859, his father was Asa A. Clark, a prominent newspaper man of that city, and his mother Elizabeth Borton Clark. Mr. Clark received his earlier education in the public schools of his native city and when yet a young man he came West, locating in Kansas, and later settled in San Francisco, where he became connected with the Bank of Wells, Fargo & Company.

Seeing the possibilities afforded a young man in the inter-mountain region, Mr. Clark came to Salt Lake City in June, 1903, as an officer of the Wells, Fargo & Company bank at this place, remaining with them until they retired from the banking business, when he accepted a position of prominence and trust with the Commercial National Bank, now the Continental National Bank, of which institution he was cashier until a short time ago. In his connection of cashier of the Commercial National he made a host of friends as a result of his good judgment and conservative methods.

Under his efficient management the patronage of the bank grew to splendid volume, and his success with the new institution will, it is expected, be just as marked. Possessing to a marked degree all the attributes of a successful business man, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that Mr. Clark should have accomplished as much as he has. Although he has devoted practically all his life to the banking industry, he has also found leisure to interest himself in the local real-estate situation. This, too, was a promising field to Mr. Clark, and since coming to Salt Lake he has become treasurer of the Fairmount Springs Realty Company, and also of the Salt Lake Realty Company. He is treasurer of the Green River Valley Land & Water Company, which controls 400,000 acres along the Green River and comprises one of the largest irrigation projects within the State. He is vice-president of the Bingham State Bank, in addition to being connected with numerous other business and financial institutions in and around Salt Lake City.

Mr. Clark is also quite prominent in local club life, being a member of the Alta Club, the Commercial Club, and the Press Club. He is a Free Mason, a member of the Wasatch Lodge, and a member of the Utah Chapter, Utah Commandery, and El Kalah Temple. He maintains a handsome residence at 303 South Seventh East Street, where Mr. and Mrs. Clark frequently entertain.

Mr. Clark was married on May 28, 1884, his family consisting of his wife, a son, Asa Alan Clark, and a daughter, Miss Florence Margaret Clark. Personally, Mr. Clark is a man of genial personality, whole-souled and generous to his friends. His success in life up to this time has been gained through a strict adherence to business principles and a rigid observance of the ethics of commercial life. Possessed of a comfortable fortune earned by his own industry, he will probably continue for many years to be an active factor in his chosen walk of life. His success is regarded merely as a logical outcome of well-directed effort, and there are those who predict for him an even brighter future.



LE GRAND YOUNG

Le Grand Young, born December 27, 1840, in Nauvoo, Ill., was the third son and fourth child of Joseph Young and Adeline Bicknell Young. Joseph Young was a preacher of the gospel. He arrived in Utah with his family in 1850. After such schooling as a boy could obtain in Utah at that early period, Le Grand Young, at about twenty-four years of age, commenced the study of law. He afterwards became a student in the law office of Hoge & Johnson in Salt Lake City. Mr. Young was admitted to the bar in 1870 and commenced the practice of law. He afterwards went to Ann Arbor Law School and graduated from there in 1874.

In 1863 Le Grand Young married Grace Hardie, the daughter of John Hardie, a ship captain of Scotland, who died in that land. His widow, Janet Downey Hardie, came to Utah with her family in 1856, having been converted to Mormonism. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Young, two sons and four daughters.

Joseph Hardie Young, the oldest son, is having a successful railroad career, and is now with the Southern Pacific. Le Grand Young, Jr., is a young man who is also engaged in the railroad business, and is now with the Emigration Canon Railroad.

Mr. Young's daughters are all accomplished women, and three are married as follows: Grace Young Kerr, whose husband is Kenneth C. Kerr, of the Salt Lake Route; Lucille Young Reid, whose husband is Wm. Reid and is with the American Smelter Company; Jasmine Young Freed, whose husband is the well known Lester D. Freed, in the furniture business in Salt Lake City. The remaining daughter, Afton, is unmarried.

Le Grand Young has always been a Democrat in politics. In 1895 in the first Democratic Judiciary Convention under statehood, Mr. Young was nominated as one of the judges of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in the State, while he was absent from home. He was afterwards elected to that office. He took his seat January 1, 1896, but he resigned the following May, for the reason that the salary was inadequate.

Mr. Young has always had a good law practice. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Young & Moyle. He is also president of the Emigration Canon Railroad Company, an electrical railroad making connection with the lines of the Utah Light & Railway in the eastern part of the city, and running practically to the head of Emigration Canon.

Mrs. Young, after living with her husband for nearly forty-five years, died in March, 1908. She was a noble woman, a woman delightful to know, and a mother and wife whose equal is seldom found. The home at Eleventh East Street and Harvard Avenue, mostly through her influence, was always a bright and happy one, but it received a sad blow when without warning, and having been in her usual perfect health, this noble wife and mother was stricken with paralysis and expired March 14, 1908. Desolation is the word that best expresses the shadow cast by this sad event over this family. Not one of them had the slightest premonition of the sudden taking away of wife and mother that was to break on the home, and when every member of the family was gathered together from far and near she expired, surrounded by them all.

Le Grand Young is actively engaged with his law practice, but he finds time to give some attention to the general offices of the railroad of which he is the president.



H. W. WALKER

HENRY WALTER WALKER

Prominent among Salt Lakers in a business and social sense is Henry Walter Walker. Mr. Walker was born in Salt Lake City, February 12, 1868. He is the son of David F. Walker, who was a pioneer of Utah and one of the foremost citizens of the State, and Emeline Holmes, who died when Mr. Walker was nine years old.

The young man obtained his early education in the public and private schools of Salt Lake City, and later attended school in Princeton, N. J., and Berkeley, Cal., and at an early age gave evidence of a promising career. After completing his education he returned to Salt Lake to take up the duties which were rightfully his. In June, 1890, he was married to Grace L. Putman, and a family of six children have since arrived to bless the union. The children are: Erminie, Ralph Putman, Ethlene, Natalie, Vern Randolph, and Carlton Holmes.

Mr. Walker has numerous local business interests, and in addition has various investments throughout the entire State. He is one of the principal owners of the Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake's leading department store. For some time past he has been manager of this institution, and through his ability, integrity and painstaking attention he has succeeded in building one of the foremost business establishments of its kind in the West. Along other business lines, Mr. Walker has been equally successful. At various times he has interested himself in different mining companies with excellent success, and has at all times occupied the foremost place in the public welfare of the commonwealth.

A prominent clubman, Mr. Walker's name appears on the membership rolls of two of Salt Lake's best known institutions, namely, the Alta Club and the Commercial Club, and he is prominently identified with the Y. M. C. A. He is also a Mason, and in other respects has identified himself with the public life of the city. He occupies a handsome home at 1265 East First South Street, where in the bosom of his family, Mr. Walker is to be seen at his best. Tactful, well-informed, with a graceful and pleasing personality, Mr. Walker is possessed of a host of friends, all of whom are fully alive to his many good qualities.

Ever ready to extend the helping hand of friendship to a comrade in distress, Mr. Walker, during his business career in Salt Lake, has built up a reputation for justice, integrity and unselfishness which is regarded by many as one of his principal assets. In the years which have followed his return from college and his entry into business life, good fortune has ever been at his elbow, but in all that he has accomplished hard work and close application are responsible entirely for his success.

At the present time Mr. Walker occupies an enviable position in the ranks of the men who do things in Salt Lake City, and those whose privilege it has been to know and appreciate the depths of his personality do not hesitate to predict for him a future of even greater achievement.



JOS. E. CAINE.

The Western type, with the buoyant air and hustling, though self-contained manner, cannot be more thoroughly exemplified than in the person of Joseph E. Caine, of Salt Lake City. Born and raised in the City of Zion, he has seen the town in which he first saw the light of day, advance with wondrous strides, and more than that he has been instrumental in making it what it is to-day.

Mr. Caine was born April 16, 1864, he being the son of Hon. John T. Caine and Margaret Nightingale Caine. His father was one of the pioneers of this country and was at one time delegate to Congress. Mr. Caine's education was varied and complete. He attended first the University of Utah, and while there acquitted himself very creditably, his scholarship being of a very high standard. After completing his course of instruction here he attended the Maryland Agricultural Col-

lege, after which he was a student at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Coming West to his home, Mr. Caine immediately upon his arrival took up newspaper work and spent some time on the "Tribune," "Democrat" and "Herald." That he was a success in that profession is attested by all who know him and were in the city during this period in his life. When the sound of drums and martial music was heard, in 1898, and the call for volunteers resounded on every side, the love for his country and patriotic fire, burning deep into his soul, could not be quieted, and, leaving his chosen profession, he went to the front. He served as captain of the First Troop Utah United States Volunteer Cavalry. This troop played a prominent part in the war, and many times it has been said officially that the troop of which Mr. Caine was the captain was the finest troop of one hundred men in the United States Army.

After the war was over, Mr. Caine decided that he would branch out a little and not go into the newspaper game again. He became identified with several mining properties, and he has been uniformly successful in all his mining operations. His knowledge of this industry he gained through his varied experience through this country and he is recognized to-day by the mining men in the inter-mountain country as being keen and far-sighted, but always honest and manly in his dealings.

Mr. Caine's domestic life is a very happy one. He was married November 26, 1888, to Miss Annie Hooper, daughter of Captain William H. Hooper, former delegate to Congress. The union has been a most happy one and has been blessed with four children: William Hooper, Joseph Nightingale, Robert Warrack and Hooper Caine. The home life is ideal and the beautiful residence at 67 B Street is frequently the scene of parties and entertainments where the many friends gather in a social way.

Mr. Caine at the present time is vice-president and manager of the Yerington Copper Company, and also of the Wheeler Gold Mines Company. He is also manager of the Caine & Hooper Company, which is well known in this city. Although his many interests keep him very busy, he has time to boost and work for the city in which he was born. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club, and is now serving his second term. Ever since that organization was founded he has been one of the prime movers in it, and that to-day it is one of the greatest commercial organizations is a lasting tribute to Mr. Caine and those who worked so hard with him for its success. He is also a member of the University Club and the Press Club, and is an active worker in both of these.

Politically Mr. Caine has not gained much prominence because he never had much leaning that way. He was, however, at one time a member of the Board of Public Works, and while in that office he worked unceasingly and untiringly for improvements. Still a young man, Mr. Caine has been very successful, and through his manliness and integrity has earned an enviable reputation among his fellowmen.



JOHN C. SHARP

JOHN C. SHARP

John C. Sharp, son of Joseph Sharp, youngest brother of the late Bishop John Sharp, and Jeannette Sharp, was born on the Kaw River, Kansas, May 28, 1850, and arrived in Salt Lake in the arms of his mother August 28th of the same year. Joseph Sharp, the father, was a well-known freighter across the plains and the owner of a large amount of live stock. John C. Sharp was educated in the schools of Salt Lake City, and on February 12, 1872, was married to Bethula Palmer. Two sons were born of this union, Joseph Palmer Sharp and James Palmer Sharp.

Joseph Sharp seems to have begun to grow rich as soon as he landed in New Orleans with his elder brothers, John and Adam, for he is found to have been the owner of a freighting train with many teams before he started to cross the plains. After his arrival in Utah the Sharp brothers were given the contract by Brigham Young for all the stone for the Tabernacle, the Tithing House and the old Council House, where the Deseret News Building now stands. All this time he had many teams at work on various public and other enterprises and had gone steadily forward increasing his live-stock interests. In addition to being the father of John C. Sharp, he was the father of Joseph C. Sharp, the present sheriff of Salt Lake County. Joseph Sharp died in 1864.

The year he was married John C. Sharp moved to Vernon, in Tooele County, where an ecclesiastical ward had been organized, and he was ordained as bishop, and he held the place twenty-five years, the ward growing in numbers and wealth continuously. At Vernon John C. Sharp rapidly became a well-to-do man. He had acquired lands and cultivated them successfully; he had flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and they thrived and multiplied and brought him constantly increasing returns. Meantime, in the capital city of the State, he was acquiring heavy holdings in the Deseret National Bank, Z. C. M. I., State Bank of Utah, First National Bank of Ogden, Commercial Bank of Provo, Utah and Idaho Sugar Company, Alaska Ice and Storage Company, Inter-Mountain Sand, Brick & Cement Company, and other enterprises. He has served for years as president of the State Board of Sheep Commissioners. In 1897 he transferred a large portion of the extensive sheep business he had been doing in Utah to Idaho, and there continued it with success until 1906, when he sold most of it. He still retains a controlling interest in a ranch in Idaho, which he uses for breeding cattle and thoroughbred horses, horse-breeding having been his specialty. The uniform success of these extensive operations has placed Mr. Sharp in affluent circumstances.

John C. Sharp is president of the Inter-Mountain Sand, Brick & Cement Company and of the Alaska Ice & Storage Company, and his elder son, J. Palmer Sharp, is secretary and treasurer of both companies. The younger son, James Palmer Sharp, is manager of his father's ranch at Bruneau, Idaho, where he still has cattle and horses and a large ranch with ample water rights. The residence of John C. Sharp is at 26 E Street, Salt Lake City.



C. A. QUIGLEY

CHARLES ANDREW QUIGLEY

Charles Andrew Quigley was born June 6, 1862, in Dubuque, Iowa, son of John P. and Margaret A. Quigley, the elder Quigley being a physician and surgeon. Charles A. Quigley was educated in the schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and came to Utah in 1893 to assume charge of the business in Utah and Idaho of the Studebaker Bros. Company, now the Studebaker Bros. Company of Utah. On March 2, 1898, he was married to Miss Effie Elinore Gee, and they have two children, Charles G., aged ten, and Frederick, aged six.

Mr. Quigley has been a popular man since he came West, and this, combined with his sterling business qualities, accounts for the large measure of success he has achieved for himself as well as for the interests he represents. He is a member of the Alta Club, the Elks Club, the Salt Lake Commercial Club, the Country Club, the Salt Lake Press Club, and the Commercial Club of Boise. His home is at 204 East Third South Street, Salt Lake City.

One of the great characteristics as a citizen is his civic usefulness. Every public question that comes up receives his attention, and his opinion on any subject is valued. His participation in politics is limited to voting, and he has never sought or held political office. The company whose business he manages with distinguished ability is one of the heaviest patrons of the railroads in the State, both transcontinental and local, and his house, like other commercial institutions in the State, has gone into the fight for better freight rates for the inter-mountain country in earnest. Mr. Quigley has been a member of the Commercial Club from its organization seven years ago, and was instrumental and, in fact, the leading force in organizing the traffic bureau of the club, and in securing the services as traffic director of S. H. Babcock, for many years traffic manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system. Mr. Quigley was chosen unanimously as president of the traffic bureau, and his work is now beginning to bear fruit, the Interstate Commerce Commission having taken official notice of the complaint of unfair treatment of Utah shippers by the railroads, and ordered an investigation.

As an evidence of Mr. Quigley's activity in the expansion of the business of the Studebaker Bros. Company of Utah since his arrival here and his assumption of its management in 1893, the following list of branch houses he has established in that time is cited: Utah-American Fork, Spanish Fork, St. George, Vernal, Bountiful, Brigham City, Coalville, Heber City, Junction City, Logan, Mt. Pleasant, Morgan, Murray, Nephi, Fillmore, Ogden, Payson, Park City, Provo, Price, Richfield, Idaho-American Falls, Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, Mackay, Pocatello, Rexburg.

In the headquarters at Salt Lake and in the larger branches the stocks carried are enormous and include all classes of farm machinery, automobiles, farm wagons, electric trucks of all capacities, electric runabouts and phaetons, gasoline touring cars, harness, and all kinds of light and heavy vehicles, for speeding or hauling, including drays and furniture vans, and a great variety of smaller articles.



H. P. TAYLOR

HARRY P. TAYLOR

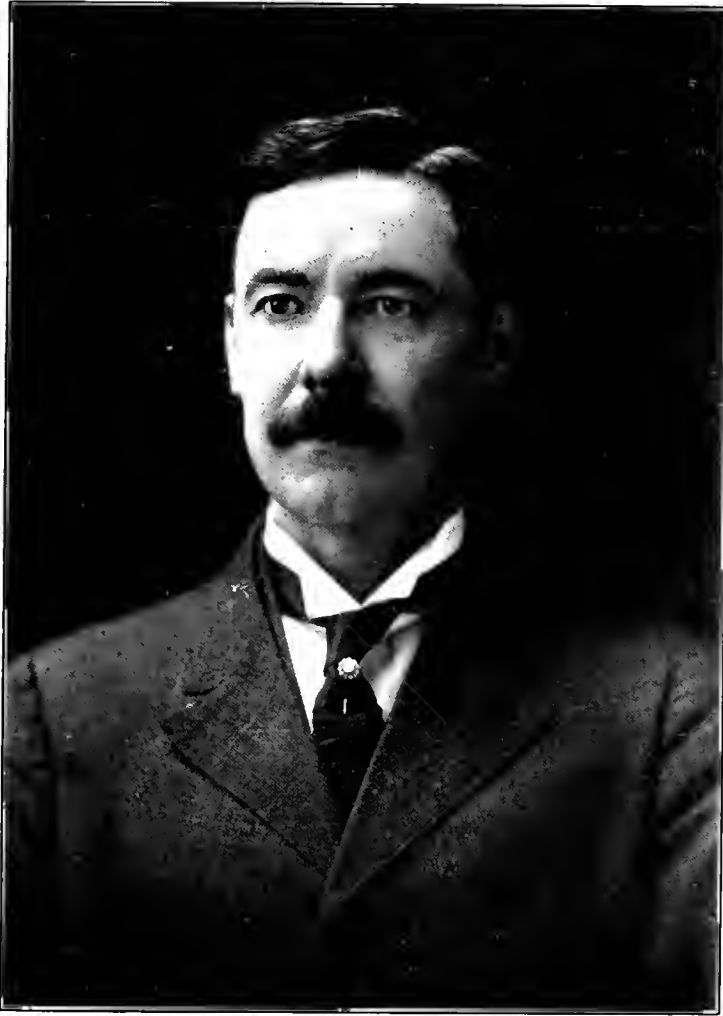
A striking example of what a determined and energetic young man can accomplish in a short time is exemplified in the wonderfully successful career of Harry P. Taylor of Salt Lake City, who recently cleaned up a neat fortune out of the Engineers' lease on the Florence-Goldfield Company's property at Goldfield, Nevada. Mr. Taylor gave his entire attention and ability to the development work and production of the ore from this lease, with the result, as every one in the mining world knows, of great success and fortune for himself and associates.

Harry P. Taylor was born February 10, 1876, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He is, therefore, one of the younger generation of "pioneers." He is the son of Gilbert H. Taylor and Eliza Jane Taylor, both of whom were natives of New York State. Mr. Taylor educated himself, attending Oberlin, Cornell, and the Colorado School of Mines. From the latter he graduated with the degree of "Engineer of Mines" in 1900, and at once entered upon the duties of his profession.

His first work was as superintendent of properties of a mining company in Oregon, where he remained one year; next he managed properties in Northern Nevada, Idaho and Montana for a period of four years, in the meantime gaining practical experience that was useful to him later on. Mr. Taylor is now actively connected with the Sevier River Land and Water Company, whose lands are located in Juab and Millard counties, Utah. It is conservatively estimated that this company is watering 100,000 acres of land in this State.

Harry P. Taylor was married to Lois M. Nesmith of Warren, Pa., and they are the parents of three children, namely, Georgia, Jack and Jerry Taylor. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

The offices of the Sevier River Land and Water Company are in the Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.



ALEX. H. TARBET

ALEXANDER H. TARBET

Alexander H. Tarbet, one of Utah's most prominent mining operators, was born July 21, 1861, at Iowa City, Iowa. He is a son of Alexander and Delia Tarbet, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Tarbet received his education in the common schools of Iowa and Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, and at the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden. He came to Utah in 1875, and for three years following he divided his time between his father's mines, The South Star and Titus at Alta, and Salt Lake City. It will be remembered that over this mine was waged the famous case of Tarbet vs. Flagstaff, which was carried for final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, which established the principle that under conditions the "end lines" become the "side lines." The balance of the time he attended the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute. While at the mine, young Tarbet, being of a receptive age, was almost constantly in the mine with the miners and helping the blacksmiths and timbermen on the outside, and what interested him most were the operations of timbering up and protecting bad and caving ground, which knowledge acquired was the real basis of his after success, and when serious caving occurred in the Colusa Mine (then the property of the Montana Copper Company, but now the chief asset of the Boston and Montana), the superintendent acknowledging his inability to stop same, C. T. Meader, the general manager, put Mr. Tarbet in charge of the work of stopping the caving, the continuance of which would mean the destruction of the shaft as well as the falling in of the hoisting plant. Tarbet succeeded after continuous work for thirty-six hours by filling in and false setting, in safely securing the ground. Mr. Meader then put Tarbet in control of all mining operations. Mr. Tarbet is associated with many important mining companies in Utah and Idaho and has been a great power in the development of Utah's mineral resources. He is connected with the Idaho Consolidated Power Company, of which he is a large stockholder; this company lights Pocatello and other cities and towns of Idaho. He owns a controlling interest in the Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, and is interested in other important mines in Utah and Idaho. When Mr. Tarbet was but twenty years of age he became superintendent of the Bell Mine of Butte, Montana, which was then and is to-day one of the biggest properties in the Butte District. There he remained for two years, when he became superintendent of the Parrott Mines, where he remained for the following year; in the meantime he developed the famous "Wake up, Jim" Mine, a property worth a million dollars; but at this critical period the Bell Mine failed, and as Mr. Tarbet had a large amount of stock in it, he lost all he had, and, being inexperienced in handling large finances, and not wishing to let any one know of his great find in the "Wake up, Jim" Mine, he sacrificed his interests, and at the age of twenty-one found himself \$14,800 in debt, instead of being a millionaire, as he thought he was. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Tarbet began work all over again and took contracts for hauling ore, and inside of two years he had paid off all of his indebtedness and had also built the Summit Valley Railway, used principally for the purpose of hauling ores from the Parrott and Virginia mines to the Parrott Smelter. Mr. Tarbet was the principal owner of this railway, and from its inception it was successful. He afterwards determined to widen his knowledge of minerals, and entered the State School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, where he took a special course in metallurgy, chemistry, geology and surveying. In 1885 Mr. Tarbet joined with A. J. Shoemaker in the conduct of a smelter at Argenta, Montana, and in 1886 he went to the Coeur d'Alene country, and within sixty days procured an option on the Sunset Mine, and later sold his interests to Senator Clark and brothers. In May, 1887, he successfully managed the Tiger Mine and other great mining properties in the district, cleaning up a neat fortune. He then went into real estate as a speculation, in which he also profited greatly. In 1890 he became interested in the Le Roi Mine at Roseland, B. C., and early in 1891 he and Oliver Durant secured the Centre Star and Idaho mining claims in the same camp, adjoining the Le Roi. The former was sold in 1898 for \$2,000,000 cash, \$1,600,000 of which went to Durant and Mr. Tarbet as their share. The Idaho was retained until 1906, at which time it was sold for \$400,000, the owners having refused at one time an offer of \$1,000,000 for the same property. Mr. Tarbet put some \$300,000 into the Salt Lake City Water Power and Electrical Company, which, after many vicissitudes, was sold to the Telluride Power Company. Mr. Tarbet constructed the tunnel for power under the Oregon Short Line Railroad, on the west side of Snake River, at American Falls, Idaho, which is 430 feet long by 13 feet in diameter, now the property of the Idaho Consolidated Power Co. Mr. Tarbet expects the Humming Bird and Pittsburg properties to develop into great producers in the near future.

In 1889 Mr. Tarbet married Emma Easton of Fall River, Mass., and he is the father of a fine young son, Alexander Stirling Tarbet.

Mr. Tarbet is the owner of the "Inter-Mountain Catholic," which was established by him in 1899. He also purchased a three-quarters interest in the "Colorado Catholic," published in Denver since 1884, which he merged with the "Inter-Mountain Catholic" of Salt Lake City. Mr. Tarbet financed the paper, and when it was on a paying basis turned the whole control and operation over to the church, which receives all the profits. The "Inter-Mountain Catholic" has a big patronage and is in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Tarbet is a very charitable man, and his donations to the church have been liberal. He has contributed largely to the St. Ann's Orphanage, and made a subscription of \$10,000 to the Cathedral recently.



J. F. BURTON

JOSEPH FIELDING BURTON

In the front rank of the army of men who are fighting for the cause of progress in the inter-mountain region, and establishing there a mighty commercial empire, which, great already in achievement, but many times greater in its possibilities and promise, is Joseph Fielding Burton, general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Utah Implement-Vehicle Company. As an added incentive to the promotion of industrial activity in the great region lying between the Rockies and the Sierras, Mr. Burton brings to his natural energy and business capacity an innate love for his "mountain home." He has the native son's affection for his beautiful surroundings to a degree which few who have come here from other sections of the country are permitted to equal in intensity. For Mr. Burton was born at Marriott, Weber County, Utah, March 3, 1861, of a pioneer family, and his life history is intimately connected with the advance that Utah and the inter-mountain territory have made in the past half century.

Mr. Burton is the son of William Walton Burton, a retired merchant, and Rachel Fielding Burton. The boy received most of his education in Ogden, the metropolis of Weber County, and there he spent the most of his life, until twelve years ago, when he came to Salt Lake City. In Logan, Utah, he was married, March 31, 1886, to Mary A. E. Driyer, second daughter of William and Charlotte Emblen Driver. To that union eight children have been born: Rachel Emblen, Joseph Howard, Lee Driver, Ida May, Vilate Pearl, Charlotte, Mary Ellen and Margaret.

Like many another man who has attained success in business circles in the inter-mountain country, Mr. Burton gained his first experience with the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, serving in the Ogden branch for six years. He then engaged in the mercantile and implement business in Ogden, Utah, with his father, under the firm name of Burton, Herrick & White, subsequently incorporated under the name of the Consolidated Implement Company, and now known as the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company. In the year 1903, however, Mr. Burton severed connection with the latter company, for the purpose of devoting his entire time to other interests. From such a comparatively humble beginning, his activities have spread out in the past quarter of a century, until now he is interested in many industrial enterprises in three States. In addition to holding the important position with the Utah Implement-Vehicle Company, already mentioned, Mr. Burton is vice-president of the W. W. Burton & Sons Company of Ogden; vice-president of the Burton Mercantile Company of Montpelier, Idaho, and of Afton and Freedom, Wyoming; vice-president of the Burton Creamery Association, which has offices and plants in the same cities.

Nor have his activities been entirely confined to the realms of business. Mr. Burton has found time, despite his many duties in connection with these important industrial enterprises, to serve his fellow-citizens of the inter-mountain country by taking a prominent and influential part in the public affairs of the day. Especially has he been interested in the cause of education, and for three years, 1904-5-6, he was a member of the Board of Education of Ogden, representing the Fifth Ward of that city.

Mr. Burton has a beautiful and comfortable home at 385 Fifth Avenue, Salt Lake City, and he is as highly respected for his social qualities in his large circle of friends, as he is esteemed for his capacity and energy among those with whom he has business relations.



JOS. S. WELLS

JOSEPH S. WELLS

Prominent among the native-born Salt-Lakers is Joseph S. Wells, who for a number of years has occupied the position of general manager of the Utah Light & Railway Company.

Mr. Wells was born May 25, 1862, his father being Daniel H. Wells, a well-known lumberman and farmer, and prominent among the business men of his time. His mother was Martha G. Harris.

Mr. Wells began his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and later attended the University of Deseret, from which in due time he graduated. March 14, 1888, he was married to Anna E. Sears. Five children were born to the couple: Alice Francis, Herman Joseph, Byron Sears, Richard Harris, and Geneva. In 1903 his wife died, and on June 20, 1907, he married Mamie E. Lovell, who has one child, Margaret.

Mr. Wells has long been regarded as one of the prominent railroad and business men of the inter-mountain region. He went into the railroad business first upon leaving school. For a number of years he filled a clerical position with the Ogden branch of the Z. C. M. I. Leaving this, he engaged in the insurance business as an employee of Heber J. Grant & Co. On May 1, 1889, he returned to the railway service, becoming secretary of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, now the Utah Light & Railway Company. He retained continuous connection with that concern, and as a result of his efforts, in November, 1907, was appointed general manager of the system.

Mr. Wells has long been prominent in local business life, and at this time is a director in the Zion's Benefit Building Society; and president and director of the Victor Consolidated Mining Company. He is also interested in the Wilson Publishing Company, besides having half a dozen other minor business interests.

Like his father, who for ten years was mayor of Salt Lake City, Mr. Wells has always been an advocate of the introduction of modern methods into every branch of industry. Under his efficient management, the affairs of the Utah Light & Railway Company have been highly prosperous. In private life the influence of his personality has been just as potent among his large circle of friends.

Mr. Wells occupies a handsome residence at 257 Second Avenue, and it is here that this genial business man is seen at his best. From the standpoint of success achieved at a comparatively early age, Mr. Wells is enabled to look back upon a past wherein failure has had no place and forward on a vista of many years of promise.

For years past Mr. Wells has been recognized as one of the prominent members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He now holds the position of first counselor to President R. W. Young, of Ensign Stake, and he has long been recognized as a sincere and earnest churchman and a man who is of real value to the church.



WALDEMAR VAN COTT

WALDEMAR VAN COTT

Waldemar Van Cott was born December 11, 1859, in Salt Lake City, his father being John Van Cott, a farmer, and his mother, Laura L. Van Cott.

Mr. Van Cott obtained his education in the University of Utah and the University of Michigan. He was married to Miss Ella Quayle in Salt Lake City, August 17, 1881, and five children were born to them, three daughters and two sons. They were Pearl, Nora and Helen, the last of whom is not living. Nora is married to John Crombie Niven, a mining engineer. The sons are Waldemar Q. Van Cott and John Daire Van Cott, the former of whom is attending college in the East. Mr. Van Cott is an attorney-at-law, having been admitted to practice at the Utah bar in 1885. He is the head of the legal firm of Van Cott, Allison & Riter, being Waldemar Van Cott, E. M. Allison, Jr., and W. D. Riter.

Mr. Van Cott is a member of the Alta Club of Salt Lake, and of the Holland Society of New York City. This society is one of the oldest on the continent, its founding being coincident with the first arrival of Hollanders at New Amsterdam. Mr. Van Cott's great-great-great-great-grandfather was Claes Nickolas Cornelissen Van Cats, born in Schoonhoven, Holland, in 1640, emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1652, married July 23, 1670, to Catalina Jans. His great-great-great-grandfather was Johannes Claessen Van Cats, born in New York, October 14, 1674. His great-great-grandfather was Nickolas Van Cats, born at Flushing, L. I., 1715, and married to Jannetje Woertman. His great-grandfather was Johannes (John) Van Cott, born April 22, 1747, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and married to Maud Jemima Titus. His grandfather was Losee Van Cott, born in Washington, Dutchess County, New York, November 14, 1789. His father was John Van Cott, born in Canaan, Columbia County, New York, September 7, 1814, and his mother was Laura Lund. His father became a convert to Mormonism in New York State, and was among the earliest of those to move to Nauvoo and on to Utah. The subject of this sketch, though born in a Mormon family, has never affiliated with that Church. His father died in February, 1882, in the sixty-eighth year of his life.

The ancient history of the Van Cott family shows that in 1304, during the war between Flanders and Holland, Lord Van Kats, who by Lord Guye had been appointed chatelaine of the Castle Schoonhoven, arriving in that city to see what was happening there, was arrested and imprisoned by the burghers, which was reported to Lord Witte at Dordrecht; who thereupon appeared with a force before Schoonhoven, but the son of Lord Klass Van Kats, who had remained in the castle, would not surrender it and it was invested. Youker Willen, son of the Count of Holland, immediately joined the forces of the besiegers of the castle where the following ruse was employed: A tower (evenhoge) was moved up against the wall of the castle. At the extremity nearest the castle the old and imprisoned Lord Van Kats had been fastened. The old lord had claimed that he would, in that position, be the first to receive the arrows and stones of the defenders. This moved the young lord, and to avoid being the cause of his father's death he surrendered the fort on the condition that all lives within would be spared. The evenhoge was a wooden tower built of any practical height on wheels and was the same implement used for the same purposes by the Romans under the name sambuca. In the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at Oyster Bay there are many entries of births of the Van Kats, and the marriages between them and other Dutch families.



J. M. WILFLEY

JOHN M. WILFLEY

One of the foremost among Salt Lake's prominent business men is John M. Wilfley, who first saw the light of day in St. Joseph, Missouri, September 21, 1863. Born in the stirring days of the Civil War, Mr. Wilfley early showed an energy and earnestness of purpose which are largely responsible for his achievement in a business way during the years which have followed.

His father was Redman Wilfley, a retired miller of St. Joseph, Missouri, and his mother Maria L. Baker. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, and later entered business life in the State of his nativity. In 1903 he came to Salt Lake City, where he has since made his home.

In December, 1887, he was married to Miss Lucy Fopping by whom he has two children, namely: Louis T. and Frank T.

He married Louise Betty in 1898.

Mr. Wilfley is a man of wealth and has long been regarded as one of the substantial business men of the State. He is the owner of the Wilfley apartments which are among the more fashionable apartment houses of Salt Lake City and is also the owner of other local real estate, in the handling of which he has been uniformly successful.

Mr. Wilfley was for some time interested largely in the well-known Minnie Moore Mining Company of Bellevue, Idaho, which company attained an enviable reputation under the management of Mr. Wilfley and his associates. As a builder he is well and favorably known, and in every line he has attempted success has smiled upon his efforts.

While fully alive to the duties of his position, Mr. Wilfley is a man of modest tastes and an unostentatious bearing which have gone far to endear him to his large circle of friends. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and has always taken a foremost place in such public functions as he considered it his duty to take part in.

Mr. Wilfley makes his home at the Wilfley apartments where he lives quietly and happily in the bosom of his family. Well posted on current events, and with a fund of information and knowledge of human nature gained through years of association with the better element of Western business men, Mr. Wilfley is at once a jovial companion and an interesting and entertaining conversationalist.

So far during his interesting business career he has been eminently successful, and should he again turn his attention to the more active pursuits of life, his friends predict for him an even greater measure of fame.



W. D. LIVINGSTON

WILLIAM D. LIVINGSTON

The saving of the West, as it were, has been brought about by means of irrigation, and surely on every side we see vegetation where but a few years ago a barren waste existed. That irrigation is just in its infancy it is easy to suppose, and what changes it will make in this country of ours, and what bearing it will have on the growth and prosperity of the country, is hard to calculate. In the Western States, Utah is considered first when it comes to irrigating, and as it is a science, Utah has the enviable reputation of having mastered it. Among the many prominent men interested in irrigation projects in this Western country, and more especially in this State, is William D. Livingston. Mr. Livingston is considered to be an authority on irrigation, and that he gives his entire time to this industry, you might say, and is interested in several projects, attests this to be a fact.

Mr. Livingston was born in Salt Lake City on the 26th of March, 1871. He is the son of William Livingston and Lillias Livingston. He received his education in the common schools of this city. Being very ambitious and particularly bright and capable of applying himself to whatever task presented itself, he was successful from the start. When yet a young man he went to Manti and became very prominent in Sanpete County. He entered politics there and became county recorder and county attorney of Sanpete. As a lawyer he was eminently successful, and after he had filled the above offices so capably he was elected district attorney of the Seventh Utah District. It is a well-known fact that as district attorney he filled the office creditably and efficiently.

About this time he began to interest himself in the various irrigation projects which were then demanding the attention of the Western people. He became an enthusiastic worker and soon was looked upon as one of the pioneers in the great projects then on foot. His ideas and views while connected with these schemes proved to be so valuable that he was sought as an adviser and officer in about all of the companies which were being organized and of those which at the present time are being floated. While most of his operations have been in Utah, he is interested too in projects in Nevada, and his whole time is being devoted to the success of the companies of which he is an officer. He has often remarked that the salvation of the West must be in the irrigation of the arid lands, and this is an evident truth. At the present time Mr. Livingston is general manager, secretary and treasurer of the following companies: Abraham Irrigation Company, Spalding-Livingston Investment Company, Gunnison Valley Reclamation Company, Moapa Garden Company, Beaver Land Company, Price Valley Irrigation Company, and the Gunnison Irrigation and Irrigation Investments.

As much of Mr. Livingston's work is in the southern part of the State, he maintains two homes, one at Manti and the other at Salt Lake City. He is prominently identified with the Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake, Manti and Gunnison and he is a live wire in all three of these.

Although a very busy man, he is very domestic in his habits and tastes. His domestic life is a very happy one and he devotes much of his time to his children, seven in number. They are: William R., Ernest E., Annie L., Leland V., Urban Stanley, Wendell A., and Lettie Lucile. He has a beautiful residence at 958 E Street, Salt Lake, and this is the scene of many pretty house parties.

Mr. Livingston is looked upon by his fellowmen as being honest, capable and progressive, and the future holds much in store for him.



JOSEPH LIPPMAN

JOSEPH LIPPMAN

Prominent among Salt Lake's legal fraternity, and a resident of the State since 1882, is Joseph Lippman.

Mr. Lippman, who was born in Mobile, Alabama, in June, 1858, was left fatherless when but six years of age. His father had been a cotton planter and slave owner, and in the war of the Rebellion espoused the Southern cause. In 1875, when but seventeen years of age, he was graduated from the Philadelphia High School, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Eli K. Price, at that time one of the leading lawyers of the Philadelphia bar. In 1879 he was a member of the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania in its law department, and after a six months' sojourn in Europe returned to Philadelphia where he practiced his profession, thence going to Chicago, and thence to Colorado.

In the years which have followed, Mr. Lippman's career has more than fulfilled its early promise. As a lawyer he was successful almost from the start, and, had he seen fit to adhere entirely to the practice of his profession, there are perhaps no heights to which he might not have attained. But Mr. Lippman's entry into Utah was at an eventful period in the State's history, and, like most of the public-spirited men of the time, he was early drawn into public life.

Mr. Lippman's first venture was in the newspaper field, and here too he met with signal success. He has the unique distinction of having published and edited the first Gentile evening newspaper in the then Territory of Utah, namely, the "Chronicle," which was officially born in October, 1882. In this connection it is interesting to note that the franchise secured from the Associated Press for his paper at that time was the last issued by that corporation in Salt Lake City and is now controlled just as obtained by Mr. Lippman by the Salt Lake "Telegram." It was not long, however, before Mr. Lippman saw the need of a wider field for his talents than that afforded through the medium of a recently started evening daily under conditions such as existed at that time, and in 1884 he decided to throw in his lot with the "Tribune," of which paper he became city editor, and later telegraph editor. This connection he retained until 1889, when the practice of the law again claimed his attention.

In 1895 he became a member of the law firm of Powers, Straup & Lippman, which connection he retained until 1902, when the partnership was dissolved on account of the various interests of the members. During his entire career in Utah Mr. Lippman has taken an active interest in politics, and at all times has stood for his principles shoulder to shoulder with many of the men who in the past have helped to make the political history of the State. A staunch Republican at heart, he found on his arrival in Utah no such party to which he could ally himself, and he devoted himself and his paper to the Liberal cause, which was opposed to church interference in politics, and from then on to the time of its dissolution took an active part in the campaigns of the Liberal Party. He was one of the founders of the American Party in Utah, in 1904.

In July, 1904, he assumed the general managership of the "Tribune," in which he was financially interested, and retained that position until October, 1905. He was United States district attorney from June 8, 1902, to July 4, 1906. He was Territorial librarian and statistician from 1890 to 1892, and was county recorder of Salt Lake County in 1893 and 1894.

In private life Mr. Lippman may be described as one of the quiet, home-loving kind. He has resided for twenty years past at 603 Third Avenue with his family, consisting of his son, Marc Blaine Lippman and two stepdaughters. In private as well as in public life fortune has smiled upon Mr. Lippman.



S. S. PORTER

SAM S. PORTER

In Sam S. Porter, manager of the Kenyon Hotel, Salt Lake City has an example of that younger set of business men which plays such an important part in industry, and particularly in Western industry; for it is often a matter of remark that much of the success of the West is due to the fact that young men are at the head of its important institutions.

Mr. Porter is a native of Chicago, where he was born in 1876. His father is Don H. Porter, proprietor of the Kenyon Hotel, a man of strictly business affairs, who is of a benevolent disposition, and a man widely known, particularly as "mine host of the Kenyon," and Sam has been raised "to the manor born" and drilled on the lines that the hotel business does not entirely mean a mere livelihood, but to know it well and to make it—justly and liberally—a profession and an art.

The Porters came to Salt Lake City about 1892 or 1893, and their son received his education in the Salt Lake City public and high schools and at the University of Utah.

Of an active disposition, and possessed of a good physique, Mr. Sam Porter at college was interested in athletics, and won early distinction for himself as a member of the All Hallows College and University football teams. Later he played with the Y. M. C. A. team. He also joined the National Guard of Utah, and was captain in that body for four years. When the Spanish-American War broke out, Mr. Porter was quick to answer the call of his country, and he served as quartermaster sergeant in the first Utah Volunteer Cavalry, Troop A.

In the business world, Mr. Porter got his start as a clerk with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, leaving that to go to the war. Returning, he joined forces with his father in the Kenyon Hotel, and as manager of that hostelry he is well known to the traveling public from every part of the Union. The energy he has shown, and the popularity he has attained in his present position, presage for him a future full of success and promise.

Mr. Porter's activities have by no means been confined to the hotel field. True to a trait that is characteristic of the Western business man, he has branched out along many lines. Among the more important positions he holds with other enterprises are those of member of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company, secretary and treasurer of the Rexall Silver and Copper Mining Company, and vice-president of the Wasatch Electric Company.

And not only in the business field have Mr. Porter's qualities won for him both popularity and success. From his college days to the present he has been a leader in the social sets in which he has moved. He is a well-known and popular member of the Country Club, and in the Commercial Club his business acumen and energy have long been recognized.

Mr. Porter was married to a Chicago girl, Miss Amy F. Bersbach, and they have two baby daughters, Helen May Porter and Lillian Claire Porter. His pretty residence, in the fashionable quarter of the city, East South Temple Street, has been the scene of many an enjoyable and select social function.



N. E. LILJENBERG

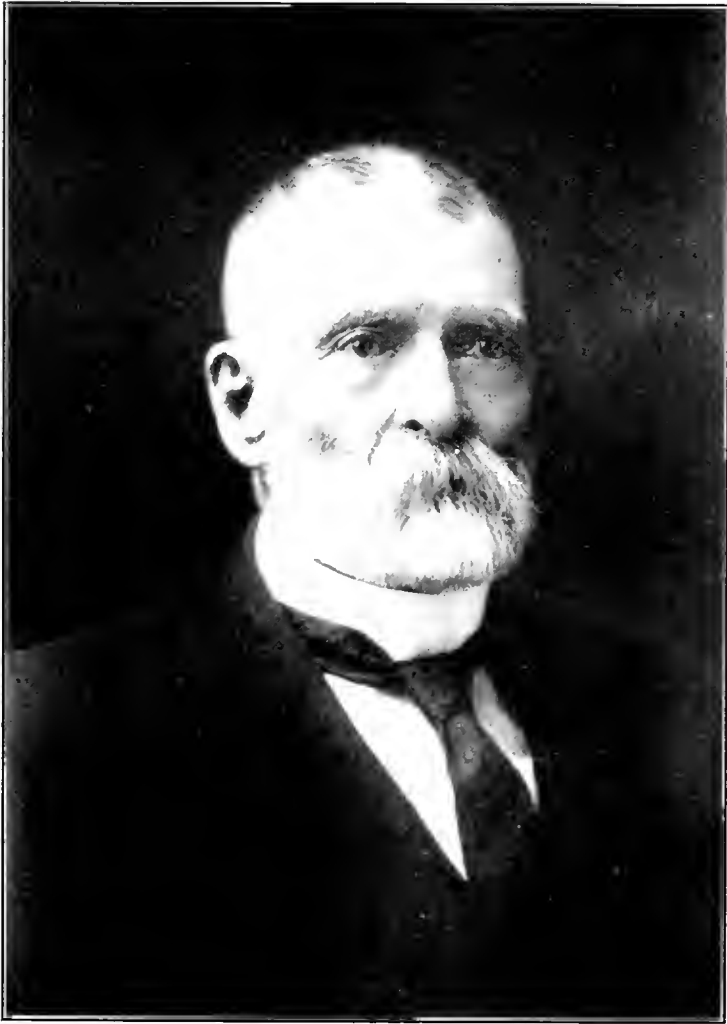
N. EDWARD LILJENBERG

Nils Edward Liljenberg, one of Utah's leading architects, is a native of Sweden, where he was born in 1869. Of sturdy, thrifty, prosperous parents, he was given as many educational advantages as the schools of his native place afforded, and later on he attended the Polytechnic Institute in Sweden, from which he graduated in 1888. In order that he might perfect himself more in his chosen profession as an architect, he subsequently took an additional course in New York City, and then readily found employment there, where he remained for a time, serving as chief draughtsman and having charge of much important work. He was next engaged by an American firm and sent to Europe, and was chief architect for the building of military barracks at Stockholm, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburg. He was successful, and later figured the barracks at Mukden, Manchuria, for the Russian army. He next built portable cottages, which were shipped to the Transvaal, South Africa, for the use of the troops.

In 1902 he arrived in Salt Lake City, and for a time was employed as draughtsman for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, but subsequently resigned to go into business for himself. He did considerable work, including the designing of the building of the Y. M. C. A. He designed and had entire charge of the building of the Westminster College, which enterprise is under the direction of the National Board of the Presbyterian Church. This work cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

He also designed the Murdock Academy, the I. X. L. Furniture Company's building, and many others, including public schools, high schools, and many private residences in and around Salt Lake City. Beside his architectural profession, he is also interested in numerous mills and wholesale business houses.

Mr. Liljenberg was married to Miss Anna Sundh of Salt Lake City, and they are the parents of three children, Irene, Melva, and Stanley Liljenberg. Mr. Liljenberg's residence is at 120 O Street, Salt Lake City. Mr. Liljenberg is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Odd Fellows.



MARTIN HARKNESS

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People who live in the mountain region and on the Pacific slope occasionally meet an individual wearing in the lapel of his coat a golden emblem of a bear. Years ago there were hundreds who wore the golden badge, but the ranks have thinned, the closing up as a comrade fell has been such that there is but a handful left, and in a few years later they will be in memory only; for the wearer of this distinctive badge was an Argonaut. Not one of those who sailed on the good ship Argo with Jason in search of the golden fleece, but who braved dangers and perils and untold hardships in voyages around the Horn or across the plains, the Great American Desert, in search of the yellow metal in California—the Forty-niners.

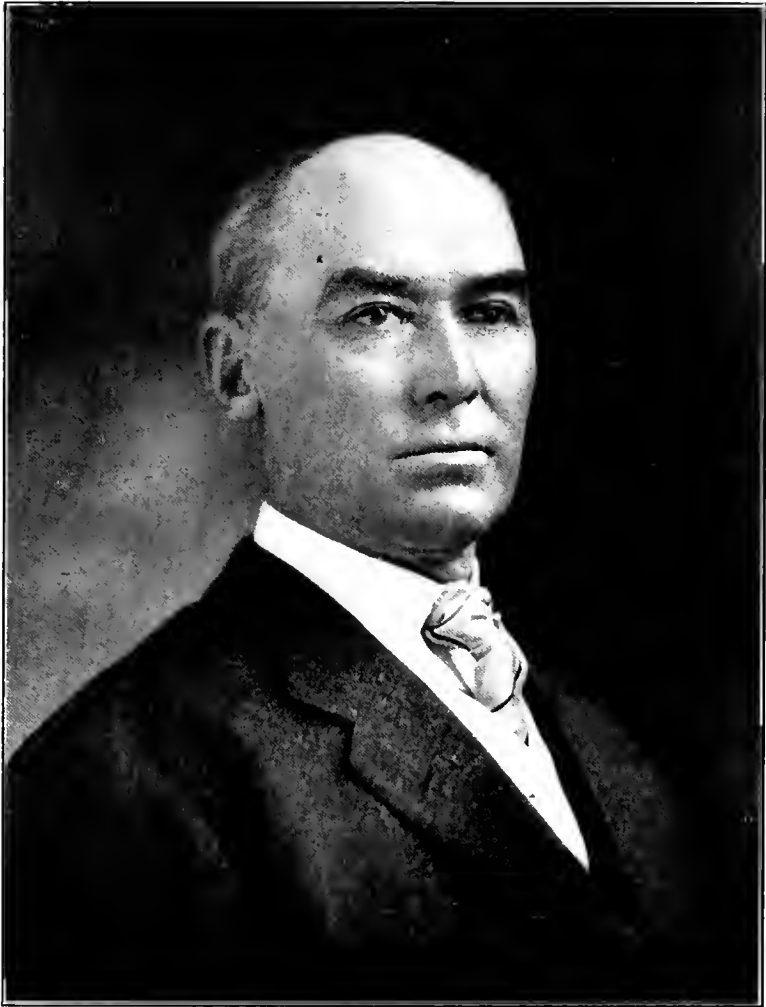
In Utah there is but one individual who wears this emblem or who can wear it. That man is Martin Harkness, pioneer of the gold coast, pioneer of Utah, one of the class of people who made the great West habitable for millions. Born at Pelham, Massachusetts, November 19, 1831, educated at Amherst, he left home in October, 1848, at the age of seventeen, with an elder brother, for Chicago, at that time a town of 18,500 souls.

While in the Illinois metropolis, as it was then the metropolis of the West, stories of gold finds on the Pacific slope found their way East. These stories of the finds of the yellow metal on the Rio Sacramento and its tributaries resulted in a fever among many to see the new Golconda. Martin Harkness and his brother were among the number. The Mississippi River was the dividing line westward. Twenty-five hundred miles through a trackless waste, and then—gold. Thousands made the trip around the Horn, and hundreds crossed the plains. Martin Harkness was of the hundreds.

The journey across the plains was over the trail from St. Joseph, via Fort Kearney, thence up the South Platte River to its junction with the North Platte, thence up that river and the Sweetwater to near its fountain head at South Pass, then to Fort Bridger, and to Salt Lake. From Zion over the old Fort Hall trail and down the Humbolt River to Goose Lake, thence to Lassen ranch on the Sacramento River and the old Lassen trail. Sixty days was required to reach Salt Lake. Sixty-one more to the Mecca on the Coast, and then riches—no, just a living.

Twenty years Martin Harkness remained in the mining region of central and northern California. Then in 1860 he went to Esmeralda County, Nevada, where he resided for nine years. Then a year was spent in the Puget Sound country, where he prospected for mineral. In 1870 Mr. Harkness returned to Salt Lake City, through which city he had passed twenty-two years before, coming to Zion via the Boise trail, and since then he has been a prominent figure in Salt Lake.

Mr. Harkness was made a Mason in California. He now affiliates with the Argenta Lodge of Salt Lake; is also a member of the Scottish Rite Orient of Salt Lake, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He has seen Salt Lake City grow from a hamlet to a magnificent city. He has seen the development of more than two-thirds of the United States. He is, at the age of seventy-eight, a hearty, vigorous man.



DUNCAN MAC VICHIE

DUNCAN MAC VICHIE

Prominent among the successful mining men, and one who, by his own efforts, has risen to a position of importance in the mining world, is the subject of this sketch, Duncan MacVichie, who is consulting engineer for the Bingham Mining Company's properties of Utah, which properties are among the largest and most productive in the inter-mountain region.

Duncan MacVichie was born September 20, 1858, at Lancaster, Glen-gary County, Canada, and is the son of Peter and Margrette MacGregor MacVichie. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. Duncan was educated at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and arrived there in 1877. His first mining experience, which he was naturally adapted to, was in the Lake Superior region, where he remained for several years acquiring a practical knowledge of every detail of mining work, which he decided to follow. He came to Utah in 1897, and his record here has been one of continual advances and successes. In July of the same year he was given charge of the De Lamar Mercur mines, where he remained until 1901, and since that date has done as much as any man in the mining business towards developing the great mineral resources of this country. He has equipped a number of mining properties in Utah, Idaho, Montana, and California, and his important connection with the Bingham Consolidated Mining Company is an evidence of his invaluable worth as a mining expert and as managing director of these immense properties. He is recognized as one of the foremost mining authorities in the inter-mountain country. Still in the prime of life and great usefulness, Mr. MacVichie may well feel satisfied with the career in which he has attained pronounced success.

Mr. MacVichie was married in Michigan in 1893, and is the father of two children, Helen C. and Bell D. MacVichie. His residence is at 702 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

Mr. MacVichie is also interested in other mining, banking, and stock raising companies, with which his time and attention are well taken up. He is a member of the Alta and Commercial clubs of Salt Lake City.



JAS. D. MURDOCH

JAMES D. MURDOCH

When one reaches the half century mark after a life in which there were no cessations from hard and arduous labor and looks over the years of toil, but of the kind that spell success, one can surely say that it was worth while and the surest way to reach the stage is by fair dealings, honesty, integrity and hard work. This is the case of James D. Murdoch, a well-known and respected citizen of this city.

Born on the 3rd of January, 1850, in Cronberry, Parish of Auchinleck, County of Ayr, Scotland, he was the son of William Murdoch and Janet Lennox. His father was coal mines manager at Muirkirk, County of Ayr, Scotland. Mr. Murdoch was educated in the Muirkirk Iron Works School, and at the Glasgow Mechanics Institution, Glasgow, Scotland. Having learned the machinist trade he decided to seek his fortunes in America and when twenty years of age he arrived in New York, in May of 1870. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, seemed to be the Mecca for mechanics at that time and there went the young man. For nine long years he worked at his trade in the "Smoky City," and then he decided that he wanted to see some of the great United States. Accordingly he came West in 1879 and located in Park City. That he was successful in the mining industry in his city would be to put it mildly. He was one of the foremost figures in the camp for twenty-two years and to-day he can count his friends in that camp by the score. His first work there was with the Ontario Mining Company. Like other men of his perseverance and honesty, he began at the bottom, starting in as a machinist, at the Ontario Mill. His rise was a rapid one, and his knowledge of the technical as well as practical end of the industry made his services indispensable.

For twelve years he was chief engineer for the Ontario and Daly Mining Companies, and as such did much towards making that property famous the world over. In 1900 Mr. Murdoch, who had amassed a goodly share of the riches of this world, decided that he had worked long and hard enough and retired from active business, although still busying himself with a few interests. He is connected with Mr. Thompson, known as the firm of Thompson & Murdoch, is identified with the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and is a director in the State Bank of Utah.

Still in the prime of life, Mr. Murdoch is honored and respected by those who know him and by those who have dealings with him. He has been successful by earnest application and by his straightforwardness and honesty. His domestic life is a most happy one. He was married to Miss Lizzie Lindsay, at Park City, January 1, 1883. His wife died, however, in 1896, and he was married again, to Lyde Thackeray, of Croyden, Morgan County, Utah, on the 14th of November, 1898. These unions have been blessed by seven children, William W., Effie L., Ruby E., James D., Helen J., Gwendolyn T., and Margaret E. Mr. Murdoch is very much of a home man, and, while socially he does not aim at the highest pinnacle, his beautiful residence at 541 South Main Street is very often the scene of parties and entertainments.

Mr. Murdoch takes a deep interest in municipal matters, and has done so ever since he came to the State. He was a member of the city council at Park City for two terms, and made an enviable record for himself while in office. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Utah. At the present time he is in the Salt Lake City council from the first ward. He is a prominent member of the Commercial Club and a Past Grand Master in the Masonic Order.

Much could be said of this gentleman, who is held in high esteem by reason of his ideals and his successful career.



G. S. HOLMES

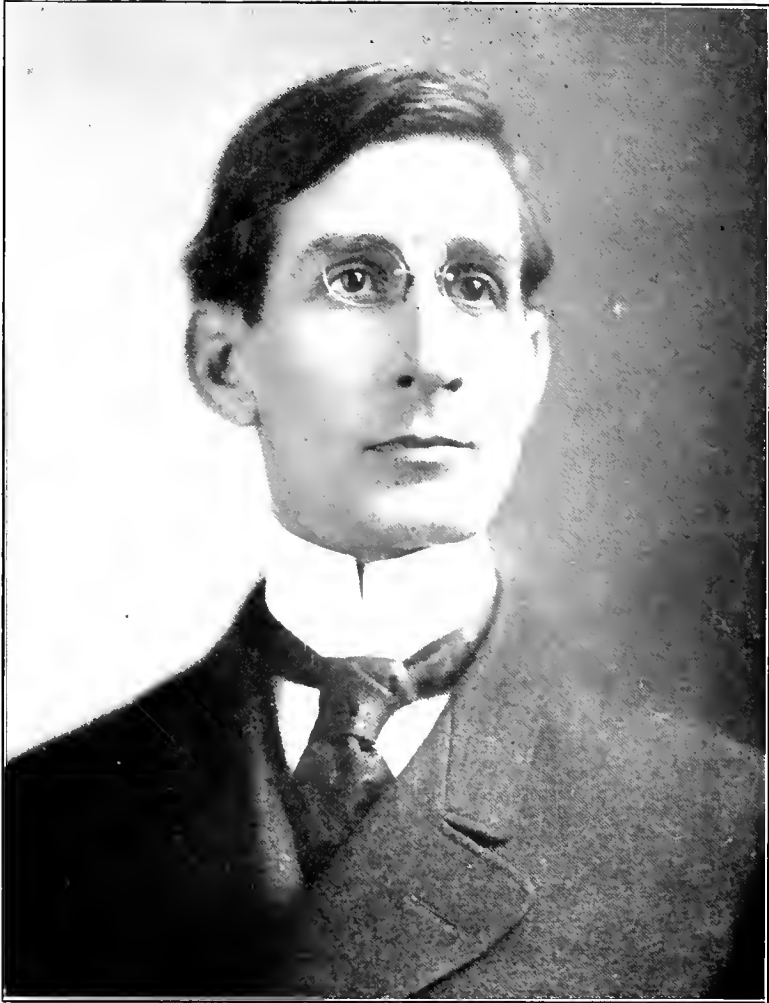
GUSTAVUS S. HOLMES

G. S. Holmes came to Salt Lake City because he had faith in the city, and because he had faith in its future. He came from Cincinnati to Denver for his health; went from there to Colorado Springs. Soon after he took up a ranch where Cripple Creek now stands. He rode the range for four years, and was captain of the round-up, where he recovered his health. Then he knew that his mission was to be a Boniface, to keep a hotel, all of his ancestors having been hotel-keepers. He sold out in Colorado, came to Salt Lake, became a landlord, is still a Salt-Laker, is still a landlord, and the head of one of the best hotels in the country, the Knutsford.

Mr. Holmes has passed through many vicissitudes during his residence in Salt Lake. He came here with men connected with the building of the Colorado Midland Railroad. All took options on and bought blocks of vacant land. In 1889 the others sold at a great advance. Mr. Holmes held his on account of prospects. He held on when the boom collapsed, and got caught in the panic of 1893, owing over \$200,000. He had taken up the Knutsford Hotel scheme as an east side project when others on the west side were endeavoring to build the Ontario, which was to be a million dollar hotel, but the west side enterprise never got beyond the foundation. The present Commercial Club building stands on the Ontario site. The ground where the Knutsford stands was purchased by Messrs. Holmes, Ricketts, and others, for \$85,000, and donated to the men who erected the Knutsford. Mr. Holmes then leased the hotel and expended \$150,000 in furnishing it. He is still the owner.

He has been successful in business affairs and can safely figure his wealth by seven figures. It is estimated that he is the fifth or sixth largest tax-payer in Salt Lake County, and one of the few who never lost hope or faith in the city's future, and is still buying and improving property. He is liberal to a fault, is engaged in various enterprises, and is always awake to every interest of importance. He is a member of the clubs and of nearly all if not every secret organization; and interested in the National Bank of the Republic and various mines. He has traveled extensively, and is known by more people and knows more people, perhaps, than any other man in the West.

He is a self-made man and is hopeful of living to see Salt Lake City occupy her proper position as one of the four great commercial cities west of Chicago. He is a native of Ohio, born at Lynchburg. He was educated in the Hughes High School in Cincinnati, the school that President Taft attended and one of the same years. He has four children, two sons and two daughters.



JAS. A. POLLOCK

JAMES A. POLLOCK

Probably one of the most successful business men in Salt Lake City to-day, and one who is respected and admired by all on account of his scrupulously honest methods and fair dealing is James A. Pollock, president of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange and also of James A. Pollock & Company, bankers and brokers. That this latter business is the largest in the inter-mountain region is proof positive of the wonderful keenness and aggressiveness of the man.

Born in Pike County, Missouri, forty-one years ago, he was educated in St. Louis. He remained in that city until 1889, when he went to Denver, and in the following year came to Salt Lake, where he has been ever since. At the time that he came here the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange had just started, and Mr. Pollock was made secretary. The opportunity for a bank and brokerage firm appealed to Mr. Pollock, and within a year after his arrival here he established his business. At the time of the establishment of the company there were very few Utah stocks which were known outside the State, but with the foresight that characterized all of his acts, he set to work to make Utah stocks known all over the country. In this he has been eminently successful and those in a position to know state authoritatively that Mr. Pollock has done more than any other one man in placing before the Eastern investing public the many excellent propositions within the boundaries of this State.

His place of business on West Second South Street is always a scene of great activity. Realizing the possibilities of the city and State and the necessity for things modern and up to date, Mr. Pollock, in 1903, established the first private wire system in the inter-mountain country, and to-day there is not an important financial center in the country with which he is not connected. Always alert and eager to boost the city of which he is so proud, Mr. Pollock has by his efforts brought more millions into the State than any other one man.

Mr. Pollock does not bother in politics, but is an ardent worker for anything that is for the building up of the city. The only office which he holds is the presidency of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange. He has held that office for many years and the members of the Exchange do not seem disposed to let him retire, as he is recognized as an authority on all Western securities.

Socially Mr. Pollock is well known and belongs to many clubs, both here and in California. He is a member of the Alta, Country Club, and also of the Country clubs of Pasadena and Santa Barbara, California, at which places he spends a portion of each year.

Although a young man, Mr. Pollock has been uniformly successful in all of his ventures, and he is to-day one of the prosperous men of Salt Lake. He has a legion of friends and they predict for Mr. Pollock a future full of successes.



VAN D. SPALDING

VAN D. SPALDING

Among the interesting careers which have ripened to perfection in Salt Lake City is that of Van D. Spalding, ranch-owner, business man and mining expert.

Mr. Spalding was born in Monroe, Mich., in 1863, his father being Don O. Spalding, and his mother Anna Bradford. His father was a prosperous farmer in the community, who, in 1868, decided to move westward to Montana, and Van D. Spalding, then a boy of five years, made the trip in his parents' company on a steamboat up the Missouri River. After a journey of seven weeks, the little party reached Fort Benton, after which the trip was continued by team to Madison County, where the family located. From 1868 to 1874 was spent by the young man in the ordinary pursuit of childish joys, and in the latter year the young man returned to Monroe County, where he attended school, until 1885. In that year he returned to the home of his parents and began the business of ranching. Always interested in matters of geology, his thoughts naturally turned towards mining, although it was not until some few years later that he began actively to interest himself in the pursuit of wealth from this source.

He arrived in Salt Lake City in June, 1906, having married just a few months previously. His family consists of his wife and one daughter, Anna Ethlyn Spalding. He occupies a handsome residence at 321 E Street, where he frequently entertains, and where, surrounded by his family, Mr. Spalding is to be seen at his best.

Mr. Spalding is heavily interested in the Spalding-Livingstone Investment Company, the Goldfield Daisy Mining Company, the Irrigated Lands Company, and is one of Salt Lake's prominent real-estate operators. Mr. Spalding is a member of the Elks' Club and the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City.

Possessed of good natural ability, coupled with a keen discernment and unusual far-sightedness, it would be strange indeed if Mr. Spalding's career had been other than the success it has been. His investments have been the result of close study of conditions, and in every case the success achieved has justified Mr. Spalding's conclusions. Personally he is popular in both business and social circles, well read, and well posted on current events. He is at all times a delightful companion and a staunch-hearted friend. Jovial and good-humored, he has at all times shown himself to be ready to help a comrade in misfortune, and there are many among his friends who predict for him a future which shall even overshadow his success to date.



CHAS. B. STEWART

CHARLES B. STEWART

Charles Biekley Stewart was born July 20, 1870, at Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah. He is the son of Isaac M. and Elizabeth (White) Stewart. His father was a farmer, who came to Utah with the early pioneers, and assisted materially in building up the State, being especially noted as a leader in the educational matters of the State, and took great pride in educating his children. Mr. Stewart is a descendant of Puritan stock, and his grandfather, Biekley Stewart, during the whole period of the Revolutionary war, carried his musket in the defense of his country.

The subject of this sketch spent his early days on the farm and attended the district school during the winter months; he later attended the State University, and was a public school teacher for a number of years. In 1890 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated from the law department of that institution in June, 1893, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, being a member of the well-known law firm of Stewart & Stewart of Salt Lake City.

At the age of twenty-six years, Mr. Stewart was married to Katherine Romney, daughter of George and Margaret Romney. Miss Romney was known as an accomplished musician and attained considerable prominence in musical circles throughout the State. As a result of their union they have seven children, viz: Charles, Margaret, Katherine, Elizabeth, Isaac, Josephine and George. Mr. Stewart is a lover of home, and is a strong believer in that oft-repeated maxim: "The home is the foundation of the State and nation, and without purity of home life no nation can long exist."

As a large sheep-owner, Mr. Stewart brought much credit to himself in 1907 by bringing about a friendly relationship between the sheepmen and cattlemen of western Wyoming, a fact that was highly beneficial to both interests. This agreement promises to continue indefinitely, and it seems to have permanently eliminated the friction formerly prevalent on these ranges.

Mr. Stewart has always taken a deep interest in the political and social life of the country, and has held several positions of trust in his native State. He is not only a successful practitioner at the bar, but he has attained considerable prominence in waging the battles of commerce, and, although comparatively a young man, he is actively and officially connected with some of the most flourishing business enterprises in the State of Utah, among them being the Stewart-Harding Sheep Company, Salt Lake & Jordan Mill & Elevator Company, Western Wyoming Land & Livestock Company, Utah Coal & Supply Company, Salt Lake Real Estate & Title Company, Summit County Mercantile Company, Stewart Ranch, and Crystal Lime & Cement Company. He is also connected with the University Investment Company. Since its organization, he has been secretary and director of the Wool Growers' Association. Mr. Stewart's residence is at 217 Twelfth East Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.



F. C. RICHMOND

FREDERICK C. RICHMOND

Of the younger generation of prominent and progressive men of the inter-mountain States none are more prominently identified with the growth and development of their resources and industries than is the subject of this sketch.

Frederick C. Richmond first saw the light of day at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 19th day of November, 1862. He is a son of James H. C. and Hannah Katherine Courtis Richmond, who were of English ancestry. His father was a whaler of New Bedford, Massachusetts, noted the world over for that industry. Mr. Richmond received his early education at private schools of his native place, and later on at the Quaker College at Providence, Rhode Island.

In 1897, at the age of thirty-five, he arrived in Salt Lake City, and has been prominently identified with business ever since. He is the president of the F. C. Richmond Machinery Company, one of the most progressive and best known concerns in the West. They are jobbers of everything in the line of mining and power machinery, and their business covers the entire Western country. They are also the general agents for the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago, the largest concern of its kind in the world; also for the Alamo Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of hoisting machinery and engines; and for the Charles A. Schieren Company of Brooklyn, New York, manufacturers of leather belting, also one of the largest manufacturers of leather belting in the United States. Mr. Richmond is one of the most active and energetic of Utah's business men, and, besides his many connections with large manufacturing corporations, he is actively identified with many mining corporations and their operation; among them being a director in the Scott Mines Company of Pioche and the Tri-Metallic Mining Company.

Mr. Richmond was married on July 16, 1885, to Miss Laura Trelore Osborne of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and to them have been born three children, Frederick Courtis, Laura Gladys, and Marguerite Richmond. He is a member of the Commercial Club, is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. He resides at 512 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City.



P. W. MADSEN

PETER WILHELM MADSEN

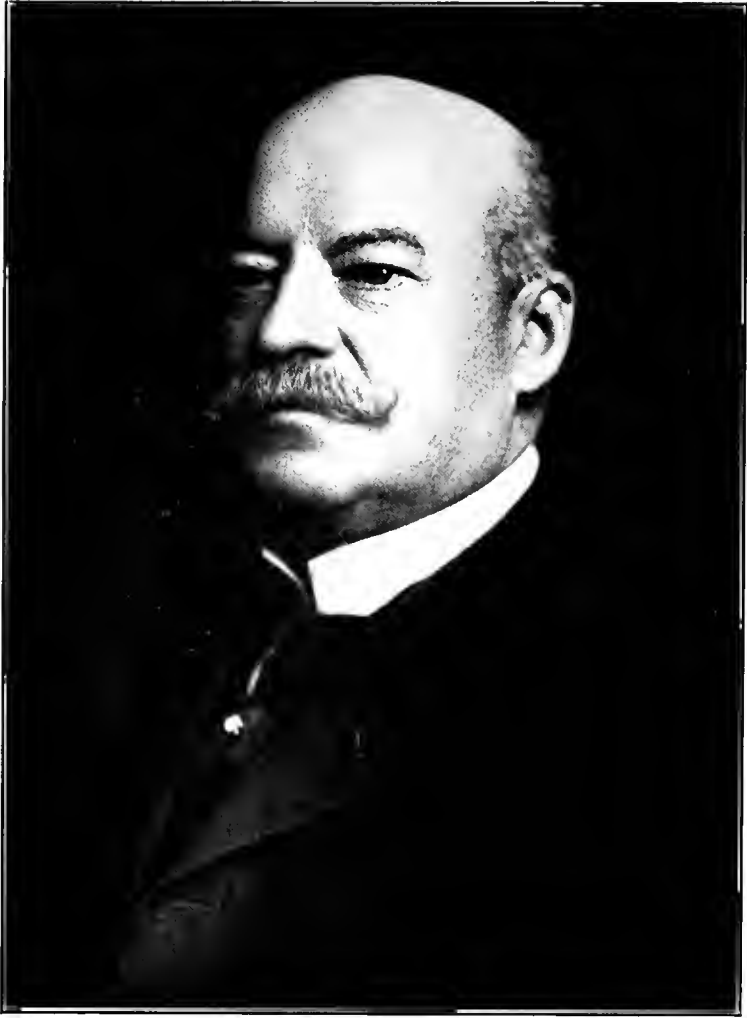
Peter W. Madsen, one of the representative merchants, financiers, and public-spirited citizens of Salt Lake City, Utah, is a native of Denmark, where he was born November 4, 1852. His early education was obtained at the public schools in Denmark, and at Kiel, Germany. He is a son of Hans Madsen, who was a cabinetmaker, and of Louisa Tatner Madsen.

P. W. Madsen arrived in Salt Lake City, July 23, 1875, and on August 2, 1875, he was married to Elsie C. Larsen. To them have been born eight children, namely: Richard W., Emil W., Louise C., Laura M., Viggo R., Harry H., Florence C. and Peter W. Madsen.

The business interests of Mr. Madsen are many and important. He is president of the Western Loan and Savings Company, one of the leading financial institutions of Salt Lake City. This company was incorporated in 1892, with Frank Armstrong as president, by Mr. Madsen, and has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$22,000, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 has been issued. The company has paid ten per cent. on its capital from its beginning, and has been instrumental in the building of thousands of homes in Utah and Idaho for its members, who would not own their homes to-day were it not for the company's easy terms. The Western Loan and Savings Company is at present earning for its stockholders from six per cent. to twelve per cent. Mr. Madsen gives his entire time to this company, his furniture business being practically managed by his sons. Associated with Mr. Madsen in the Western Loan and Savings Company are the following well-known men of Salt Lake City: Dr. John T. White, secretary; Captain Samuel G. Paul, director; R. W. Madsen, vice-president; James Engebretsen, attorney; and H. M. H. Lund, assistant secretary.

Mr. Madsen is also a director in the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, president of the Salt Lake Livery and Transfer Company, president of the Century Gold Mining and Milling Company, president of the Utah Stove and Hardware Company, and is a charter member of the Commercial Club, and one of the first fifty to co-operate upon its organization.

Mr. Madsen first started in the furniture business at 18 South Main Street, then at 42 South Main Street, and in 1884 built the present store. Mr. Madsen was one of the original organizers of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, and has been identified with its interests ever since. He was also one of the organizers of the Lehi Commercial Bank, of which he was a director for many years. He was also an organizer of the Springville Banking Company, of which he is now a director. He was also organizer of Mt. Pleasant Commercial and Savings Bank, one of the organizers of the Western Shoe and Dry Goods Company, and the Utah Mattress Manufacturing Company. The furniture company of P. W. Madsen carries one of the largest stocks of any house west of Denver. The highest standard of excellence is consistently maintained by Mr. Madsen, who does all his own buying, and twice a year visits the furniture manufacturing centers for that purpose.



W. P. NOBLE

WORDEN P. NOBLE

Worden P. Noble was born December 24, 1847, in Sacketts Harbor, New York, his father, William Noble, a farmer; his mother, Jane A. Payne. Mr. Noble was educated in the public schools and in the Bryant & Stratton College at Watertown, New York.

He came West late in 1865, and reached Omaha, Nebraska, in 1866, where he was employed as clerk in the Herndon Hotel, then the Union Pacific headquarters. In 1867 he went to Fort Laramie and engaged in the mercantile business for one year. He then moved to South Pass, Wyoming, and went into the freighting business, running ox-teams for nine years.

It was in South Pass he met Margaret Halloran, whom he married there in 1869, and who has borne him four children, all of them living. In the order of their birth they are, Ida, Fred, Edith and Margaret. He disposed of his freighting outfit at a big figure, and put the entire fortune in sheep and cattle, running them successfully for twenty years, during all of which time he kept up an active trade with the Shoshone Indians, selling them what they needed at frontier prices, and getting otter skins, beaver, fox, bear, and other valuable pelts, furs and hides, including the buffalo, at his own prices.

He brought his family to Salt Lake in November, 1883, established them in a home here, and went back to Wyoming, establishing the Bank of Noble at Lander, Wyoming, which is still running, and of which he is president. At the same place, Noble & Lane have a big general merchandise store, and another at Nowood by Noble & Bragg, the same company handling 50,000 sheep. Noble and Carmody are running another bunch of 20,000 sheep near Lander, Wyoming. He is president of the Clover Valley Land & Live Stock Company, the ranch being at Golconda, Nevada. His son, Fred Noble, is the manager of the ranch, the cattle and 30,000 sheep. There are a number of prominent Salt Lake men who are interested as shareholders with Mr. Noble in this enterprise. He is the owner of much very valuable improved and unimproved real estate in Salt Lake, and is vice-president of the Continental National Bank, the successor of the Commercial National Bank.

Mr. Noble was a member of the legislature of Wyoming from Lander County in 1877, and was county commissioner of Sweetwater County for eight years. When he returned to Salt Lake he was elected to the chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in 1892 for one term. Under the second Liberal Party administration, after the Police and Fire Commission had been created, he was elected to the chairmanship, and held that office until the commission was dissolved by legislative enactment. He is a member of the Alta Club and the Salt Lake Commercial Club.

Mrs. Noble died about twelve years ago. The two eldest daughters are married, Ida to L. C. Robinson, traveling auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and Edith to Robert G. Smith of the Continental National Bank, until recently the Commercial National Bank. Margaret, the youngest, is unmarried.

The home of W. P. Noble and his family is at 629 East Brigham Street.



W. C. OREM

WALTER C. OREM

Walter C. Orem, one of the best known mining operators in Utah, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Ray County, May 23, 1873. His father, A. J. Orem, was a school-teacher, and of old English ancestry, his ancestors coming to this country in the renowned "Mayflower." His mother, who was Martha A. Leabo, was also of English ancestry. Mr. Orem was educated in the schools of Kansas City, finishing his schooling at seventeen, at which age he arrived in Salt Lake City in 1890. His first occupation was that of a traveling salesman for a dry-goods house, and there he remained for seven years. This occupation did not satisfy his ambition and he entered the mining industry, which, with its seemingly unlimited possibilities, appealed to him. With others he soon secured an interest in the Red Wing Mine, a copper and lead property at Bingham, and about two years later he took the management of the mine, together with the York properties, both of which had a past history and a fair productive record, but there was little in sight at that time. The York was later absorbed with a number of surrounding properties and is now well known as the Utah Apex Mine, of which he was general manager for the first six years of its existence, resigning this position to give his time to properties in which he had a larger personal interest. The plans of expansion and development were carried out by Mr. Orem.

Mr. W. C. Orem is vice-president of and has charge of the operating department of the firm of A. J. Orem & Co., who are successful mining operators on quite a large scale throughout the Western States, and they have as associates many prominent capitalists in New York, Boston, and London, England. The company now owns and controls large properties at Yerington, Nevada, chief of which is the Nevada-Douglas Copper Company, where they are developing and producing much high grade copper ore. Of this the late J. D. Wood was president. Conservative experts agree that the present developed ore in these properties will go into the millions. Mr. Orem is largely interested in the Nevada-Douglas Copper Company, of which he is general manager; and is also interested in many other mining properties in the intermountain States.

Mr. Orem was married at Wapello, Idaho, December 19, 1894, to Miss Mabel Emery, and to them have been born four children: William Walter, Gladys M., Margaret R., and Albert E. Orem. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and resides at 663 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City.



E. O. LEE

EDDY ORLAND LEE

Eddy Orland Lee, one of the leading lawyers of Salt Lake City and a member of the prominent and successful law firm of Booth, Lee & Badger, is a native of Canada, and was born at Hatley Village, Province of Quebec, September 16, 1855. His parents were Josiah Lee, who was a farmer by vocation, and Rockselana (Davis) Lee, who was of old Yankee Revolutionary stock.

Mr. Lee's family moved to Illinois in 1866, where young Lee worked in the summer months and attended school in the winter, until 1871, when he went to high school at Mount Carroll, Illinois, riding seven miles and back each day for two years. In 1873 his father sold the farm and young Lee was sent to the Illinois State University, at Champaign, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1878, after missing one year, during which time he taught school and thereby earned money with which to complete his education.

From 1878 to 1879 he taught school at Elizabeth, Ill. He next studied law in the office of Hon. James Shaw, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Illinois, at Mount Carroll, where he remained until March, 1881, at which time he was admitted to the bar. He practised in Illinois courts until 1885, and then went to Sidney, Nebraska, where he followed his profession until January, 1891, when he came to Salt Lake City. After his arrival he formed the law firm of Lee & Post. In 1892 the firm of Booth, Lee & Gray was formed and continued until the fall of 1898, at which time Mr. Gray withdrew, and M. L. Ritchie was admitted and remained until his elevation to the bench, when he retired, in 1905, and the present firm of Booth, Lee & Badger was formed.

Mr. Lee was married August 20, 1884, to Miss Jennie Cummings, a native of Illinois. They reside at 963 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. He is a member of the University and Commercial clubs, the Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with the Methodist Church.



WILL G. FARRELL

WILLIAM GEORGE FARRELL

Will G. Farrell, one of the most successful life insurance men in the Western country, was born in Logan, Cache County, Utah, May 24, 1864, and has been a life-long resident of this State.

His father, George Lionel Farrell, was a native of England, a descendant of the McFarrells of Scotland. He emigrated in his youth to America with his mother and three sisters, first going to Iowa, and later settling in Utah, where he became the original "dry farmer" and president of the Farmers' Union in Cache County, Utah, being the first man to be successful with that form of farming which has since grown to marvelous proportions, and is indispensable in the inter-mountain country.

His mother was the daughter of a well-to-do Swedish mechanic and inventor, Solomon Lunberg, who made his home in Utah in 1860. The elder Farrell first conceived the idea that the rich lands of Utah could be made to produce crops by proper tilling without irrigation, and he set about to prove it, and did. And he lived to see the arid wastes displace the watered fields, and Utah leading out to teach Western civilization to utilize her dry and fruitless wastes.

Will G. Farrell was educated at the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah, where he took the normal course, having passed the examination in 1880. After graduation his first occupation was as clerk to his father in the bishop's storehouse of the Mormon Church at Logan, Utah. Later he held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Oneida Mercantile Union of Franklin, Idaho. He was recorder of deeds at Cache County for several years, and up to 1896 was official abstractor of land titles in the same county. He next became traveling auditor for the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, and later held the same position with the Studebaker Bros. Company, of Utah. He had studied insurance a great deal, and he decided next to enter that field and turned his attention in that direction, achieving such success as to attract the attention of the managers of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, who, in 1904, offered him a co-partnership in the general agency for Utah, and he has successfully represented that company ever since. He devotes most of his time to life-insurance underwriting, and in 1907 his agency stood third in production, of legal-reserve Eastern companies doing business in Utah.

Mr. Farrell is also secretary and treasurer and director of the Josepa Agricultural and Stock Company, a Utah corporation; and vice-president and director of the George L. Farrell Corporation, "Dry Farmers," also a Utah corporation. He attends to the business end of both companies.

Mr. Farrell held the position of United States court commissioner under President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Farrell spent several years in the Sandwich Islands, and speaks the Hawaiian language. He is a member of the Commercial Club, B. P. O. Elks, president of the Utah Association Life Underwriters, chairman Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, and director of the Civic Improvement League, all of Salt Lake City. Mr. Farrell was married to Miss Florence Nightingale Caine, a daughter of Hon. John T. and Margaret N. Caine. They have two children, William Caine Farrell and Frederick Nightingale Farrell.



HARRY S. JOSEPH

H. S. JOSEPH

One of the best-known mining men in Utah, and in fact in the entire intermountain region, is Harry Sheridan Joseph, who first saw the light of day in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1866. His father was Solomon Joseph, a well-known merchant of Cincinnati, and his mother Augusta Bamberger Joseph. The young man received his earlier education in the public schools of his native State, and later attended and graduated from the University of Cincinnati, with degree of civil engineer. Energetic, industrious and quick to learn, the young man gave early promise of a successful career.

At a comparatively early age, he decided upon the West as a field for future endeavor, and in 1887 he settled upon Utah, arriving in Salt Lake on June 10th of that year. On February 21, 1894, he was married and since has occupied a handsome residence where he frequently keeps open house for his friends at No. 80 H Street. Up to 1893 Mr. Joseph was associated with Simon Bamberger as chief engineer of the railroad and other enterprises.

Mr. Joseph has since been actively engaged in mining, but his versatile training and wide knowledge of men and events soon led him into public life, which held for him always a remarkable attraction. He has held the position of county surveyor of Salt Lake County and also of Davis County, has served two terms in the Utah legislature, the last of which was concluded in 1907 with Mr. Joseph as speaker of the lower house. For some time past he also has been president of the State Industrial School Board and for a number of years past has been actively connected with the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, as well as being a member of the Elks Club, the Commercial Club and the recently formed Ohio Society, in the last of which he is recognized as one of the moving spirits.

In the mining world Mr. Joseph holds an enviable position for his numerous signal successes in the face of difficulties which might well have daunted a hardier spirit, among them being the Carisa, Lower Mammoth and Beck Tunnel of the Tintic District. Notable among the companies in which he is interested is the Silver Shield Mining and Milling Company, a property which is regarded as having one of the most promising futures of any mine in Bingham. Located just south of the great United States Mine, the same geological conditions which obtain in that well-known producer are also apparent in the Silver Shield. Mr. Joseph is heavily interested in a number of Park City properties, as well as in the Tintic District and Bingham, in addition to controlling a number of valuable interests in the Yerington and Goldfield districts of Nevada.

Up to now Mr. Joseph's efforts have been attended with marked success, but there are those among his friends who do not hesitate to predict for him an even greater future. Possessed of a jovial, whole-souled manner and a disposition of which generosity and public-spiritedness form the keynote, Mr. Joseph is at once a witty and a clever conversationalist and a man of experience and exceptional judgment.



F. E. MARCY

FRANK E. MARCY

Frank E. Marcy was born at Newfane, Vermont, June 11th, 1872. His father was Rodney Marcy and his mother Rosette Wellman Marey.

The young man was educated in the district schools of his native State and later attended the University of Kansas, from which institution he in due time graduated. At an early age he gave promise of marked ability along engineering lines and from the time he first formed a connection with the Amalgamated Copper Company of Butte, in 1900, his rise has been steady and rapid. During the time he was with this company he held many important engineering posts and along certain lines achieved a splendid reputation for resourcefulness and ability as an engineer. In 1905 he joined the Allis-Chalmers Company, for which concern he is at present manager of the Salt Lake and Spokane offices. The territory includes the States of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, eastern Oregon, Washington, and a part of Wyoming. For the past few years he has maintained his headquarters at Salt Lake City.

The wonderful record of the Allis-Chalmers Company in the West is generally admitted to be due, to a large extent, to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Marcy. Always well known, the company has built up a business throughout the Western States which, comparatively speaking, is little short of remarkable. Always interested in the mechanical side of his profession, Mr. Marcy has worked early and late for the company which he represents and the result achieved is not out of proportion to the effort put forth.

The Allis-Chalmers Company maintains a heavy stock of machinery in Salt Lake and has traveling and other representatives constantly in the field. Through close application and strict attention to business as well as equitable dealing and business-like methods, the company has established a reputation for its goods which goes far to account for its successful record in the West. It is known and regarded as one of the prominent business institutions of Salt Lake and as such has always occupied a foremost place in the business life of the city.

Mr. Marcy is a member of the Alta Club and of the American Institute of Engineers, and has always been foremost in every movement looking to the upbuilding of his chosen city. He has done much to improve his company's products, and some of the most desirable lines of machinery were invented and designed by him.

Well educated, well read, and of a pleasing personality, Mr. Marcy is a business man of high order and ability. His success in life so far has been entirely due to his own efforts and those who know him do not hesitate to predict a still more brilliant future.



W. E. HUBBARD

WILLIAM E. HUBBARD

William E. Hubbard, the energetic manager and treasurer of the Hubbard Investment Company of Salt Lake City, belongs to that type of the successful men who make and upbuild communities. And it is due to men of the character and ability possessed by Mr. Hubbard that such rapid strides in real estate and building are made.

Of English descent on the paternal side, Mr. Hubbard is a son of Solomon and Mary Hubbard, and was born at Nora, Illinois, October 21, 1862. His mother was a native of Indiana. Young Hubbard was sent to school at an early age, and subsequently attended Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, and later the Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois. It was his intention to follow the medical profession, but his natural inclination turned to real estate, perhaps imbibing his preference in that direction from having given his earlier attention to farming. Later on he added mining to his life work, and in both mining and real estate he has been very successful. His mining operations have been quite extensive, but chiefly confined to Bingham, Ophir, and Tintic districts; while Salt Lake City has been his real estate field of activity.

Mr. Hubbard is an up-to-date hustling man of affairs, and besides being manager and treasurer of the Hubbard Investment Company, he is a director in the Lion Hill Consolidated Mining Company, the Bingham Central Standard Company, president of the Bingham-Butte Consolidated Mining Company, vice-president of the West Temple Realty Company, president of the Salt Lake Realty Owners' Company, and is interested in numerous other business enterprises of importance.

Mr. Hubbard is a member of the Commercial Club, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Fraternity, and the Mystic Shriners. He is one of the most active members of the Real Estate Association, and is considered an expert on anything pertaining to real estate and investment, of which he has made a study for years. His advice is often asked in extensive real estate deals, and his judgment is unerring. He is an enthusiastic advocate of Salt Lake realty, a believer in the prosperous future of the city, for the promotion of which he is always working faithfully and conscientiously. He is regarded as one of the best-informed men on ground and structure values in Salt Lake City, and he is also a prominent factor in mining circles.



M. R. EVANS

MORRIS R. EVANS

Among the mining men of Salt Lake City whose efforts have been attended with signal success is Morris R. Evans, known as one of the pioneers of the Deep Creek mining district of the State and prominently identified with many of the prominent ore producing camps.

Mr. Evans was born August 24th, 1849, at Lockport, N. Y., his parents being Morrison W. and Lucinda A. Evans. His father was for years a prominent manufacturer of Lockport and later carried on a private banking business, making a specialty of bonds and mortgages.

Mr. Evans arrived in Salt Lake from San Francisco on March 9th, 1871, and three years later, in October, 1874, was married to Alice A. Vincent of Salt Lake City. The union has been a happy one in every respect and the family consists of six children, namely: Charles M., Lucinda C., Agnes E., William N., Henry S., and Chester O. Evans.

While for a number of years past Mr. Evans has made his headquarters in Salt Lake City, he has also resided in a number of points in the State and has traveled over practically all of it. In 1871-2 he gave his full time and attention to mining, but a year later settled at Ashley Fork and in that vicinity was engaged in the cattle raising business individually for ten years. For a short time he was a member of the firm of Carter Evans & Co. in this line, and from 1882 was for five years the principal partner in the firm of Evans & Spencer, which firm he succeeded and afterwards continued the business for thirteen years.

It was about 1890 when Mr. Evans first turned his attention to the Deep Creek Mining District. A number of previous visits had satisfied him of the possibilities of the region and a thorough exploration convinced him of the splendid results which might eventually be expected to crown his efforts. In this he was not disappointed and at this time his name is prominently identified with the district as perhaps its foremost pioneer and one of its most prominent mine operators.

In other localities, notably at Chafey, Nevada, in a property with W. J. Craig, Mr. Evans has been equally successful as a mine operator, and his name is prominently identified with several of the best-known mining properties of the State. Notwithstanding his close attention to the mining business he has yet found time to interest himself in other lines and in nearly all of his ventures he has been uniformly successful.

Mr. Evans occupies a beautifully situated residence at 701 South Temple Street. He is a prominent member of the Salt Lake Commercial Club and personally has a host of friends and few enemies. He has always shown himself willing to help a fellow being in distress or take a stand against anything which did not fully come up to his own rock-bound ideas of justice and honesty. Socially and in a business way he has reaped the rewards of his industry and integrity and the future for him holds only bright promises of new fields and a yet greater measure of success.



W. M. BRADLEY

WILLIAM MALLORY BRADLEY

A local attorney with an enviable record is William Mallory Bradley, who came to Utah in September, 1883, and has since made his headquarters in Salt Lake City. Mr. Bradley is a graduate of the law school of the University of Wisconsin of the class of '83 and immediately upon gaining possession of his sheepskin he turned his face to the West, arriving here a few months later. Prior to beginning the study of law he was educated at the Elkhorn high school of Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

He is a son of Henry and N. Jane Bradley, the former of whom at the ripe old age of 85 years is still hale and hearty. In December, 1886, Mr. Bradley, then a comparatively young man, was married to Miss Luella M. Brewster and the couple has since resided almost continuously at number 12 Fourth East Street. Three children have blessed the union, Henry F., Brewster M., and Allen P. Bradley.

While for many years prominently engaged in the practice of law, Mr. Bradley has always been closely interested in various mining operations throughout this State and Nevada, and is now prominently identified with such well-known producers as the Daly-Judge Mining Company, the Mason Valley Mines Company and a number of others. In addition to this he owns shares in various mining ventures many of which give promise of a splendid future.

Both socially and in a business way, Mr. Bradley has always occupied a prominent place in Salt Lake City. While realizing to the full the vastness of the field offered by Utah politics and the possibilities of a splendid distinction to a man of his ability and experience, Mr. Bradley has always held aloof from the political game and although many times solicited has always consistently declined to be a candidate for office of any kind. In a business way in his chosen walk of life he has been successful to a degree and in a social sense no less so. For some years past he has been among the prominent clubmen of the city and at this time his name appears on the membership rolls of the Alta, the Commercial, the University and the Rocky Mountain clubs as well as the Bear River Duck Club and others. Personally, Mr. Bradley has nearly all the qualities which make for success. Hale and hearty in mind and body, his cheery manner is a delight to his acquaintances and a panacea for all ills among his friends. Possessing a mind of unusual power he has found time to assimilate and room to store a fund of knowledge of remarkable range and scope.

While prominent in club and social life, it is in his own home, surrounded by his family, that Mr. Bradley is seen at his best. In this as in everything else Dame Fortune has been kind, and from the standpoint of a still comparatively young man he is enabled to look out upon a past replete with the successes of life and a future serene in its promise of even better things to come.



A. J. BETTLES

ALFRED J. BETTLES

Alfred J. Bettles is one of the best known and most competent mining men in the entire inter-mountain country. He is associated with the largest and most productive mining enterprise in Utah in an active and official capacity; as mill manager of the Boston Consolidated he has his hands full, and his services are invaluable to that important company. Mr. Bettles is of English birth, having been born in Bedfordshire, England, July 14, 1856, a son of John and Charlotte Dixie Bettles. His father was a farmer. Young Bettles received his early education in the common schools of Ontario, Canada, and his knowledge of metallurgy and mining was obtained by his own efforts, never having attended any academy or college of mines for that purpose. He acquired a practical knowledge of metallurgy, chemistry and assaying, and to-day is one of the foremost in his line in the inter-mountain country.

When a boy he was engaged in the mercantile business for seven years at Chatham, Ontario, and in 1881 he went to Colorado and commenced working on mill construction. It was while thus engaged that he became interested in the study of metallurgy and mining. And, being ambitious to succeed, he devoted all of his spare time from then on to those particular studies, and with what success we in Utah all know. In 1884 Mr. Bettles went to Montana, and in 1885 he took charge of the Granite Mountain Mining Company's reduction works, and there remained until 1897, when he came to Utah. While at the Granite Mountain reduction works he had complete charge of their various reduction plants for the treatment of gold and silver ores.

Mr. Bettles is connected actively and officially with various mining companies in Utah, Nevada and British Columbia, also with the United Grocery Company of Salt Lake; Bettles, Mathez & Co., assayers and chemists; and has many ranch interests in Alberta, Canada. Mr. Bettles designed and superintended the construction of the large concentrator in connection with the Newhouse Mines and Smelters at Newhouse, Utah, and also the concentrator of the Boston Consolidated Company which is one of the largest plants of its kind in the West.

Mr. Bettles was married in Colorado in 1883, to Miss Grace A. Kennedy of Michigan, and to them have been born six children, four of whom are living; namely: Charlotte May (Catrow), Grace, Gordon M., and Helen. Mr. Bettles is a member of the Alta Club, Commercial Club, Engineers' Society of Utah, and of the Masonic Lodge of Granite Mountain. He resides in a handsome residence at 53 Sixth East Street, Salt Lake City.



R. J. EVANS

RICHARD J. EVANS

One of Utah's most successful and progressive mining operators is Richard J. Evans, who was born at Rockland, Ontonagon County, Michigan, January 27, 1865. His father, James Evans, a prosperous mining man, and his mother, Eliza Gundry Evans, were both of English ancestry and settled in Michigan at an early age. Mr. Evans senior organized the first working men's club in Calumet, which is now one of the wealthiest clubs in the world, and for many years was one of its Executive Committee, up to the time of his death. His wife, the mother of our subject, was before her marriage Miss Eliza Gundry, a native of England, her father being a prosperous foundry man of that country.

Our subject obtained his early scholastic education in the common schools of Calumet, and in 1888 gave up, for a time, his mining operations and entered the International Business College at Saginaw, Michigan, from which institution he graduated, and in 1891 took charge of the college as manager. After severing his connection with the college, he took charge of the Saginaw "Courier-Herald," a Republican paper. He has to his name the credit of running the first exclusive newspaper train across the State of Michigan. He was in charge of the "Courier-Herald" for five years, at which time he decided to follow the mining business, and with that object in view he came to Salt Lake City and commenced operations, and was uniformly successful from the outset.

At the age of sixteen young Evans entered the employ of the Calumet and Hecla mines, conceded to be the most perfectly developed and richest copper mines in the world. It was here that Mr. Evans received his practical knowledge of mining, which afterwards made him so successful in his various undertakings. He served his apprenticeship, working with pick and shovel, and it was the practical lessons learned as a common miner that have qualified him so well to judge the real value of a mine.

He successfully promoted the American Falls Canal and Power Company, at Snake River, Idaho, from 1902 to 1904, which is to-day in active operation and one of Idaho's important industries. Mr. Evans is president of the Inter-Mountain Securities Company of Salt Lake City, the Seven Troughs Mining Company, of Seven Troughs, Nevada, and is interested in the Federal Ely Copper Company, of Ely, Nevada. He is also actively identified with the Seven Troughs Coalition Mining Company, the Tintic Mines Company, the Cannon Ball Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, secretary and treasurer of the St. George Electric Company, owner of Evans's Addition to Poplar Grove, and several prominent industries through the inter-mountain country.

Mr. Evans is a member of the American Mining Congress, the Commercial Club, the Masonic Fraternity, is a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of El Kalah Temple Mystic Shrine of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Evans was married in 1893, to Miss Bertha May LaDue, of Saginaw, Michigan, and their union has been blessed with three children, Gladys May, Richard J. Jr., and Shirley LaDue Evans.

Mr. Evans occupies commodious offices in the D. F. Walker Building, and is a resident of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Evans is always striving to interest capital, not only in inter-mountain mines, but in all classes of sound investments in the great inland empire, and he has demonstrated the value of forethought, pluck and energy by building up a profitable business.



HENRY CATROW

HENRY CATROW

Prominent in mining circles in the inter-mountain country and especially in Utah is Henry Catrow, one of the youngest mine operators in this country. Although he has been a resident of the State but a few years, he has earned for himself an enviable place among the mining men here. His connection with the Ohio Copper Mine at Bingham and his success in handling this property is well known to all conversant with the mining business in Utah and elsewhere. The fact that this mine to-day is one of the biggest propositions in the great camp of Bingham and will soon be shipping a tremendous tonnage by virtue of the fact that a campaign of development was waged by Mr. Catrow's suggestion will stand as a monument to his keenness and far-sightedness.

Born in Miamisburg, Ohio, on the 22nd of June, 1878, he received his early education in the public schools of Miamisburg. He afterwards attended the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, and finished his course at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department.

In June, 1903, after finishing his education he came to Salt Lake City. Soon after his arrival here he became interested in the Ohio Copper. He immediately started to promote the mine and it has been truthfully said that he was the father of this big proposition. He received the financial backing of Ohio capitalists and the work on the property started in with new vigor and vim. Although a couple of years ago F. Aug. Heinze received control of the property, Mr. Catrow still was a large shareholder and never ceased to interest himself in its development. He has given his time and attention to its development from the time when the Columbia tunnel was being worked on the Bingham side and the ore was being treated at the Winamuck Mill to the present time when the big connection has been made through the Mascotte tunnel and the Ohio Copper shaft, and the erection of the huge 3000-ton mill at Lark. That this mine will in a very short time be one of the great producers in Bingham has always been Mr. Catrow's contention.

Mr. Catrow was married on the 7th of April, 1904, to Miss Charlotte May Bettles, a well-known and prominent young lady of this city. The union has been a most happy one and has been blessed by two children, Alfred Newton and Henry Catrow, Jr.

While a man of domestic tastes, Mr. Catrow is identified with several organizations, namely the University Club, Commercial Club and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He bothers very little with politics although he is always alive to the growth and development of this city and State. Besides being a large stockholder in the Ohio Copper he is interested in the Utah Copper Company of Bingham.

Mr. Catrow is looked upon as one of the progressive young men in the State and his many successes so far attest this to be a fact.



JACOB MORITZ

JACOB MORITZ

Jacob Moritz, who is the energetic and progressive vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the Salt Lake City Brewing Company, is a native of Germany, born at Ingenheim, Rheinpfalz, February 22, 1849. His father, Isaac Moritz, was a merchant and hotel proprietor in the old country. Jacob attended the schools of his native city, and subsequently graduated from a business college in Mannheim, Germany, and immediately entered upon a business career. September 14, 1866, he emigrated to America and soon secured employment with the F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company, one of the best in New York, where he remained for two years, acquiring much knowledge of the business in that short time. His next place was with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company in St. Louis, where he remained for a short time and then determined to try the mining business. He went to Helena, Montana, and engaged in that work until 1871, when he came to Salt Lake City. About that time he started the Montana Brewery, under the firm name of Moritz & Richter, near Warm Springs, and conducted a successful business there for four years, when the new brewery was built within the city limits. Success still followed him, until to-day the plant of the Salt Lake City Brewing Company is without doubt the largest in the intermountain country, having a capacity of four hundred barrels a day, and bottling one thousand three hundred dozen per day. The brands are American Beauty, Pilsener, and Export, and also an excellent Porter Triple.

In 1875 Mr. Moritz purchased the interest of Mr. Richter, and also the interest of Mr. Jonnasson in the Tenth Ward Brewery, of which Mr. Moritz was brewmaster and manager. He then formed a partnership with Aaron Keysor, which ran until 1881, at which time the Keysor interest was purchased by Matt Cullen and the firm was changed to Moritz & Cullen, and continued as such until 1883, when the company was incorporated as the Salt Lake City Brewing Company, which it is called to-day. The capacity is about 125,000 barrels per annum, shipping to Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, and California. They employ about one hundred men, and the brewery is equipped with all modern machinery in the plant, and everything known in the modern science of brewing beer is employed. The plant is a model one in every respect, and the output as pure and good as capital and brains can make it. The brewery in point of excellence is second to none in the country, and has a complete electrical equipment.

Mr. Moritz served a term in the State legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in many ways has evidenced a keen interest in the welfare of his party and the city of Salt Lake.

In May, 1889, Mr. Moritz was married to Lohela Louisson, who was born in Honolulu, of Prussian ancestry, and they reside in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Moritz is a man of energy, unassuming in manner, and a keen observer of human nature. Besides his connection with the brewing company, he is interested in the Burning Moscow Mine and Milling Company, a director in the Little Chief Mining Company, and is a large holder of real estate in Salt Lake City.



C. W. SAXMAN

C. W. SAXMAN

When the management of a big proposition is offered to the ordinary man and it has been a sort of a bug-a-boo for years and years, he hesitates a long time and tries to figure whether or not he will be more successful than his predecessors. The Yampa Smelting Company and the Yampa Mine, owned by the Tintie Mining Development Company of New York, both of which are located in Bingham, Utah, were generally conceded by all those conversant with the conditions in that camp as propositions which were bound to be failures. Two years ago a young man of quiet demeanor came out from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, where he had been operating, and took hold as general manager of the two properties mentioned, his name being Charles W. Saxman.

He was a young man, born on the 22nd of November, 1871, in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in Swathmore College, Philadelphia, and finished in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He came West immediately after graduating from the above-named university and for many years engaged in mining in all the boom camps from Cripple Creek to Goldfield. After gaining a wonderful experience in these camps when they all were in their infancy, as you might say, he went back to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, where his father had been an operator for many years.

At this time, two years ago, the directors of the Yampa Mine and Smelter as well as of other properties throughout the State and British Columbia, began to look around for a man who could, as it were, save the properties, especially in Bingham, and make them paying propositions. Finally the proposition was put up to Mr. Saxman, then a man of thirty-six years of age. He came out here quietly and without ostentation. He spent a great deal of his time right on the ground, and that to-day the Yampa Mine yields a tonnage of 800 tons a day, and the Smelter treats from 800 to 1000 tons a day against 250 tons when he assumed charge, shows conclusively his ability and aggressiveness. To-day the Yampa Smelter is considered by all smelting men one of the most complete and best-equipped plants in this or any other State. It would take a book to go into details and show in what way this young man wrought changes in the smelter and mine. They were consummated so quickly and with such lack of show or display that the people in the camp did not realize what was going on until the reports began to spread that twice the number of men were being employed and the capacity of the plant had almost quadrupled. This smelter and mine, instead of being a drain on the stockholders and those interested in its welfare, soon began to put back into the coffers of the company the money which had been put out for years to keep it running. A couple of months ago Mr. Saxman resigned as manager of the Yampa Smelting Company and the Tintie Mining and Development Company, as all the things mentioned were not done without hard and consistent labor. He is now taking a much-needed rest and shortly will take up his work in other fields.

Socially Mr. Saxman is well known and liked. He is a member of many organizations, both locally and in New York City. He resides, when in Salt Lake, at the Alta Club and is also a prominent member of the Commercial Club. In New York City he is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Mining Congress, the Harvard Club and the American Geographical Society of that city. Since Mr. Saxman has been in the city he has made many friends, and his fairness in all matters and the high standard of integrity which he has established in all his dealings have earned for him an enviable reputation.



LOUIS D. GORDON

LOUIS D. GORDON

When one looks around in this Western country and sizes up the conditions, he cannot fail to wonder at the young men; by that is meant those between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, who are holding responsible positions and filling them with the same good judgment and prudence which we would expect from men many years their senior. Especially is this true in the mining industry. Perhaps in no place in the world are there so many young men holding positions of responsibility as in this inter-mountain region. Mayhap it is because the country where the young men are sent is a virgin one and not the places where older men with families could go with convenience. Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains that these positions are held by men still in their "twenties," and the statistics show that some of the most brilliant successes have been achieved by these same boys. Louis D. Gordon, son of George I. Gordon, a retired banker, can be placed in the category of the young men who have been successful in the mining business.

Mr. Gordon was born in Nevada on the 23rd of June, 1883. He received his early training in the schools of San Francisco, California, and Annapolis, Md., at the latter place receiving a training in engineering that has fitted him for the work which he took up upon his return to the West. During the excitement in Nevada a few years ago, Mr. Gordon was one of the first on the ground, and though still a boy, you might say, he succeeded in consummating many propositions which would have done credit to men with older heads. Especially in the Round Mountain Mining Company, Mr. Gordon distinguished himself and he is now heavily interested in that property.

After the boom had spent its force in that Nevada town, Mr. Gordon came to Salt Lake and invested in real estate. Mr. Gordon is interested heavily in several properties in the State, especially in the Tintic and Beaver County sections, whose mines have been some of the best dividend payers in the inter-mountain region.

In all his ventures Mr. Gordon has been uniformly successful. He is a hard worker, and, although a young man, he has learned and appreciates the lesson that in the mining industry as well as all others, the road to success is assured if a man works hard and faithfully, and is manly and straightforward in all his dealings.

He is, besides being an energetic worker in the Salt Lake Commercial Club, a member of the famous Montezuma Club of Goldfield, the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, and the New York Athletic Club.

Those who have been following his career predict one which will be crowned with success, as he has the stamina, the ambition and all the necessary qualifications which spell success.



W. F. JENSEN

WIGGO F. JENSEN

One of the most experienced creamery men and a recognized authority on everything pertaining to dairying in the world is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Jensen is a native of Germany, and was born at Osterlinnet, Schleswig, November 28, 1871. He is a son of Jacob Jensen, who was of Danish ancestry, and Marie Vieland Jensen. The elder Jensen was a farmer, and also conducted a creamery. Young Jensen decided to follow that vocation, and has risen to become one of the leading creamery men in the country.

Wiggo F. Jensen was educated in the Skebelund College, Wejen, Denmark, graduating in 1888. He then went back to his father's creamery, where he remained until 1891. He then went to Denver, where he engaged in the produce commission business until 1893. He then went to Superior, Nebraska, and took charge of a creamery where he remained till 1895, going to Beloit, Kansas, where he remained for five years, starting the Jensen Creamery Company. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Jensen went to Topeka, Kansas, where he became vice-president of the Continental Creamery Company, and later assumed the presidency of the company, it being the largest creamery in the world. During Mr. Jensen's residence in Topeka, Kansas, he, with his brother, formed the Jensen Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dairy machinery, and the leading firm of the kind in the United States. Mr. Jensen remained in Topeka until the spring of 1908, when he removed to Salt Lake City, and incorporated the Jensen Creamery Company, with the following officers: W. F. Jensen, president; I. N. Parker, vice-president; A. P. Henningsen, secretary and treasurer; with branches at Pocatello, Idaho, the average output of both places being 3,000,000 pounds of butter per annum, with a capacity doubling that amount. The entire product, including cream, eggs, cheese, and poultry, is purchased from the farmers of Utah and Idaho. It will be seen, therefore, that the Jensen Creamery Company is an important element in the development of our resources and industries. The business of the creamery extends throughout the entire inter-mountain country, and to California, Oregon and Washington. The company gives employment to nearly two hundred men, and does a business of over a million dollars a year.

Mr. Jensen was married June 24, 1901, to Matilda R. Brandt, of Kansas, and they have one son, Ethelbert W. Jensen. Mr. Jensen is president of the Jensen Creamery Company of Utah and Idaho, secretary and treasurer of the Reno Creamery Company of Nevada, director of the Jensen Manufacturing Company of Topeka, Kansas, and a director in the Western Printing and Publishing Company of Topeka.

Mr. Jensen is a member of the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, and of the Commercial Club of Topeka, and was its president at one time. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., the Odd Fellows, the Masonic Fraternity, and the Saturday Night Club of Topeka, Kansas. He resides at 1203 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City.



ARTHUR A. SWEET

ARTHUR ALONZO SWEET

Among the younger generation of business men of Utah there is none more prominent and progressive than the subject of this sketch, who has been very prominently identified with the growth and development of the resources of Utah for the past thirteen years, and who has achieved the success and distinction in his endeavors that seldom come to a man of his years.

Arthur A. Sweet was born at Ellsworth, Ellsworth County, Kansas, January 10, 1881. He is a son of Alfred A. Sweet, retired merchant of that city, and his mother was Mary Sweet. Mr. Sweet received his early education in the schools of his native city and at the Russell High School, at Russell, Kansas. At the age of fifteen he came to Salt Lake City, and has been very successful since his arrival. He was the promoter and organizer of the Independent Coal and Coke Company, which concern is at present shipping eight hundred tons of coal per day. He is also general manager and a director of the Consolidated Fuel Company, one of the largest in the West. This company is now shipping three thousand tons of coal per day, and has opened up the largest coal field in Utah. Mr. Sweet is also general manager of the Southern Utah Railway, which is twenty-one and one-half miles in length, running from Price, Utah, into Emery County, Utah, opening up a large coal and farming community that will in time yield great wealth to the people interested, and will be of inestimable benefit to the citizens of Utah in the development of the great mineral resources of the State. Mr. Sweet is also prominently identified with numerous other companies of the inter-mountain country.

Mr. Sweet was married August 31, 1900, to Miss Frances Mary Wade, and two children have been born to them, namely: Marcella and Harold Arthur Sweet. He has never held any political office, being too busy with his numerous industrial enterprises to bother with politics. Mr. Sweet is a member of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias, also of the Commercial and Automobile clubs of Salt Lake City, and the American Mining Congress, and he resides at 853 First Avenue, Salt Lake City.

Mr. Sweet, though one of the youngest business men of Utah, has shown executive ability and good business judgment in all of his undertakings, and a prosperous and successful future is predicted for him. There is much to develop in the inter-mountain country and plenty of work for the younger business men to do, and no doubt Mr. Sweet will yet be heard from in larger undertakings than he has yet attempted.



AUGUST ROLAND

AUGUST ROLAND

August Roland, president and treasurer of the Murray Meat and Live Stock Company, was born and educated in Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1871. Mr. Roland followed in the footsteps of his father, who was a successful dealer in live stock in the old country, and it was from him that August inherited his universal knowledge of that industry. It is doubtful if there is a man in the inter-mountain country with a more practical knowledge of the meat and live stock business than Mr. Roland. He first settled in Grand Rapids, Michigan, engaging in the wholesale meat business, and remained there until 1881. He next furnished the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland railroads with beef during the completion of their contracts for construction, which kept him busy until 1889.

He then came to Salt Lake City, secured a partner and started in the wholesale meat business, under the firm name of Roland and Sampson. This enterprise lasted two years. In the meantime Mr. Roland held a flock of sheep on the Utah range near Grand Junction, and on account of the tariff being taken off wool on the passage of the Wilson bill during President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Roland sustained a loss of about two dollars per head, which proved quite a setback to him. As he had about thirty-two thousand head of sheep, he lost a fortune. However, with rare courage, he returned to Salt Lake and started the Murray Meat and Live Stock Company in 1893. Since then the plant has been improved and shows equipment and sanitary conditions unsurpassed by any of the big packing houses in the East. The company does its own slaughtering, the cattle coming from the principal cattle raising sections of the inter-mountain country. Every animal bought is inspected before and after slaughter, in accordance with the strictest inspection regulations, and any that do not pass the most rigid inspection are condemned. The plant is always open to inspection by visitors, which has always been encouraged and invited.

Mr. Roland in a marked degree is a man of courage and determination, with perseverance and an earnest endeavor to succeed in business and to do what is right by everybody. He is a man of practical ideas, and through his business experience and travel and observation, he has become a man of broad general information and of progressive views, and has made an untarnished record in all his business connections. Socially he has a happy faculty of making friends and enjoying their respect and esteem.



F. S. HATCH

FRED S. HATCH

Prominent in the affairs of one of the chief industries of the State, few men are better known in Western business circles than Fred S. Hatch. As general manager of the Inter-mountain Packing Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, he has a large acquaintance, not only among stock men, but in the commercial world at large.

Mr. Hatch is a native of New York and was born at Portville, that State, December 24, 1869. He is a son of George W. Hatch, a farmer, born at Farmersville, New York, and Livera A. Stevens Hatch of Geneseo, New York.

Mr. Hatch was educated at Portville Academy and at Westbrook College, Olean, N. Y., where he graduated in 1889. After leaving school he became a bookkeeper for J. S. Bishop & Son, Olean, N. Y., and afterwards became connected with W. H. Granger & Company, wholesale grocers at Buffalo, N. Y. While employed with this firm, his business ability attracted the attention of F. B. Keeney, a large dealer in hay and grain, who secured the services of Mr. Hatch as his purchasing agent at Belvidere, N. Y. Mr. Hatch held this position for five years, until 1894, when he purchased a farm in Wyoming County from Mr. Keeney. His next venture was in the mercantile business in Eden, Erie County, N. Y., where he continued until 1898. In this year he removed to Olean, N. Y., where he was in business until April 12, 1902.

Entering the employ of Armour & Co. as a salesman, in 1902, he rose rapidly in the estimation of the firm, and in July, 1903, was placed in charge of the extensive interests of the Armours at Boise, Idaho. Here he remained until 1905, when he was transferred to Portland, Oregon, and placed in charge of the branch there. His next move was to Butte, Mont., where he remained until 1906, when at his own request he was sent to Salt Lake City as manager of the Armour interests. He held this position until August, 1907, when he was placed in charge of the house at Oakland, Cal., remaining there until August 1, 1908, at which time he returned to Salt Lake City. In December of the same year, the Inter-Mountain Packing Company, a Utah corporation, seeking for a man of thorough business and executive ability was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Hatch as general manager, which position he holds at the present time.

Organized in the fall of 1905 as the Utah Packing Company, the Inter-Mountain Packing Company is purely a home industry, the officers of which include some of the State's most progressive capitalists. Its officers when the company assumed its present title were: James A. Eldredge, president; D. L. Evans, vice-president; C. R. Long, secretary; W. S. McCormick, treasurer, and F. A. Danielson, manager.

The present officers are: James A. Eldredge of Bountiful, Utah, president; D. L. Evans, Malad, Ida., vice-president; W. S. McCormick, Salt Lake, treasurer; O. O. Whitney, Salt Lake, secretary; F. S. Hatch, general manager. The directors are James A. Eldredge, D. L. Evans, James H. Moyle, J. C. Leary, George C. Crawford, William McIntyre, Samuel McIntyre, George C. Whitmore and W. S. McCormick.



JOHN ROUNDY

JOHN ROUNDY

John Roundy is a type of the practical mining man who has won success through his own ability as a good mining man. He is one of Jesse Knight's most valued men, and has been instrumental in developing more valuable properties in the Tintic district than any other man.

John Roundy was born May 18, 1864, at Springville, Utah. His father, Loren H. Roundy, was a farmer and stock raiser, and his mother was Jane Koyle Roundy. Young Roundy was educated in the public schools of Springville, and his future knowledge was gained by practical experience with the world.

Mr. Roundy is interested in the numerous Knight properties and superintendent of same at Tintic. He has been interested in mining matters since he was seventeen years of age, and has operated in Nevada, Arizona and Utah, and at the present time is holding some good properties in Nevada. Among the noted mines that are good producers and valuable properties in the Tintic district that Mr. Roundy developed and assisted in the development of, are the Humbug, the Beck Tunnel, the Iron Blossom, the Colorado, the Black Jack and Uncle Sam.

On February 14, 1889, Mr. Roundy was married to Eleanor McEwan, and to them have been born seven children; namely: Nellie, John M., Amanda, Ione, Clayton Fern, Bert Lincoln, and Lorin H. (deceased). He is a member of the Commercial Club of Provo, and resides with his family at 146 South Academy Avenue in one of the finest residences in Provo.



R. C. GEMMELL

ROBERT C. GEMMELL

Among the mining engineers who have achieved success and distinction in their chosen profession, none stand out more conspicuously, nor have accomplished more in real development work in this and other countries, than has Robert Campbell Gemmell, resident of Salt Lake City and at present occupying the important position of general superintendent of the Utah Copper Company's interests in Utah. Mr. Gemmell was born at Port Matilda, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1863, a son of Robert Brown and Anna Eliza Campbell Gemmell. The elder Gemmell was a railroad man of prominence and was superintendent of the telegraph service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and as a youth was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the service of the late Thomas Scott.

R. C. Gemmell finished his education at the University of Michigan, from which institution he received two degrees, one of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering in 1884, and the other of Civil Engineer in 1895. From 1884 until 1890, Mr. Gemmell was employed in the engineering department of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, surveying and constructing some of its branch railway lines. From 1890 until the summer of 1893 he was engaged in the practice of hydraulic and mining engineering in the Northwest, in the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Mr. Gemmell came to Salt Lake City in November, 1893, and since then has been actively identified in the mining world and its development.

Mr. Gemmell was engineer for Captain De La Mar from 1896 until 1901, having charge of his engineering work in a general way, and making examinations of properties in various parts of the country. In 1901 Mr. Gemmell went to Mexico as general manager of the Mexican Mining Syndicate and during his stay there examined and developed a number of mining properties, remaining with that company for about two years. He was then employed by the Guggenheim Exploration Company, and examined and developed some of their properties in Mexico during the following two years. In 1905 Mr. Gemmell's services were retained by a New York syndicate of capitalists, and he was sent to Spain for the purpose of examining some gold mining properties in their interests. Mr. Gemmell then returned to Salt Lake City, and on January 1, 1906, assumed the position he now occupies as general superintendent of the Utah Copper Company.

Mr. Gemmell was a member of the city council of Salt Lake City, and was for two terms, from 1898 to 1901, inclusive, State engineer of Utah. He is a member of the Alta Club and the Country Club of Salt Lake City, Utah; also of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America. Mr. Gemmell was married October 17, 1888, to Miss Belle E. Anderson, and they reside at the Bransford apartments, Salt Lake City.



A. W. SCOTT (SCOTT MINES CO.)

THE SCOTT MINES COMPANY

The Scott Mines Company, while a Nevada corporation, has on its Board of Directors a number of Salt Lake City business men whose standing in the community is such that they have the unbounded confidence of their associates. This company was organized October 30, 1908, with an authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 per share. It is organized as a holding company, with all of the stock in the treasury. The purpose of organization was to finance and secure control of the Boston & Pioche Mining Company, the Rawhide Northern Mines Company, and other companies through the exchange of stock. The members of the Board of Directors are: A. W. Scott, president and treasurer; R. Van Buggenhoudt, vice-president and secretary; Emile M. Maertens, T. A. Snyder, J. L. Scott, Judge J. W. Burton and F. C. Richmond.

Mr. A. W. Scott, president and treasurer of the company, is a very well-known man in the mining world because of his success in a number of mining enterprises in Nevada to which he pinned his faith. The properties controlled by the Scott Mines Company, without liabilities, are the following: The Boston & Pioche Mining Company, operating in Pioche, Nevada; the Rawhide Northern Consolidated Mines Company, operating in Rawhide, Nevada; the Pioche & Arizona Copper & Gold Mining Company, operating in Bouse, Arizona. Among other Nevada holdings, the Scott Mines Company owns the Baby Fraction, in Ely, Nevada.

The Boston & Pioche Mining Company's property at Pioche, owned by this company, comprises the following: Yuba East Mine, the Boss Mine, the Nevada Homestake, North Pole, North Pole Fraction, East Peavine, Simpson, Boston, Massachusetts, Fannie, and Mary Ann, all of which constitute the Pioche group. These holdings cover approximately one mile on the famous Yuba Dike. The Boston & Pioche Mining Company owns also, in the Highland Mining District, the following properties: Mollie Gibson, Augustine, Fargo, Great West, Great Western, Hottentot, West Yuba, and a one-quarter interest in the Florence group, comprising the Florence, Florence No. 2, Florence No. 3 and Florence No. 4. In the Ely Mining District, the Boston & Pioche Mining Company owns the Louise, adjoining the Prince Consolidated Mining Company, and the Mazzeppi Fraction. In the Bristol Mining District it owns the McFadden Mine, and 158 acres of water land, which is patented.

Since the Scott Mines Company acquired these properties development work has been carried forward night and day. Ore is being extracted and placed in the bins. They are developing the ore bodies, but are not extracting the ores save in development work. They purpose to sink to the 1,000-foot level, and will ship steadily as soon as shipments are begun. The property now being developed by the Scott Mines Company is on the same strike as the famous Yuba East Mine, which has produced \$40,000,000. The same porphyry that produced this ore is on the Scott Mines Company's holdings. The Boston & Pioche Mining Company is fully equipped with modern power machinery, air compressor, air drills, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, sawmill, a boarding house and sleeping quarters for the men.

In Rawhide the Scott Mines Company owns the control of the Rawhide Northern Consolidated Mines Company, incorporated for \$2,000,000, which owns twelve claims in Esmeralda and Elko counties, Nevada, and owns all the stock of the Last Chance Mining & Leasing Company, and a majority of the stock of the Rawhide Northern Mining Company. The first named company of this group owns the Alta Fraction, and Leases Nos. 1, 2 and 4 on the Last Chance Company's ground in Rawhide. The lease extends three years from this date, and all of the stock was taken over by the Rawhide Northern Consolidated Mines Company, which is now developing the property. The Morrissey Lease is fully equipped with modern machinery. Excellent values in gold are found in the 300-foot shaft, which is timbered throughout. About 335 feet of work has been done on this level. Leases 2 and 4 are being explored. The Scott Mines Company is also interested in the Rawhide Northern Mines Company, owning 59 acres of ground, all lying in the heart of the gold-bearing region. This ground is being developed by leasers, who have agreed to go to a depth of 550 feet. Rawhide has four mills in operation and one under construction. A railroad is graded and steel is being laid. It will connect Rawhide with Shurz, on the Goldfield branch of the Southern Pacific. The company building the road proposes to build a 400-ton custom mill at Walker Lake, on this line, for Rawhide ores, and available ores now on the dump will be treated more economically than could be done heretofore.

The Scott Mines Company recently acquired control of the Pioche & Arizona Copper & Gold Mining Company, owning six claims in Bouse Mining District, Arizona, known as the Heart's Desire group. This property is in the lower foothills of the Plumbosa Range, five miles west of Bouse, and two and one-half miles south of the A. & C. Railway, a branch of the Santa Fé. A wagon road connects the mines with the railroad. Surface indications on this property indicate an enormous copper deposit. A general sample of the ore shoots exposed, taken across the vein for a distance of 400 feet, gave returns of 20% copper and \$6.80 per ton gold. The Scott Mines Company has begun active work on this property recently with a view to getting it into shipping condition.

From these details it may be seen that the Scott Mines Company, under the management of its president, who is also its general manager, will certainly make good and prove itself one of the most successful mining companies in the West.



IDAHO.



THE territory comprised within the State of Idaho was the last in the Union to be trodden by the foot of the white man. Originally claimed by Spain under her claim to the whole of the New World, and lying between what was later acknowledged Spanish territory on the south and the territory on the north claimed first by France and later held by England, it was not reached by the early Spanish explorations which in the two and a half centuries following the voyages of Columbus penetrated some part of the country now included in each State south of the forty-second parallel and west of the Mississippi River.

Following Magellan's passage around South America in 1520, the wave of exploration quickly rolled up the western coast of the New World, and was soon followed, at first by a few and later by increasing numbers of trading vessels intent on barter with the natives. But this wave rolled back from the rugged coast line like the ebb of the tide or the retreat of the great storm waves baffled and broken after flinging themselves in impotent fury against the rocky barrier. These traders barely touched the coast, their penetration of the interior being confined to finding some sheltered inlet affording safe anchorage for the ship while bartering with the inhabitants of the coast and such tribes as came down from the interior for that purpose. These men never passed even the Cascade Range, and that any of them ever saw any portion of the present State of Idaho is improbable.

The real explorers of the interior of that part of the North American continent now included in the United States and Canada were the French and French Canadian "voyageurs," those hardy men of the lake, stream and forest who at first under French, and later under English auspices and leadership, came by the way of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and traversed the continent from the mouth of the Mississippi to that of the McKenzie, and from Newfoundland to Vancouver. Sometimes they went as missionaries, fired with religious zeal; more often

as trappers bent on obtaining by any means at their command the wealth of furs this great region then afforded. Both by training and by habit they were travelers by water rather than by land. They were expert in the building and handling of the canoes and light boats so well adapted to the navigation of the rivers and lakes so numerous in the interior of the continent, especially in the region of the Great Lakes and the vast expanse of country to the west and northwest of them. They so much preferred traveling by water that it was only with great reluctance and when the point desired could not be reached in any other way, that they could be induced to travel overland.

From the northern shores of Lake Superior there is, through a marvelous network of lakes and rivers, an almost unbroken water route northwest down the McKenzie to the Arctic Ocean, and up the Peace and Athabaska, western tributaries of the McKenzie, and the two branches of the Saskatchewan, falling ultimately into Hudson's Bay, to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This fact, coupled with the other important one that the animals whose furs were most sought were more numerous and more easily caught along the streams than away from them, accounts for the deflection of the early explorations from this source to the northwest instead of going directly west across the continent in the latitude of Idaho. Thus it happened that Idaho, walled in on the east, west and north by giant mountains, and penetrated only by rivers flowing to the Pacific and the Great Salt Lake, was passed by, while the continent was crossed and recrossed both north and south of it.

Many Spanish expeditions from the time of the bombastic Balboa had reached the Pacific overland, but none of them north of the Bay of San Francisco. Alexander McKenzie, in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, after having in 1789 first explored to the Arctic Ocean the river which has since borne his name, started late in 1792 from his base at Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska in an endeavor to reach the Pacific. He proceeded up Peace River, and, after wintering 500 miles to the southwest, where the party almost perished from cold, he continued up the river and by a short portage across the Rockies and down a tributary of the Frazer and the main stream itself to near the Blackwater, a branch coming in from the west, thence overland to the Pacific at North Bentinck Arm. He returned by the same route, arriving at Fort Chipewyan in September.

The early accounts of many regions are largely traditional, and in them a little truth is so blended with fable or gross exaggeration that it is often a difficult matter to winnow the kernels of historical fact from the chaff in which they are concealed. This is true of Idaho, but in a comparatively small degree only. The first mention of the Rocky Mountains in the latitude of Idaho is found in La Hontan's account of his pretended "journey up the long river" in 1688. He tells of having met four men who informed him they lived in "the country farthest to the north and west then known, and beyond mountains six leagues broad, and so high one must cast an infinity of windings and turnings before he can cross them," and that their principal river "runs a great way westward" and empties into a vast salt lake. It is supposed the "long river" is the Missouri, the mountains one of the numerous ranges of the Rocky Mountains and "the river flowing west" the Columbia or possibly the Colorado. The first Europeans to see the Rocky Mountains in this latitude were undoubtedly the members of Verendrye's party of French and Canadian explorers, traders and hunters, who, having proceeded westward from Lake Superior to a distance much greater than that at which they expected to find the mountains, were in January, 1743, confronted by the rugged, snowy ranges of western Montana, and, despairing of reaching by that route the ocean they were seeking, turned south and east, returning by the way of the Yellowstone River.

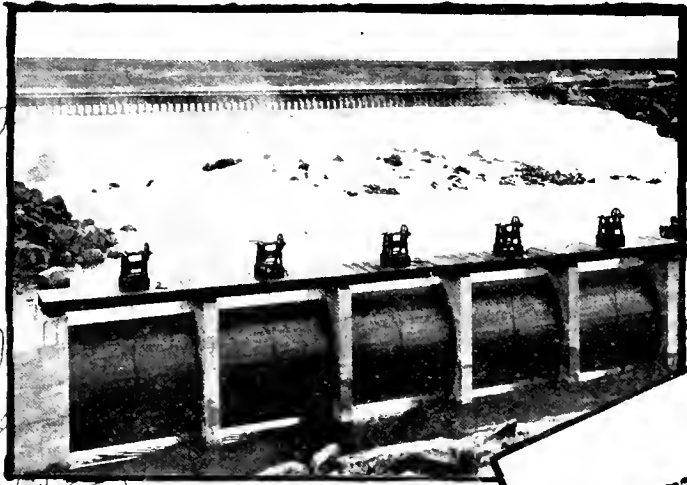
It is probable that the first white man who set foot on the soil of Idaho was one of those adventurous fur traders or trappers who pushed out far in advance as the Hudson Bay and Northwest companies extended their operations across the continent. Most

of these men were of French descent, many of them halfbreeds, and after they became engaged in this work they knew no home but the wilderness. They took Indian wives, lived among the Indians, and to a large extent adopted the Indian mode of life. But they left no story of their travels, no description of the new regions visited. Trained to reticence along this line, and to deception if too closely questioned, they never told what they had found, for the reason that each desired to preserve for himself or his company the desirable new hunting and trapping grounds he had discovered. Consequently they do not count, either as a matter of history or so far as the world of to-day is concerned.

Eliminating these trappers and fur traders, it remained for the Lewis and Clarke government exploring expedition of 1805-06 to first penetrate this region of towering mountains, vast forests, extensive plains, dark, silent lakes and mighty rushing rivers, and give the story to the world. Having passed the winter of 1804-05 on the Missouri River near where Bismarck, North Dakota, now stands, the Lewis and Clarke party of thirty-two persons proceeded up the river to the junction of Horse Prairie Creek with Red Rock Creek, between where the towns of Red Rock and Dillon, Montana, now are. Here the canoes were abandoned, and, horses having been bought from the Indians, they advanced over practically the present Salmon stage route up Horse Prairie Creek, crossing what is now the Idaho State line on the ridge of the divide and down Agency Creek, emerging into Lemhi valley near where Fort Lemhi was later built. Thus did the first white men who have left their story to posterity enter the State of Idaho. Their course was north down the Lemhi, their intention being to follow the stream until they reached the Columbia. When the rapids below Salmon City were encountered a party was sent by land to explore the river further down. They reported it impassable for canoes. The attempt was then made to follow the Salmon by land, but after a trial of two or three days the country became so rugged the horses could go no further and this, too, had to be given up. With difficulty the party found its way over the Bitter Root Mountains north of Shoup, went down the Bitter Root valley to the Lolo Fork, thence up that stream, over the Lolo pass, and, proceeding between the North and Middle Forks of the Clearwater, emerged into the prairie. At the junction of the North Fork of the Clearwater with the main stream they constructed canoes and embarked on the river on their way to the mouth of the Columbia. The party had entered Idaho at the head of Agency Creek on the 12th of August, and it was the 10th of October when their canoes crossed the western boundary at the junction of the Clearwater and the Snake. They had traversed only territory now embraced in the counties of Lemhi, Idaho and Nez Perce. In May and June of 1806 Lewis and Clarke were again on the Clearwater, on the return trip. They did not touch Lemhi County on the return, following the Nez Perce or Lolo trail over Lolo pass and almost directly east by way of the Blackfoot River, reaching the Missouri River north of where Helena now is.

Lewis and Clarke found the Indians of Idaho in possession of articles of European manufacture, which had been obtained mostly from trading vessels along the coast, and had been passed in barter from tribe to tribe until they had reached this remote region. As time went on the number of traders and trappers who visited the country year by year increased, as the fur trade of the interior of the continent gradually pushed westward over the mountains. In 1809 the trading post of Fort Henry was built on the Henry or North Fork of the Snake in Fremont County. It was the first footing established by white men in what is now Idaho, and has the distinction of being the first post planted by citizens of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. It was built by Agent Henry for the Missouri Fur Company, but, owing to Indian hostilities, was abandoned in 1810.

In 1811 Astor's Pacific Fur Company established a fort at Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia, and several at interior points in Washington and Oregon. The war of 1812 stopped all American activity in the Northwest, and everything American, including

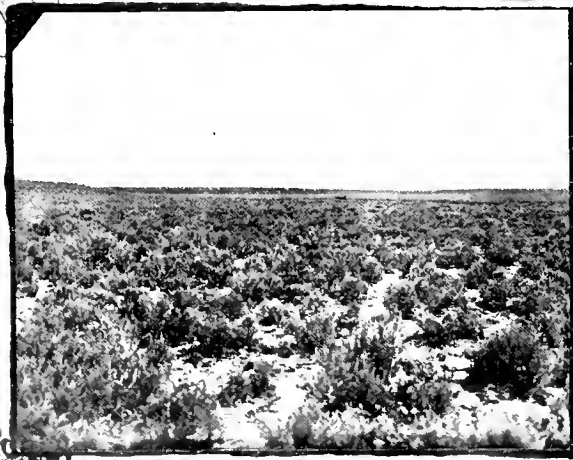


AN IRRIGATION DAMS
TWIN FALLS
IDAHO.

IDAHO RANCA



BLUE LAKES
IDAHO



NATIVE SAGE BRUSH
LAND OF
IDAHO.

FAMILIAR SCENE IN
IDAHO.



Astoria, was taken possession of by the English and the English fur companies, and the authority of the United States was not re-established until 1818. Within the next fifteen years the American fur companies and traders and trappers from the United States traversed the country each year and the fur trade grew to enormous proportions. But little of historical value concerning this period has come down to us in authentic form.

In 1834 Nathaniel J. Wyeth established a settlement at Fort Hall, the first permanent white settlement in Idaho. The first location was on the south side of the Portneuf River not far from the Snake, but was soon changed to the east bank of the Snake, just above the mouth of the Portneuf. This was the location of the famous old Fort Hall of early Idaho history. Many years later the location was again changed to the one ten miles east of Blackfoot, which was in turn abandoned only four or five years ago for the present site at Rossfork. Located at the crossing of the Oregon trail and the later route from Utah to Montana, and being also the point of divergence from the Oregon trail of the early route to California, Fort Hall assumed great importance, becoming one of the most prominent posts in all the inter-mountain region. For more than a generation it was a haven of rest and a port of safety for the weary traveler, emigrant and hunter, jaded and worn with the hardships of desert or mountain travel, or perhaps suffering from hunger, or despoiled and threatened by savage foes. On this trip Wyeth's party twice met that of the picturesque Bonneville, the "Bald Chief," as he was called by the Indians—once in Bannock County near where Soda Springs now is, and later in the Grand Ronde valley, in eastern Oregon.

In 1836 Rev. H. H. Spaulding, a Presbyterian missionary, established, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, a mission post and school at Lapwai in the beautiful valley of a tributary of the Clearwater, about twelve miles east of where Lewiston now stands. This was the first mission in the State, and here was set up and used the first printing press in Idaho. In the same year the Hudson Bay Company established Fort Boise on the west bank of the Snake, just above the mouth of the Boise River. Fort Boise was located on neutral ground, and was for ten years an important post, being the annual meeting place of the Indians for 500 miles in every direction for the purpose of trading and indulging in the horse-racing and athletic contests of which they were passionately fond. This fort was abandoned in 1847.

For eighteen years following the expedition of Fremont through the State in 1843 thousands of emigrants, gold-seekers and adventurers passed through the State over the Oregon and California trails, but few of them settled in it. In fact, the country now embraced within the State was practically without population until 1860, when placer gold was discovered on the Clearwater by a party of prospectors consisting of Hiram Pierce and five companions. That the State was slow in settling is not to be wondered at when the conditions then existing are considered. The impression of Idaho that was obtained by the traveler at this period over the old Oregon emigrant road must have been a good deal like that forced upon the passenger on an Oregon Short Line train between Pocatello and the western limits of the State in the first fifteen years of the operation of that road. Both saw for the most part, as a foreground, a dreary waste of sand and sagebrush, with here and there jagged outcrops of basaltic rock and an occasional curiously split lava island, while the background consisted of the distant rim of enclosing mountains, sometimes so far away as to be scarcely discernible above the horizon. It was not an alluring prospect, not such as to invite the emigrant to plant himself there to rear a home. It is true, that was not the real Idaho, but the fact that the main roads and later the principal railroads across the State traversed the treeless and almost waterless sage plain of the Snake delayed the agricultural development of the State a generation. The man, for instance, in Fremont's time—or for twenty-five years after, for that matter—who would have suggested that the great Snake River would one day

be diverted from the bottom of its 600-foot canyon and spread upon the plain, and that the vast desolate wastes of sand would be covered with fields of waving grass and grain, with smiling gardens and bending orchards, and dotted with thriving cities, would doubtless have been considered a fit subject for an insane asylum.

What may be called the modern history of Idaho begins with the gold discovery on the Clearwater heretofore mentioned. The following account covering the gold rush and the organization of the Territory is from an Idaho official publication by the State Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics:

"From this time (1860) until 1868, when Idaho was carved into its present form by the Federal Government, historic events came so thick and fast that the minds of the historians have become somewhat confused, and scarcely two of them can be found who agree. The principal features, however, are matters of record that cannot be destroyed, and they provide some very interesting reading. The great rush of miners, prospectors, traders, gamblers, and fortune-seekers of all classes and from all countries that followed the discovery of gold in 1860 has but few comparisons in the world's history of mineral discoveries. The overflow from the gold diggings of California, which were discovered ten years previous, and where a horde of people had congregated from all parts of the world, all flocked to the Idaho diggings. Many had been unfortunate in their California venture; some had become homesick and left as a sort of relief; others followed the throng simply through the spirit of adventure, while others were out strictly for gain; and it is not to be wondered at, when one considers the exciting conditions under which this crowded mass was drawn together, the manner in which they lived, the nervous strain that was constantly over them, that more or less tragedy crept into the events, and many accounts of tragic bravery and hardships have been recorded. The country was in the hands of this population when, on March 3, 1863, the Federal Government organized a Territory comprising all that is now embraced in the States of Idaho and Montana, and including most of Wyoming, and named it Idaho. It had an area of more than 300,000 square miles, and was born into the world surrounded by most exciting conditions, and embracing a country that was filling the minds of the world with wonder and amazement. Important events quickly followed the organization of the Territory. The mining industry had become permanently fixed in this region and was yielding millions in gold. Settlements sprang up at favorable points in the valleys along the streams. Trading points were established, great stocks of merchandise of all kinds were shipped into the country, and the foundations of what are now prosperous cities and towns were laid. New gold fields were being discovered on all sides and the population was shifting from one point to another, following the richest diggings. The great gravel bars, with their rich deposits, that were being worked in the Boise basin were yielding up millions in gold, and were attracting the greatest population of any point in the State. The vote in Idaho City at the presidential election in the fall of 1864 exceeded 16,000. A great, eager, wandering crowd of miners, prospectors and adventurers had come into the country from every section of the Union."

Lewiston was designated the capital until the Territorial legislature should determine otherwise, and the first legislature, consisting of but twenty members, met there in November, 1863. As the Boise basin section of the Territory was already the most populous, the fight for the removal of the capital to Boise was begun at the first session of the legislature. It failed at that time, but was renewed on the convening of the legislature a year later, passed and signed by the governor. Lewiston resorted to litigation, some of which developed some humorous features, to prevent the removal, but it was finally accomplished. The feeling between the northern and southern sections of the State, growing out of this contest, and others over matters that arose later, was acute for many years, but happily it has now practically disappeared.

In 1868 Idaho was reduced to its present form and size by an act of Congress creating

the Territories of Montana and Wyoming. After the country east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains was thus cut off, Idaho consisted of seven counties, viz: Nez Perce, Shoshone, Idaho, Boise, Alturas, Owyhee and Oneida. In 1864-65 Idaho was the center of attraction through all the West, owing to the numerous rich placer discoveries. In the half dozen years succeeding there was a great influx of people into the Territory, many of whom had seen service in the Civil War, and many agricultural settlements sprang up. In this period many rich quartz discoveries were also made, and new mining camps came into existence. This increase of population led to numerous county divisions, until the number of counties has grown from seven, in 1864, to twenty-three in 1909, the last two to be created being Bonner and Twin Falls, in 1908. The former is the northernmost county in the State, and was created by detaching a portion of Kootenai, while the latter was formerly the western end of Cassia County, and was made possible by the great Twin Falls irrigation project.

Idaho was admitted to the Union July 3, 1890, adding the forty-fifth star to the flag. Hon. Geo. L. Shoup was at that time Territorial governor, and he continued in the office until the first State legislature met, when he resigned and was elected to the United States Senate. Hon. Norman B. Willey was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Governor Shoup, and he held the office until January 1, 1893, when he was succeeded by Hon. J. W. McConnell, who had been elected for the regular term. Since the admission to statehood the growth and development of Idaho have been steady and rapid.

The population of Idaho, as shown by the Federal census of 1870, was 15,000; in 1880 it was 32,000; in 1890, 84,000; in 1900, 162,000, and it is believed at this time to be not far from the 300,000 mark, as the growth from immigration alone has been for some years past at the rate of about 15,000 annually. Up to 1900 the population of Idaho was almost wholly rural, and it is still largely so, but in the past nine years the urban population has increased at an astonishing rate. Boise has grown from 5000 to more than 20,000, Lewiston from a few hundreds to 10,000, Idaho Falls from 1200 to 8000, while near Shoshone Falls, in the plain where six years ago there was not a sign of civilization, nothing but an expanse of sagebrush as far as the vision extended in every direction, now stands Twin Falls, a well-built, substantial city of more than 5000 people. Pocatello, Nampa, Caldwell, Coeur d'Alene, Payette, Blackfoot and other cities have made a fine growth, while scores of prosperous villages have sprung into existence. The rural growth is shown by the vote of Kootenai County. In 1904 the total was 5608, while in 1908 it was 11,451 in the same territory, the county having meantime been divided.

Idaho has an area of 84,600 square miles, 510 of which are covered by the waters of lakes, the largest of which are Bear, Pend D'Oreille, Coeur d'Alene and Priest's lakes. The State lies in the form of an irregular triangle, the longest dimension from north to south measuring 487 miles, while the breadth from east to west along the southern border is 309 miles, and on the northern boundary forty-eight miles. Owing to the extremely rough and mountainous character of the central portion of the State, which has not yet been pierced by a north and south railroad, the routes of travel from the southern to the "pan-handle" or extreme northern part of the State are circuitous, thus accentuating the really great length of the State from north to south. A facetious individual once remarked that "Idaho is bounded on the south by the forty-second parallel and on the north by the aurora borealis," an assertion that any one who has ever traveled from Oneida or Bear Lake counties to Bonner is not disposed to dispute. The largest county in the State is Idaho County, of which Grangeville is the county seat. It has an area of 10,800 square miles. The smallest is Bear Lake with an area of 864 square miles.

Idaho presents many striking physical features. With the exception of a small section in the southeastern part of the State, drained by the Bear River and its tributaries into the Great Salt Lake, the entire area of the State slopes as a whole to the west and is drained

into the Pacific through the Columbia and its affluents. The State is, as it were, the upper portion of the western roof of the continent, the comb of the roof being the Bitter Root range of mountains, which forms the greater part of the eastern boundary of the State, and for much of that distance also forms the continental divide, separating the waters flowing to the Atlantic from those flowing to the Pacific. As would follow from this condition, the lowest point in the State is found at Lewiston, on the western border, at the confluence of the Clearwater and the Snake, where the elevation above sea level is but 750 feet, while the crest of the Bitter Root range on the eastern border is about 10,000 feet. The Sawtooth, the highest interior range, approximates 12,000 feet, Mt. Hynndman, the highest peak, reaching an elevation of 12,078 feet.

Considered from the standpoint of its physical features, the State naturally divides itself into two divisions, roughly separated by a line irregularly drawn across the State from east to west between the forty-fourth and the forty-fifth parallels. The northern section is in the main a region of mountain, lake and forest, with in some parts deep, fertile valleys, in others a country of low, rolling hills, well adapted to the raising of grain, and in yet others a semi-prairie country originally covered with grass and dotted with groves of forest trees. The mountains are almost everywhere wooded to their summits, and on their lower slopes the same splendid timber which has made Oregon and Washington famous, is abundant. In the counties of Idaho, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Latah and Kootenai is what is said to be the largest and finest virgin forest of white pine timber now known in the world. There are also millions of acres of pine, fir, cedar, tamarack and hemlock timber that are less accessible, but will be drawn up when the need arises. In this section of the State are also located the great lead and silver mines—lead mines that supply half the lead product of the United States. The mineralized region of Idaho is very large, covering thousands of square miles, most of which is practically unprospected, and those best informed on the geology of the State predict the opening in this new region of some of the greatest gold and silver mines in the world.

One feature that especially distinguishes this section of the State from the southern section is the more abundant rainfall which is in most parts of it sufficient for the production of crops without irrigation. In some localities the precipitation reaches thirty-five inches and over most of the section exceeds eighteen inches, against a precipitation in the southern section of from seven to twelve or fifteen inches. This condition is accounted for by the configuration of the land and the prevailing warm ocean winds. These bring the moisture from the Pacific over the lower land to the west, and on approaching the higher and cooler mountain region the moisture is condensed and falls as rain or snow. The high interior mountain ranges intervening thus reduce the rainfall of the southern section.

The most distinctive, the most striking, and to the student of the phenomena of nature perhaps the most interesting, portion of Idaho is that great southern and southeastern section known as the Snake River valley and especially its central part, known as the Snake River plain, formerly called the "Snake River desert." The Snake is the one great river of Idaho. It drains not only all the southern section of the State, except a small area in the southeastern corner, but much of the northern section as well, its drainage basin including about seven-eighths of the State. Having its sources in the perpetual snows of the lofty mountains in and about the Yellowstone National Park, and flowing in a great semi-circle, concave to the north, through or touching the eastern, southern, and western portions of the State for more than 600 miles, this stream is at once the State's greatest wonder and the life and vivifying power of the vast arid plain on either side. Its course in Idaho until the mouth of the Weiser is reached is through a generally level plain, varying in width from fifty to 100 miles and flanked by rugged mountains. In this plain is located most of the irrigated land of the State, and it is also the scene of the stupendous irrigating projects now under way and others in contemplation. From an elevation of about 2000 feet at the western border of the State the great plain of the Snake gradually rises to an elevation in the Teton basin on the Wyoming line of 6000 feet. At Milner, Cassia County, the point of diversion for the Twin Falls North and South side canals, the river, whose banks to this point have been generally low, enters the famous canyon, and in the next thirty miles makes a descent of over 1000 feet, the three principal falls being Twin Falls, Shoshone Falls and Auger Falls, their respective heights being 134 feet, 210 feet and 139 feet. These falls, with other falls and rapids of less height along the stream both above and below, afford the finest and greatest power sites in the United States, Niagara alone excepted. Extensive power plants are now in operation at Idaho Falls, American Falls, Shoshone Falls and Swan Falls, with several others under construction or in contemplation. A few miles below Weiser the river enters one of the

most remarkable canyons in the United States, comparable only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in grandeur, and in some places exceeding it in depth, and flows through it for about 200 miles.

In obedience to natural laws the growth and progress of irrigation in this arid section has been along the lines of least resistance. The earliest settlers, having the whole region from which to select, established themselves mainly along the smaller streams where the water could be diverted to fertile lands near at hand with the least labor and expense. In that way the narrow valley and scattered spots of fertile soil at the base of the mountains, marking the emergence of the smaller streams from the canyons, were settled, and with them favored spots along the larger streams, including the upper courses of the Snake itself. As settlement progressed opportunities for individual accomplishment in this line became fewer, and for it was substituted community or company effort, many persons uniting in the construction and maintenance of a canal, and sharing the waters it conveyed. In this way lands aggregating hundreds of thousands of acres were brought under water. These operations entirely exhausted the natural flow of many of the smaller streams, while the problem of making available the still abundant waters of some of the larger streams, and especially the Snake, was such a stupendous one that it seemed impossible of solution. Then out of the needs of the situation came the Carey act, and later the national irrigation law, or reclamation act, under which the Government undertakes the irrigation of the land and allows the settler ten years in which to repay the cost.

Until after these laws were enacted the only really large and compact irrigated areas in Idaho were those in the upper Snake River valley, from a few miles above St. Anthony to a short distance below Blackfoot, and those along the Boise, Payette and Weiser rivers in western Idaho. Now, however, additional hundreds of thousands of acres of the parched and thirsty desert lands along 500 miles of the winding course of the mighty Snake have yielded up their somber covering of greenish brown sagebrush and substituted for it smiling fields of grass, grain and vegetables, dotted here and there with thriving towns, and the groves, orchards, country homes, schools and churches of a prosperous and happy people. The near future will see wrought on other hundreds of thousands of acres the same transformation, for irrigation in Idaho is yet in its early stages.

The Twin Falls, North and South sides, Minidoka, American Falls, Marsh Creek, Glenn's Ferry and Clover Creek projects, which have been practically completed and settled since the passage of the Carey and reclamation acts, cover 700,000 acres. Then the Payette-Boise, Big Wood River, Richfield and Salmon River tracts, all approaching completion, cover 500,000 acres more, while projects on which work has begun or will begin soon are the Big Lost River, Twin Falls-Bruneau, West End Twin Falls, Owyhee, Goose Creek, Raft River, and many others, aggregating probably 1,000,000 acres. If the record of what has already been done in this line is almost beyond belief, the future indeed staggers the imagination, for, reckless as the statement may seem, irrigation in Idaho is yet in its early stages. When its full fruition has been reached the Gem State will have under irrigation an area rivaling that of the Nile valley, where to the portion irrigated by the natural overflow of that great river has been added 5,000,000 acres of former desert land, the watering of which was made possible by the gigantic dam at Assuan and the lesser one at Assuit.

Beginning in Fremont County, at the extreme northeastern corner of the State, is a belt of volcanic country that stretches southwest across Idaho and Nevada and into California. It is 1000 miles long and in some places exceeds 100 miles in width. All over it are scattered unnumbered craters, or vents, from which at intervals through a period covering perhaps tens of thousands of years streams of molten lava were sent, the remains of which are still found over most of its area. Over most of the belt in Idaho these lava flows are very ancient, most of them occurring before or during the geologic period when the most of what is now the Snake River valley was a vast lake or succession of lakes. In some places the lava is not found, due in some instances probably to the lava flow never having reached those spots and in others to its having been removed by erosion. In the ages that have passed this lava has, by the action of the elements, become to a large degree decomposed and disintegrated on the surface and at all exposed points, and this matter, by commingling with the material brought down from the mountains and the later decaying vegetation of centuries, has formed the fine, ashy, sandy soil whose fertility is the marvel of the present day. One of the wonders of this Snake River soil is the exceeding fineness of its particles and the remarkable uniformity of its distribution over great areas of the underlying lava. This is explained by the fact that it is largely a wind-blown soil, neither more nor less than the deposits of centuries of dust-laden winds. Over the lava, sometimes between successive flows, and covering much of the plain, are the ancient lake deposits of sand, gravel, clay, etc. These are in some places 100 feet thick, usually much less, and mostly underlie or are mingled with the dust deposit. Such a soil without water is a

desert. Give it water, and not even the soil of the valley of the Nile in the time of the Pharaohs was richer in the essentials of plant growth.

The five chief industries of Idaho in order of their importance as to value of product are mining, agriculture, stock-growing, lumbering and horticulture. The lands of the State have not been fully surveyed, but the State authorities have approximately classified the acreage as follows:

Agricultural lands	11,000,000
Grazing lands	20,000,000
Timbered lands	20,000,000
Mineral lands	6,000,000

The mines yield about \$25,000,000 annually, more than two-thirds of which is produced in Shoshone County. The mineral resources of the State are enormous, and that the mining industry will assume much greater proportions in the near future seems certain. The State has produced \$250,000,000 in gold from its placers alone. Lead is now the most important product, but the State is also rich in gold, silver, copper and coal. Coal has not been mined, except in a few localities for local consumption, but recent discoveries have proved its existence in large quantities in several places.

The value of agricultural products of the State approximates \$20,000,000 annually, and this amount is increasing by leaps and bounds, not only in the newly irrigated sections, but also in the rich agricultural valleys and plains of the Clearwater and other streams in the northern part of the State. On account of the great stock industry, hay, principally alfalfa, is the leading product, followed in order of value by wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and flax. Statistics show the average yield of cereals per acre in Idaho to be nearly double the average yield for the United States. The agricultural conditions in the humid and irrigated sections of the State are, of course, entirely different, but both are equally flourishing and prosperous. About half the agricultural land of the State is in the irrigated section and half in the humid northern section. The "Man with the Hoe" is an important individual in Idaho, and he will carve his name large and high on the rock typical of her future greatness.

Idaho's earliest industry was placer mining and her first population miners. Then she became a great horse and cattle range, but with the coming of the railroads in the early eighties came the sheep man, and he flourished so exceedingly that now the sheep outnumber all other domestic animals and exceed either the cattle or the horses in value. The value of the live stock of the State now approaches thirty millions of dollars, the sheep being valued at about one-third of the amount. The conditions for stock-raising in the State are ideal, and the industry has been and continues to be exceedingly prosperous and profitable. This industry and that of general farming are now much more closely allied than they were even ten years ago, and the bond of union and interdependence will doubtless continue to grow stronger as the State becomes more closely settled.

The lumber industry in Idaho is yet in its infancy, but it is one that in the near future promises to attain considerable proportions. The annual product of the mills is now close to three millions of dollars, two-thirds of which is in the two counties of Kootenai and Bonner, in the extreme north end of the State. There is comparatively little timber in the southern section of the State, the forest growth occurring mainly in scattered patches on the north slopes of the various mountain ranges, although there is considerable good timber in the mountains along the Wyoming border of the State. The magnificent white pine forests, as well as the millions of acres of fir, cedar, tamarack and hemlock in the counties of Shoshone, Nez Perce and Idaho are without railroads and practically untouched. They will, when the march of development reaches them and puts their product on the market, make Idaho famous as a lumber State.

In spite of the wonderfully rapid advance of all Idaho industries in recent years that of horticulture has doubtless relatively outstripped them all. This industry was late in getting a start for the reason that few of the early population, miners and stock men, ever planted a tree except for shade, so that it was twenty years after the settlement of the State before it was realized that Idaho was well adapted to horticulture and fruit raising. It is now known that Idaho is certainly destined to become one of the foremost fruit-raising States in the Union. The moderate altitude, the fertile soil, the genial climate, and, more than all, the almost constant sunshine throughout the growing and ripening season, produce a perfection in texture, flavor and coloring that makes Idaho fruit in great demand in all the best markets of the country. One of the distinguishing features of Idaho fruit that have commanded attention is its soundness and remarkable freedom from insect pests. This is especially true of the arid southern half of the State. Apples, pears and most berries thrive and yield abundantly in all the agricultural parts

of the State, and peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, cherries and grapes are equally successful where the elevation is not too great. Idaho is a State of young orchards, probably not more than half the trees in the State having yet reached bearing age, and thousands of acres are being set out every year. Latah, Nez Perce, Washington, Canyon, Ada, Cassia and Bingham have heretofore been the largest fruit-growing counties, but the recent irrigation activity in Twin Falls, Lincoln, Canyon and Ada counties, and the perfect adaptation of these new lands to fruit-raising on a commercial scale, have stimulated orchard-planting to a degree hitherto unknown. The result of all this will be that in the very near future the extent and importance of the horticultural industry in Idaho will far exceed even the wildest dreams of the intelligent and enthusiastic men who laid its foundations.

The climate and healthfulness of Idaho are one of her chiefest joys. If not strictly a cash asset, the comfort and pleasure they afford her inhabitants and the sojourner within her gates, certainly render them an asset of no mean value. With an altitude varying from 750 feet to 12,000 feet above the sea level almost any temperature desired can be found. On the plains and in the lower valleys the winters are not severe and the summers, though warm, are not enervating because of the cool nights. Destructive storms are unknown. In the higher altitudes among the mountains the winters are long and cold and the snowfall very heavy, often from seven to ten feet. Here the summers are short and pleasant. Everywhere the air is remarkably dry, pure, clear and invigorating, and in the arid region the high percentage of sunshine invites to an outdoor life, all of which is highly conducive to continued good health and longevity.

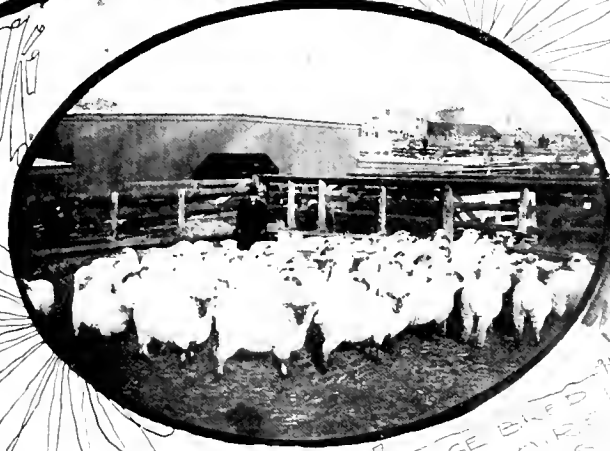
Idaho is also favored in the matter of magnificent scenery. Her beauties of mountain, lake, stream and forest are not surpassed anywhere, even in storied Switzerland and Italy. Her far-famed Shoshone Falls exceed Niagara in height and have a weird grandeur all their own, while her canyons, dark, deep, and of vast extent, are second on this continent only to those awful abysses along whose bottom plunges the Colorado.

PARTIAL VIEWS
OF THE GREAT
WOODLIVE
STOCK COMPANY'S
IDAHO PROPERTIES



STEAM MACHINE
SHEARING
PLANT

THE TOWN OF
SPENCER
OWNED BY
THIS COMPANY



RANGE BRED
RANDOM BREED
LAMBS

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
SPENCER, IDAHO

In the early '80's the late J. D. Wood, who was at that time mining in Idaho, began the acquirement of land in Custer and Fremont counties with a view to developing a small live-stock interest. In his youth and early manhood he had bought cattle throughout Missouri and Illinois and driven them to the Chicago market, thus acquiring a knowledge and taste for the live-stock business which at a later date bore abundant fruit.

Mr. Wood's original intention was to engage in the cattle business, but, owing to the extremely high price of cattle at that time, he decided to try sheep. His first venture was the bringing overland by trail from Umatilla County, Ore., of 6,000 head of young ewes. These he placed upon the range near his ranch in Pahsimaroi Valley, a tributary to Salmon River, Custer County, Idaho.

In 1887 Mr. Wood sold a one-fourth interest in his live-stock business to his step-son, F. J. Hagenbarth, who assumed the management of those interests. The business steadily grew until 1896, when the company was incorporated as the Wood Live Stock Company, at which time Mr. H. C. Wood and J. Barnett acquired interests in the property.

The years 1893 to 1896, inclusive, were very lean years for sheep husbandry, owing to the passage of the Wilson Bill, which removed the duty from wool. However, in 1896, Mr. Wood and the others interested, being firm believers of the election of Mr. McKinley and of the inauguration of a protective tariff era, had trailed up from Oregon over 50,000 head of young ewes. The sheep were bought at an average price, laid down in Idaho, of \$1.35. Immediately after the election, during the months of November and December, the company disposed of a large number of these sheep at \$3.50 and \$4.00 per head.

The following years were very prosperous, and in 1900 the capital stock of the company was increased to \$500,000, fully paid up. During the interim since the beginning of the business, the company began the systematic acquirement of lands and had extended their operations so as to cover parts of Custer and Lemhi counties and had acquired interests in Bingham, Blaine and Fremont counties.

One reason of the great success attained by Mr. Wood and associates in the live-stock business was their early realization of the fact that young lambs four months old could be shipped from the Western ranges to the Eastern markets and sold at approximately as high a price as two- or three-year-old wethers. The company engaged in this business on a large scale and were shipping many train-loads per annum. The present year, 1909, the company will sell on the Chicago market upwards of 60,000 head of young lambs, which will net them, all expenses paid, about \$3.50 per head.

In conjunction with the growing of lambs for the mutton trade the company has imported from England into the United States the best strains of mutton blood obtainable in England. They now have on their range, near Spencer, Idaho, the largest and best flock, size considered, of pure registered Hampshires in the world. The lambs from this flock readily top the Eastern market.

The Wood Live Stock Company was the first concern to introduce on the open range the shearing of sheep in large numbers by the use of machinery. They had in operation last year three of these plants, two in Idaho and one in Montana.

Since 1900 the company has extended the area of its activities into Madison and Beaver Head counties, Montana, where they have acquired extensive real-estate and range holdings. At the present time it owns in fee simple and controls by lease or otherwise, around 100,000 acres of choice farming and grazing lands in Idaho and Montana. The summer range is located along a spur of the Rocky Mountains lying southwesterly from the Yellowstone National Park. The headquarters and general offices of the company are at Spencer, Idaho. The company practically owns this town where it has erected a large three-story office and commissary building and has built cottages for the use of the foremen and their families. Its buildings can be readily distinguished by their color, which is uniformly yellow trimmed with white. Here the organization and system which prevail throughout the activities of the company can be readily noticed. The commissary department in itself is interesting. Everything that could be required for use on the range or ranch is there to be found in quantity. Canned stuffs, sugar, etc., are bought in carload lots and distributed from this point. Hardware, machinery, wagons, etc., are kept in quantity. The company manufactures its own sheep wagons, which are models of convenience and comfort.

In addition to the sheep interests, the company is engaged in a large way in the breeding of horses and the handling of cattle. They were likewise largely interested in the cattle and lamb business in Old Mexico. These interests have, however, been recently sold.

The personnel which comprises the actual management of the company at the present time is as follows: F. J. Hagenbarth, president and manager (Mr. Hagenbarth succeeded

(Concluded on Page 297)



H. C. WOOD

the late J. D. Wood as president); Mr. H. C. Wood, vice-president and assistant manager; Mr. J. Barnett, treasurer; Mr. C. W. Hardy, secretary; Mr. John W. Hart, director and ranch superintendent; Mr. Sam Sample, range superintendent.

At the present time the net resources of the company amount to about \$2,000,000. The annual output in the way of wool, mutton, cattle, horses and products of various kinds from the ranches will approximate \$500,000. The annual pay-roll and expense account is about \$200,000.

The brief history of this company is the best possible commentary that could be had on the opportunities and possibilities of acquiring wealth and permanent interests that have been and are still afforded by the magnificent State of Idaho. Mr. J. D. Wood's original investment in the ranch and live-stock business, when inventoried in 1885, amounted to only \$20,000.

HUGH C. WOOD

Mr. Hugh C. Wood was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 5th, 1874. His father was the late J. D. Wood, prominent in mining and live stock circles in the inter-mountain region. His mother was Catherine Wood, who was a pioneer in the early history of Denver, Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana.

Mr. Wood's primary education was acquired in the public schools of Idaho and later he spent two years at All Hallow's College in Salt Lake City, and completed his education at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

In 1899 he married Rosa Hulaniski of Ogden, Utah, a daughter of Hon. E. T. Hulaniski. The union has been a happy one and is abundantly blessed by two sons, David Edmond and Francis Hugh, and a daughter, Marcia.

Since leaving college Mr. Wood has been prominently and actively identified in the various interests held by his father, J. D. Wood, and his brother, F. J. Hagenbarth. He maintains a summer home at Spencer, Idaho, where he is largely interested in the Wood Live Stock Company, and the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle Company.

Mr. Wood has never held any political office except that of commissioner of Labor in the State of Idaho, though he has at all times been prominently identified with the interests of and been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party of Idaho.

Mr. Wood and his wife are both of a social bent and are well known in society circles both in Ogden and Salt Lake City. He is a member of the Alta Club of this city, and has attained a high rank in the Masonic fraternity, having taken all but the last degree.

At the present time Mr. Wood is vice-president and assistant manager of the Wood Live Stock Company, vice-president of the Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle Company, treasurer and director of the J. D. Wood Company and holds directorships or official positions in many of the larger mining companies of this State and Nevada. He is a young man and has early fulfilled the promise of a bright youth, and as history is made he will no doubt enroll his name high among the illustrious native sons of the West.

A SHEEP RANCH AND ITS OWNER

Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnemort is without doubt one of the most remarkable women of the inter-mountain country. She is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came from the land of "Bobby" Burns direct to Utah in 1861. She made the journey alone, but here joined her father, who had preceded her to America.

In 1868 she married James Ferguson, then a telegraph operator in the employ of the Government, and stationed at Camp Floyd in Cedar Valley, Utah County, about forty-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City. Soon after the young husband and wife took up a homestead in the beautiful and fertile Deep Creek Valley, near Hapah, not far from the Nevada State line, and there established a home. Remote as the region now is from centers of population and from communication by rail, it is not nearly so much so as it was then. Strong indeed must have been the nature and resolute the character of the young woman thus transplanted from a populous city of the Old World to this oasis in the vast reaches of desert and mountain in the interior basin of the North American continent, not to have quailed at the isolation as well as at the want of the comforts, conveniences and privileges necessarily absent in a new community having a population so few in numbers and so widely scattered. But there was no faltering. They had each other and their small circle of friends, they felt that their worldly affairs were on the road to prosperity, and as time went by the comfortable home was brightened by the advent of four little daughters. Thus their affairs ran on smoothly and happily until interrupted by the death of the husband and father in 1881.

For some years before Mr. Ferguson's death he had been engaged in the sheep business, and following that sad event the widow continued the business with success under her own direction for three years, when she married Edgar Bonnemort, also engaged in the sheep business. Some four years later the property on Brigham Street, Salt Lake City, on which the handsome Bonnemort home now stands, was purchased and from that time the family resided in Salt Lake most of the time.

From time to time land adjoining the original homestead in Deep Creek Valley was acquired, until the ranch now consists of 800 acres, well improved and well stocked, with an ample supply of water for irrigation taken from Deep



A TYPICAL SHEEP RANCH HOUSE

Creek and an abundant supply for domestic and stock purposes from flowing wells. In addition to the grazing and other varied products of the ranch, about 400 tons of hay are cut annually. This is fed mostly to cattle, large numbers of which, together with many horses, are kept. Most important, however, are the many thousands of sheep which in the winter range in the valley and the adjacent low hills and plains, and in summer are taken to the summer ranges in the hills and mountains of northern Utah and southern Idaho. This branch of the business has been especially successful and profitable.

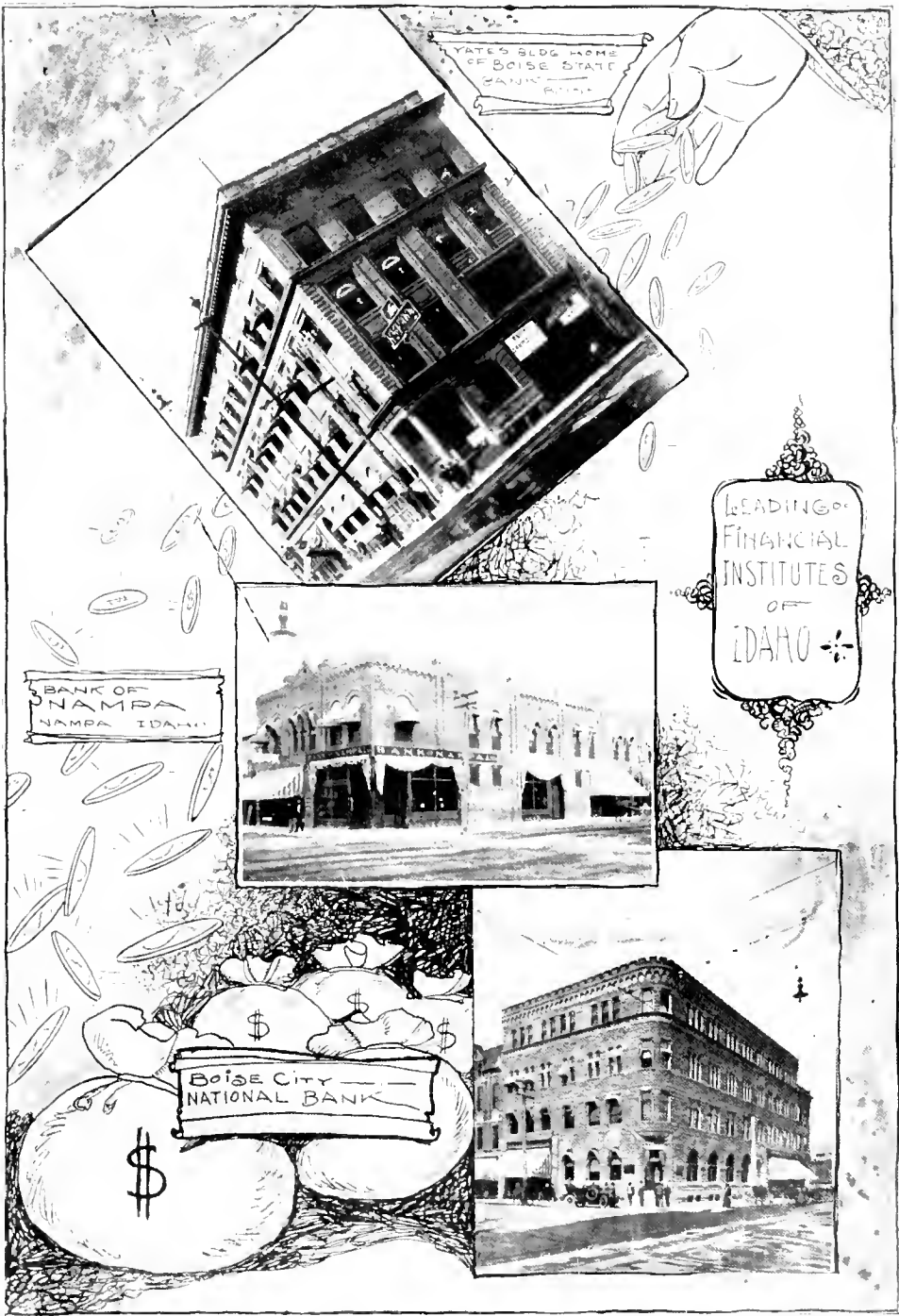
Mr. Bonnemort died in 1899. An ordinary woman, situated as Mrs. Bonnemort then found herself, and possessed of her abundant financial resources, would have sold the flocks and the ranch and devoted her life to the enjoyment of a well-earned rest and a well-deserved respite from business cares. But Mrs. Bonnemort is not an ordinary woman. She sold neither the flocks nor the land, but



COZY NOOK IN BONNEMORT RANCH HOUSE

has continued through the ten years of her second widowhood to increase the one and improve the other. She oversees personally the large volume of business this entails, and that she has been continuously successful proves the possession of rare business ability. She makes occasional trips to the ranch and the ranges, and keeps constantly in touch with every phase of the extensive business.

Nor is her business activity maintained at the sacrifice of the social side of life. Her beautiful home at Brigham and Eighth East Streets is the center of a social life and hospitality as remarkable for its breadth as for its tasteful and elegant simplicity. What she quietly and without ostentation dispenses each year in charity would be considered by the average man a snug annual salary. Her four daughters are married, their names and residences being as follows: Mrs. Ira Hillman, Mammoth, Utah; Mrs. N. A. Dunyon, Salt Lake City; Mrs. R. V. Chamberlain, Provo, Utah; Mrs. F. L. Albritton, Kalispell, Montana.



STATE BLDG HOME OF BOISE STATE BANK

LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTES OF IDAHO

BANK OF NAMPA NAMPA IDAHO



BOISE CITY NATIONAL BANK



STORY OF ONE BANK

From a modest beginning in a frontier town to the largest and strongest institution in a wealthy and growing State is an enviable record, but such is the history of the Boise City National Bank. The bank was organized in April, 1886, by Alfred Eoff, H. B. Eastman, Joseph Perrault, and others, with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Eoff, (well known to the bankers of the Pacific Coast) was elected cashier and manager and occupied that position for over twenty years, and until the sale of the stock of the bank to the present management in July, 1906. In the death of Mr. Eoff last year the community suffered the loss of a valuable citizen and the banking fraternity a sound financier of the old school. The other officers were: Henry Wadsworth, president; H. B. Eastman, vice-president; Joseph Perrault, assistant cashier. In July, 1888, Mr. Perrault resigned and Walter S. Bruce was elected to succeed him. The only changes in the officers from this time until the change in the control was the election of H. B. Eastman as president in January, 1904, to succeed Mr. Wadsworth, and the election of Mr. Regan as vice-president.

In July, 1906, the control of the bank passed into new hands, all of the old directors retiring except Mr. Regan and Mr. Eastman. The new officers elected were: F. R. Coffin, president; Timothy Regan, vice-president; J. E. Clinton, Jr., cashier; Fred Brown and B. W. Walker, assistant cashiers. The business and influence of the institution has steadily increased and the management has established a reputation for being progressive and conservative. This bank is one of the few institutions that can show an uninterrupted period of growth. During the financial flurry of last year their deposits showed a marked increase, and they were enabled to extend aid to a great number of banks in southern Idaho. This fact, together with the general policy of caring for their correspondents and customers, has given them connections with nearly every point in the Northwest.

The Boise City National Bank is the government depository for the State of Idaho and has been specially designated as depository for the post office department. Their capital is now \$250,000, with a surplus and profits of \$150,000. A recent statement shows their deposits two million and a quarter; loans over a million and a half, and cash and sight exchange one million, making their reserve over 40 per cent.

The bank occupies its own modern office building, a massive stone structure worth a quarter of a million dollars. The entire fourth floor of the building is occupied by the Boise Commercial Club, it having been prepared for them especially by the bank.

THE BANK OF NAMPA

Among the towns of Idaho which are fast coming to the front and which are making that State one of the most desirable in the West is Nampa. It is here that business is carried on in an energetic and open-handed way and the merchants of that city are strictly up-to-date and progressive. That merchants do make a town is generally conceded and after one discovers the hustling, bustling stores, it is natural to inquire as to the status of the home bank. The Bank of Nampa is the oldest bank in the city and one of the best known in the State. The report of this bank shows conclusively that it can be ranked with any of the banks throughout the country in comparison with population.

It was founded in 1899 and the capitalization is \$50,000. The directors of the company are all men of sound business ability and alive at all times to the opportunities afforded to those who come to Idaho. They wanted a good sound banking institution and when the Bank of Nampa was organized these men gave it their full support, both moral and financial. The officers are all men drilled in the hard school of experience and men who have studied the banking business from ground up. It is that fact, coupled with the sure-to-win methods of fair dealing and prudent, progressive policy that have made this bank one of the strongest and most substantial in the entire Gem State. The officers have at all times been willing to advance money on the legitimate enterprises which the State affords, and their experience in the business has qualified them to distinguish between the legitimate and the doubtful projects, an absolutely safe policy being at all times the one followed.

The officers of the bank are: John W. Givens, president; J. A. Givens, vice-president; T. E. Mumhall, cashier; C. E. Lore, assistant cashier. All of these men have been from ten to twenty years learning the many intricacies of the business and the success of the institution can be traced to the strict business principles, and honest and fair methods employed and the progressiveness of the men at the helm. Far-sighted to a degree, they have built the business up from a small country bank to one of prominence and importance. The directors, namely, John W. Givens, J. S. Hickey, C. R. Hickey, J. A. Givens, and Eugene Emerson, are all men prominent in business circles in Nampa and of the State, and they have helped to make the bank what it is to-day. They all have faith in the future of Idaho, and naturally of Nampa, and that this town will some day be one of the biggest in the State is their prediction. Banking on this and being assured that this will be soon, they are building up one of the foundations for a big city, a banking institution which is worthy of the name and of the men who are behind it.

THE BOISE STATE BANK

There is no business institution in Idaho that is better known or is on a more solid basis than the Boise State Bank of Boise. Although one of the newer banking houses, having been organized in 1906, it has taken rank with many of the older ones and is enjoying great prosperity. The capital of the Boise State Bank is \$50,000. The officers at this time are: president, Edward Payne, a wealthy and retired sheepman; vice-president, Arthur Pence, prominent as a stockman and well known in Idaho politics; cashier, E. S. Clapp, formerly a Michigan banker and for a number of years cashier of the First Bank of Council, Idaho.

Recently the Boise State Bank began its occupancy of fine quarters in a building on one of the most prominent corners of Boise.



F. R. GOODING

FRANK R. GOODING

Frank R. Gooding was born October 16, 1859, in England, his father being John Gooding, a farmer, his mother Elizabeth Gooding. While he was still a child his parents emigrated to America, settling in Michigan, and he was educated in the common schools of that State. He came West in the seventies and settled in Idaho, where he engaged in the live stock business. Idaho was admitted a State in 1890.

Mr. Gooding was elected to the fifth legislature and in 1904 he was elected Governor of the State as a Republican. Two years later he was re-elected to the same office. He was married in Idaho in 1880. The result of his union was three children, John M., Maud Elizabeth, and Louise, all living.

It was during his second administration that the celebrated case of Pettibone, Moyer and Heywood, came up for trial. These men were leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, who were charged with being the instigators of the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg at the gate of his own home in Caldwell, Idaho, by the explosion of a bomb. The result was the acquittal of the three men, although Governor Gooding and his administration used every effort to secure a conviction.

Governor Gooding retired from office on January 1st, 1909. He resides at Gooding, a town named after him, in Lincoln County, Idaho.



G. H. OLMSTEAD

GEORGE H. OLMSTEAD

George H. Olmstead, one of the most prominent railroad men in the United States and for over forty years connected with various railroads throughout the country in important positions, is a native of New York State, having been born in Vestal, Broome County, August 18, 1848, a son of Richard and Elizabeth Olmstead, of that town. The elder Olmstead was a farmer. George H. Olmstead received his early education in the public schools and subsequently attended the Susquehanna Seminary at Binghamton, New York, from which he graduated.

After leaving school he went West, and his first occupation was as an engineer on the Napa Railroad in California, where he stayed from 1868 to 1870. He then went with the California Pacific until 1873, and with the Central Pacific Railroad during the years 1873 and 1874. He then came East and entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, where he remained until 1882, and was then made general foreman of the motive power department at Sanborn, Iowa, a position he held until 1883. He next became a conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, where he remained from 1885 until 1887. From 1889 until 1899 he was in the service of the C. B. & N. Railroad, and then accepted the position of traveling conductor of the Montana and Utah divisions of the Oregon Short Line on May 1, 1899. He was promoted to trainmaster March 15, 1900, and as acting superintendent of the Montana division, October 13, 1900, until July 13, 1901, when he was advanced to the position of superintendent of the Montana division. He was made superintendent of the Utah division in addition to his other position, July 7, 1903, to March 31, 1904, and was appointed superintendent of the Idaho division June 1, 1905. On October 28, 1908, Mr. Olmstead was granted a leave of absence on account of ill health, and on February 1, 1909, was appointed superintendent of the Montana division, which position he now holds. During the years 1874 and 1875 Mr. Olmstead traveled extensively through South America and on the Isthmus, and gained much knowledge of conditions there at that time.

Mr. Olmstead was married February 17, 1879, and has been a resident of Idaho since 1899. He first arrived at Helena, Montana, November 10, 1866. He is a director in the Bannock National Bank of Pocatello, Idaho; a member of all Masonic bodies and of the Silver Bow Club of Butte and resides at No. 15 Harrison Avenue, Pocatello, Bannock County, Idaho.



H. B. EASTMAN, BOISE

HOSEA BRADFORD EASTMAN

Hosea Bradford Eastman, who is one of Idaho's leading citizens, is of old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Ebenezer Eastman, fought in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestors were all of great prominence. Mr. Eastman's father was Caleb Eastman, a farmer, and his mother was Tabitha Aldredge Eastman. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Whitefield, New Hampshire, where he was born November 21, 1835. At the age of twenty he went to work in a saw mill and logging camp, where he remained for five years in his home country. In the fall of 1861 he went to California, where he worked for about one year and six months on a stock farm. In the winter of 1863 he went to Auburn, Oregon, where he engaged in mining for a couple of years, and then came to Idaho, and built and ran the Idaho Hotel in Silver City, until November, 1877, when he bought the Overland Hotel at Boise City, and was also interested in real estate. He conducted the hotel until 1892, when he leased it. Mr. Eastman's brother, B. M. Eastman, was also interested with him in business.

Mr. Eastman was one of the organizers of the Boise City National Bank in 1886, and was vice-president of the bank until 1906, when it was sold. He is still a director. He is also general manager of the Boise City Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company. He also formed the Eastman-Teller Hardware Company in 1902, which company is now run by his son, B. S. Eastman. Mr. Eastman was a member of the City Council and of the school board of Boise City, and was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club and a charter member of lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E. He is interested with Mr. Regan in the Overland Building, the finest office building in Boise City.

September, 1872, H. B. Eastman was married to Mary A. Blackinger of Idaho, and they have two children: Frank M. and Ben S. Eastman. Mr. Eastman with his family resides at 1215 Warm Springs Avenue, Boise, Idaho.



J. H. HAWLEY

JAMES H. HAWLEY

Mention of Idaho would be incomplete did it fail to include the name of James H. Hawley, politician, lawyer and public servant of the Gem State since his admission to the bar of Idaho in 1871.

James H. Hawley was born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 17th, 1847, his father being Thomas Hawley and his mother Annie Carr. The young man received his earlier education in the Dubuque high school, but early showed a tendency to seek western fields for the outlet of his ambition and a short time after completing his schooling he settled in Idaho. For a number of years Mr. Hawley was a miner, making his headquarters at Quartzburg, Idaho, completing his education in the rough and ready school of western adversity. During these years, however, he was not idle and in 1871 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. In 1875 he was married to Mary E. Bullock, but long before this he had distinguished himself in public life, having been a member of the lower house of the Idaho legislature in 1870-1 and of the upper house in 1874-5. During the period from 1879 to 1883 he filled the position of district attorney of the 2nd judicial district and from 1884 to 1887 he was United States attorney for Idaho.

Upon his retirement from that office Mr. Hawley proceeded to devote his full time and attention to the practice of law and early reaped a rich reward in his chosen field of endeavor. At all times regarded as one of the foremost legal lights of his State, he has been prominently identified with some of the most important legal actions which have ever taken place within the confines of Idaho. His success has been rapid and far-reaching. Early known as an orator of force and strength, as a pleader he has achieved brilliant success. At this time he is the head of what is perhaps the best-known legal firm in the Gem State and in the years which have followed his early efforts he has established a record for success which is the pride and envy of the entire State.

Gifted with a lively imagination and with a positive, forceful temperament, well read and well posted on current events, Mr. Hawley is at once a delightful companion and a marvel of intellectual ability. In the practice of law and by means of such business ventures as have claimed his attention, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune of this world's goods. He has, however, stood ready at all times to assist his less fortunate neighbor in any way which lay within his power.

While no longer young, Mr. Hawley is possessed of the same tireless energy and indomitable courage which in his earlier years went so far towards establishing him upon the high road to the success which he has since achieved. In recent years, however, his life has been quiet as compared with the period of his early struggles for recognition. He is the owner of a well-appointed home in Boise, where surrounded by his family Mr. Hawley is to be seen at his best in every respect. Should he decide to re-enter public life, however, a still further measure of success is constantly assured him by his many friends throughout the entire State.



JOHN E. YATES

JOHN ELVIN YATES

The history of Idaho is an interesting one, and no State in the Union has made more rapid progress than this important section of the inter-mountain region. It would be impossible to write the history of Idaho without including the name of the subject of this brief biography.

John Elvin Yates was born in Bristol, Maine, February 4th, 1845. He is the son of John Yates, who was a sea captain, and of Sophia Blunt Yates. Mr. Yates received a common school education at Bristol, Maine, and later emigrated to Idaho, arriving there in 1892, and since then has been permanently and actively identified with many of the most important financial institutions and other corporations in Idaho. Mr. Yates was at one time president of and one of the principal owners of the Yates and Corbus Live Stock Company; was an original stockholder and director of the Bank of Commerce, and for several years its president. He was also a former director in the Idaho Trust and Savings Bank, and a director in the Farmers' Bank of Star, Idaho. All of these positions Mr. Yates resigned upon his determination to retire from an active business career, which he did during the past year, after sixteen years of an honorable business career during which time he did much for the general welfare of Idaho, and was, and is, considered one of the leading and most public-spirited citizens of Boise City.

Mr. Yates' first wife was Roxanna Cox, of Bristol, Maine, and to this union no children were born. His second wife was Georgia Townsend, to whom he was married at Sycamore, Illinois, and they are the parents of eight children, namely: Dorothy, Margaret, Marjorie, John T., Oscar T., Frederick T., William T., and Stephen T. Yates. Mr. Yates was a member of the sixth session of the Idaho legislature, and a member of the Boise City council for two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Though Mr. Yates takes much pride in his achievements during his life in his adopted State, he has, however, a warm spot in his heart for the State of Maine, where he first saw the light of day within sight of the sea. Being descended from a race of sailors he went to sea himself as a boy for seven dollars per month, and with the assistance of such friends as he made himself he became the commander and part owner of as fine a ship as ever sailed the seas in the Oriental trade in the days of sailing ships; and can refer to this day to the builders of the ships and to those whose business and money he handled in all parts of the world.



EDWARD PAYNE, BOISE

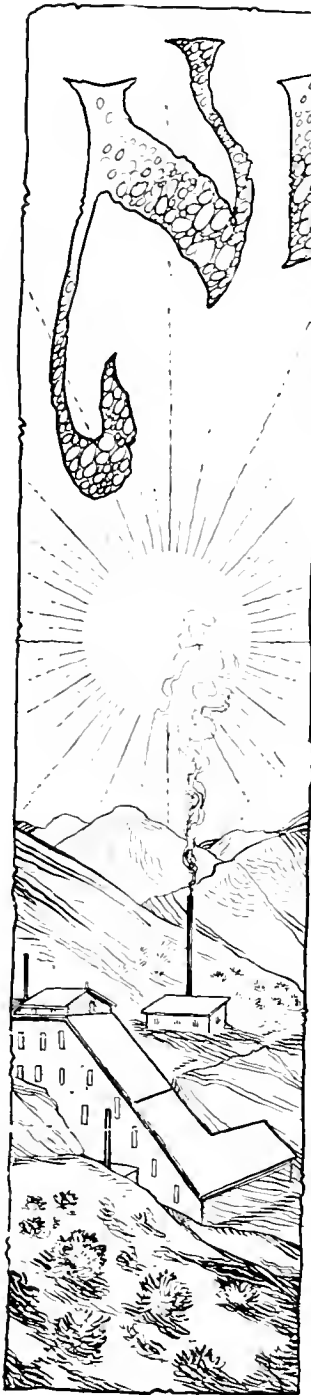
Edward Payne, who is one of the best-known business men of Idaho, has been a citizen of Boise since 1882. The greater part of his wealth was accumulated during a long period while engaged in sheepraising. He retired from this business two years ago and is now president of the Boise State Bank of Boise, president of the Bank of Commerce of Arco, Idaho, and is a director of the First Bank of Council, Idaho.

NEVADA



NEVADA was admitted to the Union, October 31, 1864, being the thirty-sixth in the sisterhood of States. In area she comprises an imperial domain, being almost as large as England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined. Her greatest length from north to south is 483 miles; the greatest width on the thirty-ninth parallel, approximately 320 miles, and the area 112,190 square miles, of which 1000 square miles are covered by the waters of lakes.

Nevada was the last of the States of the Union to be permanently settled, or to have established within her borders trading or military posts, which survived until submerged by the rising tide of settlement. The territory now embraced in the State was probably reached by some of the early Spanish exploring parties, but the earliest authenticated visit by white men was that of a party of Spanish friars under Father Francisco Garcés who at the end of the trip in January, 1776, established a mission post and residence at what is now Fort Yuma, Arizona. There is no record of other white men having visited Nevada until 1825, when several hunting and trapping parties penetrated the State. Historians do not agree as to which of these parties came first. Baneroft says Peter Skeen Ogden was the first to reach the valley of the Humboldt in midsummer, coming up the Owyhee from Walla Walla. Henry and Ashley with a party of free trappers came to the Humboldt later the same summer, from Bear River. Myron Angel, in his history of Nevada, published by Thompson & West, says Jedediah S. Smith, a partner of Ashley's, was the first to reach the Humboldt, which he called Mary's River, after his Indian wife. Smith had come from his rendezvous on the Yellowstone River in 1825, and went down the Humboldt, thence to the Walker



River country, and to the Tulare valley, California, through what was later known as Walker's pass. He recrossed the State on his return later, the same year. For many years the Humboldt was known as either Mary's River or Ogden River; in fact, it was always so called until given its present name by Fremont. As it is generally agreed that these several parties visited Nevada in 1825, the question of precedence by a few weeks or months is of little importance. After this, the State was frequently visited by trappers, and in the course of the next sixteen years its principal streams and the routes across it became fairly well known to those hardy and adventurous men of the mountains. Joseph Walker, detached from Bonneville's expedition, crossed the State in 1833, and in December, 1843, and January, 1844, Fremont passed through the western portion of the State, skirting and naming Pyramid Lake, and bestowing on a river the name of his guide, the famous Kit Carson. This river afterward gave its name to the valley and later to the town now the capital of Nevada. The first emigrants to cross the State were those composing Captain J. B. Bartleson's party of thirty-five persons, bound for California in 1841. They came by the way of the South Pass and the Great Salt Lake, and followed the then well-known trail down the Humboldt. They had no wagons, all their goods being transported on pack animals. The Truckee River was so named in 1844 by a party starting from Council Bluffs in compliment to their Indian guide, who bore that name. In the summer of 1846 it was estimated that three thousand persons passed over the overland trail to Oregon and California. The route then followed up the Platte and Sweetwater, through South Pass and thence by Bear River to Fort Hall, where the Oregon and California trails parted, the latter dropping southwest to the Humboldt and down that stream. It was in the fall and winter of this year that so many members of the ill-fated Donner party perished of cold and hunger amid the deep snows of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Up to this time Nevada had been acknowledged Mexican territory, but now came the war between the United States and Mexico, resulting in the cession by Mexico to the United States, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, of all the country between the Gila River and the forty-second parallel, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. By agreement, the cession dated back to July 7, 1846, the date on which Commodore Sloat had raised the American flag at Monterey. In 1847, Brigham Young and the Mormon pioneers settled in Salt Lake valley. In the following year gold was discovered at Sutter's mill, in California, and in 1849 the great California gold rush came and thousands of men from the Eastern States poured through Nevada on the way to the land of gold. In March, 1849, the Mormons, who had already become numerous in the Salt Lake and adjacent valleys, organized what they called the "State of Deseret," and claimed all the country now included in Nevada, Utah and Arizona, southern California to the ocean, and parts of what is now Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. The so-called "State" was never recognized by Congress, but that body, in 1850, admitted California as a State with its present boundaries, and organized Utah Territory, which included all of the present area of Nevada, except the point of the State south of the thirty-seventh parallel.

In the meantime, the first white settlement in the State had been made at Genoa, in what is now Douglas County, by Mormons from Salt Lake valley. This settlement was on the road to California, and was called "Mormon Station." It seems to have been first established in June, 1850, and is mentioned by many who passed that way in that year, but when Stephen A. Kinsey, of

Salt Lake, in the following year selected the same site for a home and trading station on the overland road, there was no one living there, and all buildings and other evidences of previous occupancy had disappeared. From this time on the settlement was permanent and within the next two or three years a number of families settled in the vicinity. The first land claims were legally filed in December, 1852, and in 1854 a saw-mill and a grist-mill were built. The place was called Mormon Station until surveyed in 1855, when the name was changed to Genoa. In 1852 a mail route was established from Salt Lake to San Bernardino, and a station on the line was erected at Las Vegas Springs, but it was abandoned after the Mountain Meadows massacre in 1857.

Gold was discovered near Dayton early in 1850, but as the workings were not as rich as those of California, they never attracted a great deal of attention, and Nevada did not become noted as a mining section until the discovery of the Comstock lode in 1859, located for its gold by placer gold miners who found it in following up the pay streak. It developed into the greatest silver mine the world has ever known. It has produced \$325,000,000, of which \$306,000,000 was produced in the first twenty years that it was worked. There was one year in which it yielded \$38,000,000. As a whole, the values consisted of about two-thirds silver and one-third gold.

With the mining discoveries of 1859, there came trooping over the Sierra Nevada mountains a motley population from California and the western border of the State from Honey Lake, on the north, to Walker River, on the south, which, up to that time, had been occupied by a few scattered ranchers and placer miners, swarmed with miners, prospectors, adventurers and gamblers. This influx of people induced Congress to create the new Territory of Nevada from the western part of Utah Territory, which was done March 2, 1861. At first the eastern boundary was fixed at the 116th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich, which left all the present counties of Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine, most of Elko, and parts of Eureka and Nye in Utah. In 1862, the line was moved east to the 115th, and March 21, 1864, again east to the 114th degree, and at the same time the triangle between the 37th parallel and the Colorado River was added from Arizona, and the act passed to admit the State to the Union with its present boundaries.

The general geological character of Nevada is volcanic, and it presents a more pronounced desert aspect than any other division of the Union except Arizona. With the exception of a small area in the north, which is drained by the Owyhee, Brumey, Salmon and other streams into the Snake River, and the southeastern corner, which drains into the Colorado, the entire State lies in the great basin, and its few and comparatively feeble streams discharge into lakes or are swallowed up in sinks amid the abounding sands of the valleys and plains. This basin section of the State is the bed of an ancient sea, whose shore lines can be distinctly traced in a number of places. It is now mainly a plateau, with an average elevation of perhaps 4000 feet. On this rise numerous mountain ranges, in most cases running north and south, and varying in elevation above the surrounding country from 1000 to 8000 feet. These are separated by valleys from one to twenty-five miles in width. This general condition is so marked a feature of the State that its surface has been aptly likened to a corrugated iron roof. These ranges are usually broken down or eroded at intervals, but in many cases are continuous for hundreds of miles. In many cases ranges have been worn away until only isolated peaks of the hardest material remain. The valleys are usually filled to a great depth with loose, sandy soil formed by the volcanic ash and ancient sea deposits, together with the more recent wash

from the mountains and the dust deposit of centuries of winds. The lowest portion of the State is the extreme southern point, on the Colorado River, where the elevation above sea level is but slightly over 500 feet. The highest point is 13,058 feet, reached in Wheeler Peak, in the Snake Range, about half-way along the eastern border.

Nevada, having but little rain and not much snow, except in the mountains, has but few rivers, and none of them are large. The Humboldt is the longest. It rises in the northeastern part of the State, and flows southwest for about 375 miles to Humboldt Lake. It has cut through all the mountain ranges in its length, thus affording the best path across the State east and west. This was first taken advantage of by the Indians and trappers, whose trails followed it. Later the emigrant wagon road took the same route, then came the Southern Pacific Railroad along the same path, and later the Western Pacific, after trying in vain to get a satisfactory line across the mountains elsewhere, was forced to get into the Humboldt valley and parallel the Southern Pacific half-way across the State. The Truckee is the outlet of Lake Tahoe, and is a clear, bold stream, which, after a short course in the plain, discharges into Pyramid Lake. Its basin includes a considerable portion of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, where the snowfall is exceedingly heavy, and its annual flow exceeds that of the Humboldt. The Carson and Walker flow into lakes of the same name in the western part of the State. In the north are several streams tributary to the Snake, and in the southeast two unimportant ones, discharging into the Colorado. Other than these, the only streams in the State are the creeks issuing from the mountains and sinking in the sands or sinks in the valleys. Many of these in spring and early summer are veritable mountain torrents that flood large areas of the adjacent valleys, forming shallow lakes many miles in extent. Then in late summer and autumn the stream-bed may be only a dry canyon, while the lake it fed soon disappears. Besides those of a temporary character, Nevada has a number of permanent and beautiful lakes. Pyramid Lake is the largest, with a length of thirty-five miles and a width of ten miles. Lake Tahoe is on the California line, at an elevation of 6225 feet, in a region of mountain and forest. Because of its altitude, its great depth, the clearness of its waters, and the remarkable beauty of its surroundings, it is one of the foremost of American mountain lakes. It is becoming a noted summer resort and is visited each year by many tourists. Other important lakes are Walker, Winnemucca, Humboldt, Carson and Snow Water lakes.

The climate of Nevada is dry, mild and beautiful. The percentage of bright, sunny days is extremely high, and severe winds are unusual. The average temperature for January is about twenty-eight degrees and for July seventy-one degrees. Great extremes of either cold or heat are not common, and, when they do occur, are minimized by the dryness and tonic qualities of the atmosphere. The State is the most arid in the Union, the average precipitation being less than twelve inches, and this is very unevenly distributed as to time and locality. Nearly all the precipitation occurs between December and May. It is much greater in the mountains, especially the higher ranges, than in the valleys, and is about twice as great in the northern as in the southern half of the State. In some of the valleys rain seldom falls, and there are some sections of the southern part of the State that are practically rainless. The way the rains come in the open country of the southern triangle of the State was well expressed by a stage-driver. When asked by a passenger in what way, if it never rained there, the dry guleh the stage was wearily toiling up had been formed, he replied: "It only rains about once in fifteen years, and then we have a cloudburst that floods the country."

Nevada is pre-eminently a mining State. Her fame and her early prosperity as well as her present prominence, have been due almost wholly to her mineral treasures, although in the years following the first mining rush, stock-raising and farming were developed to some extent and in recent years the latter has received additional impulse from the inauguration of important irrigation projects by the Government and by private means. So dependent has the Nevada of the past been on her mines, that the population of the State has gone up or down with the prosperity or decline of the mining industry. Twenty years following the discovery of the Comstock lode was a period of great prosperity for the mines and the census of 1860 showed a population of 6,857, that of 1870 showed a population of 42,491, and of 1880, 62,266. There came a period of twenty years in which the mines of the State languished, and in 1890 the population had fallen to 45,761, while the census of 1900 showed a further decline to 42,335, which was less than the population had been thirty years before. Then, in 1901, came the new gold discoveries at Tonopah, and in 1902 the still more sensational finds at Goldfield, the wonderful richness and apparently great extent of which again centered the attention of the country on Nevada. Miners again flocked to the State, capitalists from the East as well as from the West became interested, scores of other new mineral discoveries were made, and new camps located, while old and decadent or abandoned camps were rejuvenated. And to augment all this, came the new and enormous copper development of the Ely District and copper discoveries elsewhere that hold forth great promise of future achievement. In response, the population again rose, and the number of persons residing in the State was estimated by the Governor in November, 1908, to be 132,000.

The Nevada of to-day is a different, a more stable and permanent community than the Nevada of the early days. There are several causes contributing to this result, among them being the greater number and extent of the known mineralized areas, the improved methods of ore reduction that permit the handling of vast tonnages of low-grade ore, the copper development at Ely, Yerington and other places, and the impetus given to agriculture and horticulture by irrigation. In the past five years the gold production of Nevada has increased enormously. In 1906, it was \$9,278,000; in 1907, \$15,411,000; in 1908 over twenty millions and it is believed the production for 1909 will reach thirty millions. Goldfield, Tonopah and the Bullfrog districts are the largest producers. The output of the mines at Goldfield alone is now running at the rate of about \$15,000,000 annually, while that at Tonopah is very large, and in Bullfrog District many recent strikes seemingly assure an enormous production as soon as a sufficient stage of development has been reached. The same is true in less degree of many other gold districts of the State and new finds are constantly being made at intervals. The latest new find and one that presents every surface indication of being the equal of any other in the State is that at Salisbury wash, or Ellendale, about forty miles east of Tonopah, the discovery of which became known about the 1st of June. Nevada will easily lead all the States of the Union in gold production in 1909.

The silver production of Nevada is also rapidly increasing. In 1906 the value of the silver produced was \$3,450,000; in 1907, \$5,465,000, and since then the production has been largely increased. The lead production is relatively small, the amount reported for 1908 being 3700 tons.

Copper is a new and important mineral product of Nevada and one that perhaps contains more assurance of permanence than either gold or silver. The copper product of the State in 1907 was 1,998,000 pounds, and in 1908 it rose

to 12,241,000 pounds. At this time (July 1st, 1909) the Steptoe Valley Smelting Company, at McGill, in the Ely District, White Pine County, a new concern, is turning out copper from the ores of that district at the rate of 75,000,000 pounds per year, which will be largely increased in another year, when the new works are fully completed and in full swing. The present demonstrated resources in the Ely District are sufficient to maintain this annual output for thirty years, and large areas of known copper territory yet remain to be explored. There is every indication that the copper product of Ely will exceed in value the more than \$300,000,000 record of the Comstock lode. This copper is now being produced at a cost of eight cents per pound, which, it is believed, will be reduced to seven cents as soon as the mines and reduction works are gotten down to smooth running order. Much of this copper ore is mined with steam shovels in open cuts. There are other important copper deposits in the State, notably at Yerington, where a large amount of development work has been done, and where large reduction works will be built in the near future.

The three counties showing the largest mineral output are Esmeralda, Nye and White Pine, the first including Goldfield, the second Tonopah and Rhyolite, and the third the Ely District. All these towns are rapidly becoming important cities. The monthly pay-roll of the mines at Goldfield is now about \$200,000, and of the mines and smelters at Ely about \$275,000. Every county in Nevada is mineralized and there are scores of other prosperous and promising mining districts which can not be even enumerated here. The only important city of the State which is not almost wholly dependent on the mining industry is Reno, near which are located the immense shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Reno is also an important jobbing point, and the distributing center for a large territory.

Besides the metals, Nevada has extensive deposits of salt, borax, sulphur, soda and potash, while there are mountains of granite, marble, limestone, sandstone and slate. Some lignite coal has been mined in the hills along the upper Humboldt.

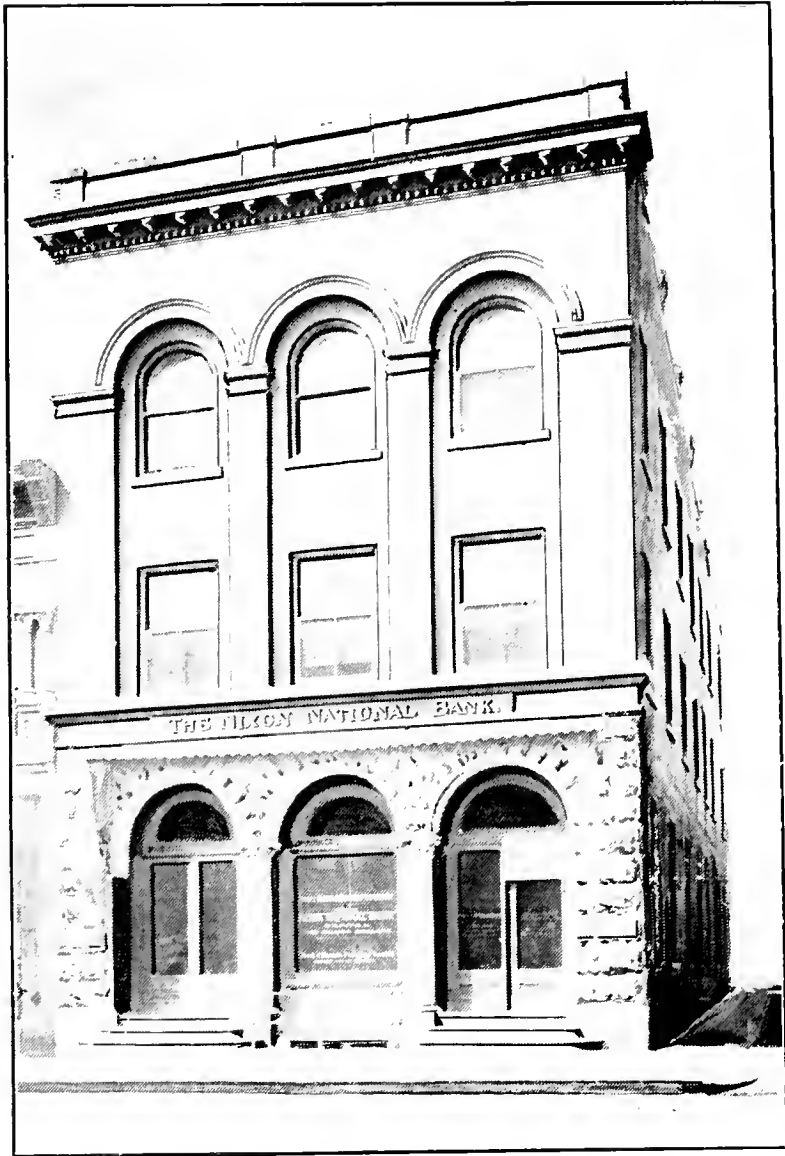
With the development of the mines comes a larger and better home market for the products of the farmer and stockman, so that the prosperity of the one tends to develop the other. The soil of nearly all the valleys of Nevada is very fertile, but the extreme aridity of the State restricts the dry-farming area while the scarcity of surface water renders the area that can be successfully irrigated very small as compared with the vast extent of the State. In the valleys of the Humboldt and its tributaries, along the Carson and Truckee, and at other isolated parts in the State, farming and fruit-raising, under irrigation, have been carried on with success for many years. One of the first irrigation projects undertaken by the Government under the Reclamation Act, was the Truckee-Carson, designed to irrigate about 350,000 acres along the lower Carson. The work is now approaching completion, and a portion of the land is already settled and under cultivation. Of the 350,000 acres, about 245,000 acres is desert land belonging to the Government and 105,000 acres was in private ownership before the project was undertaken. The plan followed was to divert the flood waters of the Truckee and store them in reservoirs on the Carson. The total storage capacity of these reservoirs is 1,375,000 acre feet, from which can be drawn annually, if needed, 830,000 acre feet. The farm unit is 40 or 80 acres. The Nevada farmer on irrigated lands can raise about the same variety and quantity of general farm products, vegetables and fruits that are produced under similar conditions in Utah and Idaho. As elsewhere in the West, alfalfa is the great forage crop, and nowhere is it more attractive in its vivid green and

and a wonderful profit is in store for that now famous camp. The early operators at Chafey did not go below 80 feet, and they walked over valuable ore year after year. E. S. Chafey went farther and became the rejuvenator of the camp. He soon developed the famous Black Hole Mine. The ledge followed was very distinct on the surface; and there are more of such ledges, any one of which may lead into as big a proposition as the Black Hole is to-day.

Milling ores occur at Chafey in big bodies, and the new custom mill recently built will lessen the cost of production greatly. This district is fifteen miles long by four to five in width, and there is not a camp in the country with better surface showings, and no camp in Nevada can show such a record as this district, by virtue of the Black Hole operations and shipments, and Chafey gives every promise of further successes and big increase in population. The town site is perfect, climate great, and many lots are now being sold for investment purposes.

Mr. Chafey has developed the Nevada, the Black Hole and Golden Bell mines, and two other groups owned by the Chafey Mines Company, of which he is president and H. C. Ostler is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Chafey owns 95 per cent. of the stock, and in less than one year the mines produced \$250,000, and it is estimated that there is a million dollars worth of ore in sight. Several shafts have been sunk, and the profitable ore will run a great deal more. The vein on the surface is opened for 2300 feet, every place showing ore of milling value. The ore is silicious, the values being chiefly in gold, with just a little silver and lead. The Chafey Mines Company was incorporated in 1909 for \$1,000,000, with 200,000 shares of treasury stock, making an immediate offering of only 50,000 shares, which offering was guaranteed.

Elwin S. Chafey was born October 9, 1877, at Winfield, Kansas, a son of M. N. and Elizabeth W. He was married to Miss Ethel M. Cutler, November 25, 1907. He arrived at Chafey, Nevada, in May, 1908, and is the founder of the town. He discovered the Transvaal Camp, Nye County, Nevada, and developed the Diamond Queen Mine. He also started the Skiddoo Camp in California, and many other mines. Mr. Chafey is a resident of Chafey, Humboldt County, Nevada.



THE NIXON NATIONAL BANK OF RENO

TWO STRONG BANKING HOUSES

The Nixon National Bank of Reno was organized October 20, 1906, with a capital of \$500,000, and a paid-in surplus of \$50,000, with the following officers: Geo. S. Nixon, president; Geo. F. Turrittin, vice-president; F. M. Lee, cashier; R. C. Turrittin, assistant cashier.

It opened its doors for business November 12, 1906, and did a thriving business, receiving deposits approximating \$1,000,000 by the end of the first half year.

At a stockholders' meeting held May 7, 1907, it was arranged to purchase the assets of the Bank of Nevada, one of the pioneer banks in Reno, and the State, having a paid-in capital of \$600,000. The consolidation was consummated on May 20 of the same year, and the banking business has from that time been transacted in the building formerly owned and occupied by the Bank of Nevada. To facilitate the consolidation, the Nixon National Bank increased its capital to \$1,000,000, and the Bank of Nevada Savings & Trust Company was organized with the same ownership, and with a capital of \$100,000, fully paid. The business of both banks is carried on in the same office and under the same management.

In response to calls from the Comptroller of the Currency and the State Bank Examiner, the following statements, showing condition at the close of business on April 28th, were furnished:

THE NIXON NATIONAL BANK			
RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	\$1,820,984.70	Capital stock paid in	\$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	4,317.73	Surplus fund	200,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	37,932.81
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00	National bank notes outstanding	986,300.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	25,990.13	Due to other national banks ..	155,868.91
Bonds, securities, etc.	17,000.00	Due to State banks and bankers ..	83,785.50
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	94,039.61	Due to trust companies and savings banks	129,942.57
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	9,631.93	Dividends unpaid	956.00
Due from State banks and bankers	138,327.96	Individual deposits subject to check	926,770.03
Due from approved reserve agents	441,968.94	Demand certificates of deposit ..	28,410.86
Checks and other cash items ..	5,694.89	Time certificates of deposit ..	183,559.87
Exchanges for clearinghouse ..	3,804.97	Certified checks	11,742.52
Notes of other National banks ..	18,620.00	Cashier's checks outstanding ..	1,770.06
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	486.74	United States deposits	50,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		Letters of credit	515.32
Specie	\$109,751.85		
Legal-tender notes	7,025.00		
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	50,000.00		
Total	\$3,797,554.45	Total	\$3,797,554.45

THE BANK OF NEVADA SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	\$315,708.12	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts (secured)	4,350.38	Undivided profits	\$4,270.86
Other real estate owned	11,000.00	Less current expenses and taxes paid	835.50
Due from banks and bankers ..	128,685.75	Individual deposits subject to check	485.46
Cash on hand, viz:		Savings deposits	374,797.28
Gold coin	945.00		
Silver coin	28.85		
Currency	18,000.00		
Total	\$478,718.10	Total	\$478,718.10

To the heavy capitalization of these banks and to the reputations of the officers and directors, as conservative business men and strong financial factors, must be attributed their popularity with the banking public during the stringent financial times just past. Their large deposits bespeak the confidence which they enjoy from the people of their territory, and that this confidence is appreciated is evidenced by the magnitude of their loan accounts, which show that they have been meeting the requirements of their clientele.



HON. GEO. S. NIXON

GEO. S. NIXON

United States Senator Geo. S. Nixon is pre-eminently a self-made man. The record of his experience indicates how industry applied to Western opportunities enables one to be decidedly successful notwithstanding the manifold obstacles one must overcome. He was born in Placer County, California, April 2, 1860, and worked on his father's farm until 19 years of age. He secured a very fair education in the schools of his native State and in 1878 he became an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at New Castle, California. After acquiring a knowledge of telegraphy in a railway station office, he was transferred in 1881 to Nevada points, serving as an operator on the Central Pacific Railroad and the Carson & Colorado Railroad. After three years of this service he was offered and he accepted a clerical situation with the First National Bank of Reno, an institution that afterwards became the Washoe County Bank. Doubtless this new vocation was Mr. Nixon's proper sphere, as he rapidly grew into prominence and public confidence and is now representing Nevada in the United States Senate.

Mr. Nixon succeeded the late Senator William M. Stewart, having been elected on January 25, 1905, for the term beginning March 4, 1905. Prior to his election to the United States Senate Senator Nixon was a member of the legislature of Nevada during the session of 1891.

Senator Nixon is one of the most prosperous business men of Nevada. For years he was the most active mine operator and is now largely interested in banking, stockraising and farming. He is the president of the Nixon National Bank of Reno, the First National Bank of Winnemucca and the Tonopah Banking Corporation of Tonopah.



FRANK MOORE LEE

FRANK MOORE LEE

Frank Moore Lee is a native of California and was born in Long Valley, January 10, 1867. His father was Levi W. Lee and his mother Julia De Ette Moore. When a small boy his parents moved to Reno, Nevada, where he was educated in the public schools. He was married to Ada Finlayson at Reno, on January 18, 1892, and they have one daughter, Margerie Lee.

Mr. Lee engaged in the livery and stock-shipping business during the years 1884-1886, when his father died. He then accepted a position in the First National Bank of Reno and he later became a director and assistant cashier of the Washoe County Bank, which was the successor of the First National. In 1901 he became the cashier of the First National Bank of Winnemucca which he and Senator Geo. S. Nixon had organized in 1886. In 1906 he was associated with Senator Nixon and others in organizing the Nixon National Bank of Reno, which is one of the largest capitalized institutions in the West. He is now serving the Nixon National as its cashier and has the reputation of being one of the best bankers in the inter-mountain country. Mr. Lee is now also vice-president of the First National Bank of Winnemucca and of the Tonopah Banking Corporation of Tonopah, and is secretary of the Lovelock Land and Development Company. He has held no political office.

Mr. Lee is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner and an Elk, and is vice-president of the Reno Commercial Club. He lives at Rio Vista Heights, Court Street, Reno, Nevada.

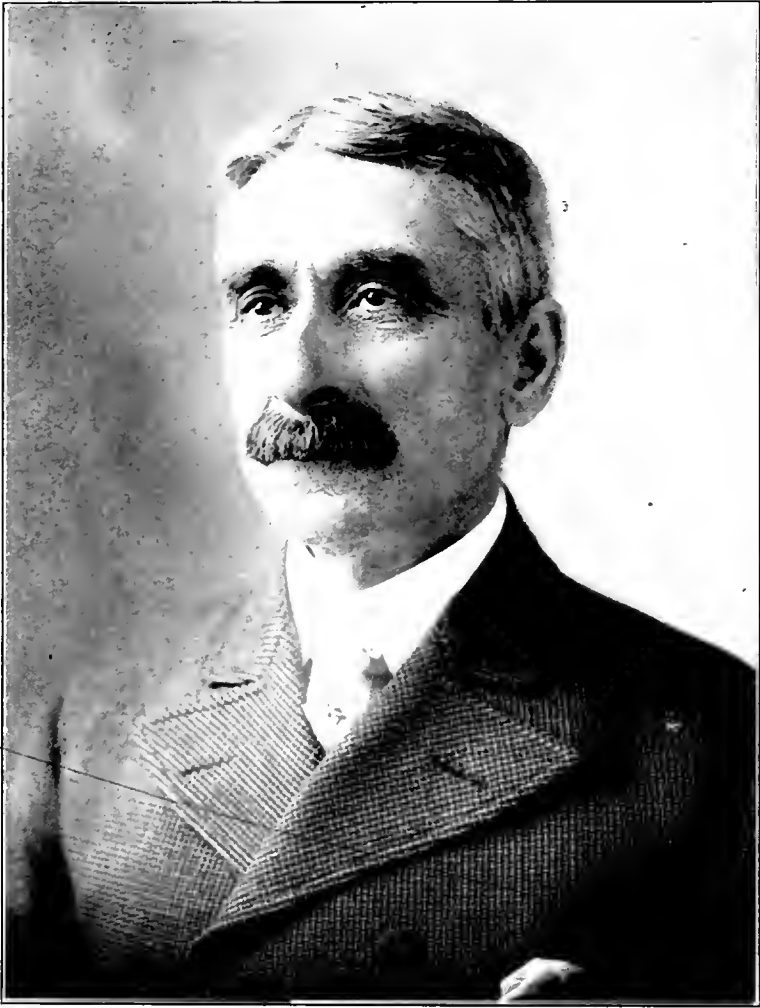


J. R. DAVIS

JAMES R. DAVIS

James R. Davis was born in Columbus, Indiana, on the 16th day of December, 1872. His parents were of Scotch and English stock, and from them he inherits the characteristics of the race—grim determination and perseverance. Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Kansas. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Denver and from that time up to the present time he has been engaged in the mining business. The greater part of his time from 1890 to 1904 was spent in prospecting in Arizona, California, Oregon and Alaska, and while he was not successful in accumulating a fortune, he did succeed in getting experience in the mining industry which has been invaluable to him ever since.

He went to Goldfield, Nevada, in 1904 when the boom was on and has been generally successful in all his mining ventures at Goldfield, Fairview and Round Mountain, Nevada. He is at the present time president and manager of the Round Mountain Mining Company, vice-president and manager of the Great Bend Mining Company, vice-president of the Nevada Hills Mining Company, vice-president and manager of the Loftus-Davis Federated Mines Company, and vice-president of the Nevada Exploitation Company.



T. G. LOCKHART

THOMAS GASKILL LOCKHART

Nevada and the States surrounding it have produced many millionaires and great mining magnates, some who were wealthy before they struck the new country, and others who caught the fever and, starting in with nothing, amassed fortunes. Thomas Gaskill Lockhart is known to all Nevada, and his meteoric rise and his keen insight, good judgment and fair dealings will always be remembered as a tribute to him. He was born in Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey, on the 2d of May, 1848. He attended the public schools in Burlington and Birmingham. To secure this education, he was by force of circumstances compelled to work all the spring and summer on the farm in order to get this schooling, his parents not having too much of this world's goods.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Lockhart left Philadelphia with a capital of \$95 and arrived in Omaha, Nebraska, on March 18, 1869. The only thing to do in that country at that time was to engage in the cattle business. He secured employment herding cattle near Fremont, Nebraska, and remained one year at this occupation. The mining industry was what he was looking at and leaving Fremont he went to Georgetown, Colorado. For thirty years he engaged in mining in this State and was considered one of the best prospectors and practical men in the State. Prospecting seemed to be very much to his liking, and in 1899 he started on a trip of this kind, going through Utah, Arizona and Nevada. In March, 1901, he landed in Tonopah. The Nevada country was still unopened, but the conditions in this place so pleased Lockhart that he decided to settle. He took up the Tonopah Extension claim and many others, including the Unlucky 13. He worked on these for two years, and, hearing of the country in and around Goldfield, he disposed of his interests and in 1903 arrived at Goldfield. Goldfield at that time consisted of four tents and a 12x12 blacksmith shop.

It was here that Mr. Lockhart "came into his own." He sized up the conditions in this wonderful camp, and the future looked so excellent and auspicious that he decided to stake his chances there. That he was successful almost beyond measure is obvious. Among some of the properties bought by him in that year was the famous Florence property, which was at that time a ten-foot hole. A sixty per cent. interest was what Mr. Lockhart secured, and the fact that this one property has produced over \$6,000,000 since that time, and \$60,000 a month, is proof positive of his excellent judgment and wonderful sagacity. Mr. Lockhart at the present time is the president and general manager of the Florence Goldfield Mining Company, and president and general manager of the Jumbo Extension Mining Company, both of which are in the category of big mines in the State.

The domestic life of Mr. Lockhart is an extremely happy one. He was married to Miss Minnie A. Haney in October, 1886. The union has been blessed by three children, George Jerome, Myra Belle and Harry Haney. His permanent address is Goldfield, and it is natural that he desires to live in the place where he was so successful. He is a prominent Elk and a member of the Montezuma Club.

Mr. Lockhart is very modest and is reticent about telling of his wonderful success or of the hardships endured before he succeeded in surmounting the barriers and reaching that goal for which we are all striving.



J. M. MACKENZIE, GOLDFIELD

JOHN M. MACKENZIE

The friends of John Mackenzie declare that if there is a man in the Western country that knows more about the mining game, or if there is any one who has had a wider or more varied experience, they have never heard of him. Every State in the inter-mountain region west to the Coast knows of him and of his success in this big industry.

Mr. Mackenzie first saw the light of day in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on the 24th day of May, 1858. His father, William Mackenzie, was a blacksmith of the old type we see very little of at the present time. He believed in educating his children and sent John to the public schools in Ontario. He finished the public schools, but the wandering fever seized him and for two years he went before the mast and visited the lands across the water. After two years of the rough life at sea, Mr. Mackenzie decided to take up a course of mechanical engineering in Ontario. This training proved of invaluable service to him through the many years of hard and arduous labor that followed. After finishing his course in the engineering school, he was employed by Cook Bros., Gordon & Co., of Ontario, as inspector and purchaser of lumber and timber. After having mastered the lumber business, the call of the West began to ring in his ears, and he came to Eureka, Nevada, in 1887. Having an unlimited amount of ambition, and being of the courageous Scotch blood, he worked in the mines at this camp for two years, assimilating all the time the knowledge of this business from a practical standpoint. Leaving Eureka for new fields in which he could gain more experience, he went to Colorado in the interests of John Porter, in the capacity of expert timberman.

During the Black Range excitement of 1881 he went to that place, but soon left and located in the following year at Tombstone, Arizona. During all this time he was becoming an expert on matters pertaining to mining, and was successful. At that time there was very little doing at Tombstone, and, as he was being sought for at Eureka, he went back to his first love and was placed in charge of the construction crew of the Eureka Consolidated Company's plant. After the plant was completed and in operation, he assumed charge of the pumping operations then being conducted on a large scale by the latter company.

This work being completed, the wanderings commenced again, and in 1884 he went to Butte, Montana, taking charge of the North Star Salisbury Mines. He remained in this famous copper camp for two years, and his success at the mines mentioned is well known to every one acquainted with Butte history. At the end of two years, however, he began to look towards Eureka again, and began leasing and mining in the Nevada camp. He stayed this time in Eureka four years, and in 1891 he started for the Black Hills country and took charge of the Orifino Mine and mill, situated eight miles from Deadwood. As in all his other experiences, he was successful in his supervision of the mines, but his life seemed to turn towards new and verdant fields. Cripple Creek was at the height of its boom at that time, and here went our friend in 1893. The fact that he became manager of the famous Stratton Mines, and also of the Portland Mine, is the greatest monument to his ability and his thorough knowledge of mines and mining. He left here in 1897, when the Alaska boom was on, and went to Dawson City, where he worked some placer mines and also started the building of the Klondyke Mines Railway which was finished in 1905. In 1899 he was engaged by the firm of Wherner, Beit & Co., of London, as manager of the old John C. Fremont grant in Mariposa County, California. He opened up the mines of this old estate, built two stamp mills, constructed a dam across the Merced River, and erected a power plant for operating mines and mills. When this work was completed, he accepted the management of Le Roi Mine and Northport Smelter at Rosland, B. C., and remained until the company had recovered from the disastrous régime of Whittaker, Wright and associates.

In the fall of 1903 he retired from active management of this property and joined F. W. Bradley, M. E., of San Francisco. This firm entered actively into mine examination work and acted in consulting capacity for several large properties. In 1904, M. L. Requa, a mechanical engineer of San Francisco, joined this firm. The latter had acquired options on the greater portion of the holdings of what is now known as the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, at Ely, Nevada. The firm opened up these properties and were heavily interested, and directed operations of the same until the Guggenheims purchased control.

The career of Mr. Mackenzie for the past few years is too well known to be told of here; suffice it to say that he is looked upon and acknowledged as one of the foremost mining men of the West.

He is prominently identified with a great many organizations in Goldfield and San Francisco, living as he does between these two cities. He is a member of the Pacific Union, San Francisco; Montezuma Club, Goldfield; a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and many others. As a director and general manager of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines he is a well-known figure in the State, and is loved and respected by all who know him.



J. P. LOFTUS

J. P. LOFTUS

Recognized as foremost among successful mine operators, J. P. Loftus is one of the best-known men in Goldfield. His work dates from the sage-brush days of that camp, and to him and his associates much that has gone to the making of Goldfield stands as a credit.

Of Irish descent, he was born in 1856 in the village of Clinton, New York. His education is the result of his own unaided effort. Through the high school of Waterville, New York, he worked his way, and later through Amherst College, graduating with honors in the class of '84, degree of A.B., later A.M.

Though said to be a lawyer, a newspaper man and a college professor, the fact is that he has never, except incidentally in the beginning of his career, been any of those things. For twenty years he has been in the business of mining, knows every phase of it, from prospecting and hitting a drill to those departments of the work requiring the highest skill and experience. Outside of mining he professes to know nothing, and cares less; and yet his capacity for doing things is so generally recognized, that there is scarcely a matter of importance in camp or State with which his name is not connected. With a willingness to serve, he has never sought honors or recognition of any kind. In politics a Democrat, in a State overwhelmingly Democratic, with the governorship, Congress, or even the United States Senate, within his easy reach, he has never permitted his name to be used. He has no ambitions, and professes no interest in public affairs, only to the extent that he can be of service. His sole ambition is to do his own work in his own way, out in the open, to continue the career of builder—empire builder, if you please—a work for which by temperament, capacity, courage and experience he is amply fitted.

In his marriage Mr. Loftus was most fortunate. His wife, Gertrude Portia Hopkins Loftus, is herself from a long line of builders and educators.—Mark Hopkins, who built the Union Pacific, and those who have founded and directed universities in the East. They have three children, James Hopkins, Margaret Edna and Gertrude Portia. Though traveling extensively, having spent the last season in Europe, the home of the family is Goldfield.

As president of the Montezuma Club Mr. Loftus served two years, the period of its greatest social and community prestige. Under his administration the splendid stone-and-steel building now the home of the club was built. He built the News building, the finest stone structure in camp. He is an owner in the "News" itself, the leading newspaper in the State. He is the principal owner and president of the Nevada Exploitation Company, a close corporation that for four years has paid a five per cent. monthly dividend, a record unparalleled in the mining business of the State. He is president of the Great Bend Mining Company; president of the Loftus-Davis Federated Mines Company; president of the News Publishing Company; vice-president of the Round Mountain Mining Company.—another dividend-payer; an Elk; a member of the University Club of Denver; in fact, a man all around, that touches life on all its sides, and has touched it fortunately and happily.



W. E. DOWLEN

WALTON E. DOWLEN

Perhaps no man is better known and has done more for the upbuilding of the city of Goldfield than Walton E. Dowlen, who came to this camp in the fall of 1905. His knowledge of mines and metallurgy stood him in hand when arriving there and it is to his credit that the mines of that camp can now ship \$25-ore at a profit, when two years before nothing but \$100-ore was looked at. A representative of people across the water, in Paris and in England, he utilized the moneys of his associates so judiciously that to-day his interests as well as those of his backers are some of the most important in the Goldfield District.

Mr. Dowlen was born in Denver, on the 14th of July, 1872, and received his education and technical training in mining and metallurgy in London, England, at the Polytechnical School of Mines in that city. When but eighteen years of age, he went to British Columbia and entered the service of the Mines Department. He remained there three years, and by his thorough knowledge of the mining industry, coupled with his persistence and perseverance, he was very successful. After remaining in this department three years, the young man went as assistant engineer with the Santa Fe Railroad, built from San Francisco, of which Claus Spreckles was president. He stayed with this position for two years. He then was given charge of the "Villa Rica" gold mines in Georgia, and remained with that concern until 1897. Seeing opportunities, and many of them, in London, England, he crossed the water, and from there was sent to British Columbia by an English syndicate. He remained here for about a year, and was very successful in the enterprise. He was recalled, however, to London, and a syndicate sent him to Eastern Siberia for a syndicate known as the East Siberian Syndicate of London and Paris. He remained in that country for a while, gaining all the while valuable experience, and then drifted over to Nome, Alaska, for the same company, and then returned to London.

About this time the name of Dowlen, the engineer, was becoming very prominent in the mining and metallurgical world, and the successes of the young engineer were universally known and recognized. When in London on this trip the African Founders Syndicate sent him to Central Africa, and it was here that he did some of his best work. He was unfortunate in contracting the African fever. He was compelled to return to London in 1901, and remained in a hospital for four weeks, suffering the ravages of the disease. The same syndicate were anxious to have him, and when he recovered from the illness he was sent to the California oil fields. He remained in that country for two years, and then returned to England, going by the way of Alberta, where he made very extensive and complete reports of the coal properties in that country, in which the famous Emil Arton was interested, who, it may be recalled, was the last of the three promoters of the Panama deal in Paris to commit suicide. His operations from this time on have been in and around Goldfield, and he has been uniformly successful in all of his undertakings.

He is vice-president of the Nevada Goldfield Reduction Company, one of the biggest propositions in the State, and this plant alone is a monument to the keenness and ability of this young man. He is a prominent club man, being a member of the Montezuma Club of Goldfield, the Sports Club of London, and an associate of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in London, as well as an associate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of London.

His domestic life is a happy one, he having married Miss Marie Bouffois in January, 1906. His career to the present time has been a most remarkable one, and the fact that he is still a young man would indicate a brilliant future. He is a tireless worker and very straightforward in all dealings. His efforts in settling the trouble between the Mine Owners' Association and the miners while acting president, and settling everything amicably, will be a lasting monument to his fairness and honesty.

TWO VIEWS
OF
GOLDFIELD . . .
CONSOLIDATED
. . . . PROPERTIES . . .





GEORGE WINGFIELD

At the head of the gigantic corporation of the Goldfield Consolidated is George Wingfield, former vice-president, but who recently succeeded United States Senator George S. Nixon as the head of the concern. He is, frankly speaking, a mere youth, only a little over thirty years of age, but with a head that would do credit to a staid business man of sixty.

Mr. Wingfield is known as the "Napoleon of Nevada Finance." He spent much of his earlier life in Oregon, where he turned his hand to almost anything, including punching cattle. He landed in Tonopah before the boom started, and went to Winnemnece, where he had eccentric luck. He returned to Tonopah, ready to take a chance, and made winnings that seemed fortunes to him. He then came down to Goldfield during the early rash and plunged with his stake into the stock game. He dealt in Florence, Mohawk, Kendall, Sandstorm and other securities, and Dame Fortune was invariably with him. His hundreds crept into thousands; and by judicious investment of his thousands in connection with the operations of Senator Nixon, they soon mounted into millions, and to-day he is one of the wealthiest young men in the world, and the largest individual holder of Consolidated stock, which is selling now around \$8.50 per share. Mr. Wingfield recently married, and has homes in both Reno and Goldfield.

THE GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED

The corporation known as the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company heads the entire list of gold-producers in this country as a dividend-payer. Its production is immense, its acreage large, and its system of extraction and treatment of ores as nearly perfect as mining ingenuity can make it. It is, frankly, the wonder of all mining men and visitors to Nevada, not only on account of its splendid equipment, but by reason of the tremendous bodies of ore that are visible to the eye and that insure the operation of the company for years to come, without inserting another round of shots.

The first dividend of the merger was in October of 1907, when 10 cents a share was declared. This amounted roundly to \$350,000. The next was at the same rate in the following month, with corresponding total. The first dividend since the new mill was completed was paid only a short time ago, and was at the rate of 30 cents per share. This meant the distribution of approximately \$1,066,000 in gold. Since then another dividend has been declared payable on the last day of the coming month, and also involving, roundly, \$1,066,000. It is the policy of the company to make quarterly payments at the rate of \$1,066,000, or thereabouts. This would give a total for the year of about \$4,250,000 in straight "velvet," to say nothing of extra dividends, such as are also contemplated.

Stratton's Independence at Cripple Creek paid in one year \$1,789,000, and the Homestake paid in one year about \$1,250,000 in dividends. But here is a mine on the desert with practically \$4,500,000 a year dividends assured.

The corporation is at present working four shafts. The Mohawk is down 600 feet, with four main levels, all working. The Cleremont shaft, on the Jumbo claim, is down 1,000 feet, and has five main levels, four of which are being operated. The Combination shaft, on the Combination claim, is down 380 feet, with six levels, all of them being worked. The famous "Hampton stope" was first picked up on the fourth level, and since then has been opened up on the fifth and sixth levels. Stopping is now in progress on the fourth and fifth levels. This stope, discovered by Hampton, is a marvel. The ledge, at its widest portion is 70 feet across, all pay ore. Thirty feet of this, from 70 to 80 feet in length, will average not far from \$200 straight across, while a rich streak in the center, from 5 to 7 feet wide, will give an average value in gold of \$500 to \$1,100 per ton. The formation is of telluride character, with, at times, great splashes of free gold running all through it. This Hampton stope alone, it has been figured, would insure dividends at the present rate for three years. The Red Top shaft has attained a depth of 330 feet, with four levels all in operation. Through this bore, the Lucky Boy claim, all virgin country, is being worked. The ledge is continuous and averages 15 feet in width. It is opened up to about 300 or 400 feet south from the Red Top shaft, and the average value across will be from \$30 to \$40 per ton.

The Consolidated Mines Company's properties in Goldfield have at least 20 miles of underground workings. This is a camp not five years of age, and the record of a company much younger. There are 380 acres embraced in the holdings. The new mill completed some six months ago, cost, together with company's railroad running from the mines to the bins, about \$900,000. For the purposes of best results from the present process, it is always aimed to keep down the value of the ore handled at the mill, by mixing the low grade with the medium, and reserving the high stuff for shipment to the smelters. The big mill treats an average of 635 tons a day, valued at \$35 a ton; and the Combination mill, the old one of the company, handled 100 tons a day of the same character of rock. The company's pay roll amounts to at least \$60,000 a month, or about \$2,000 a day.

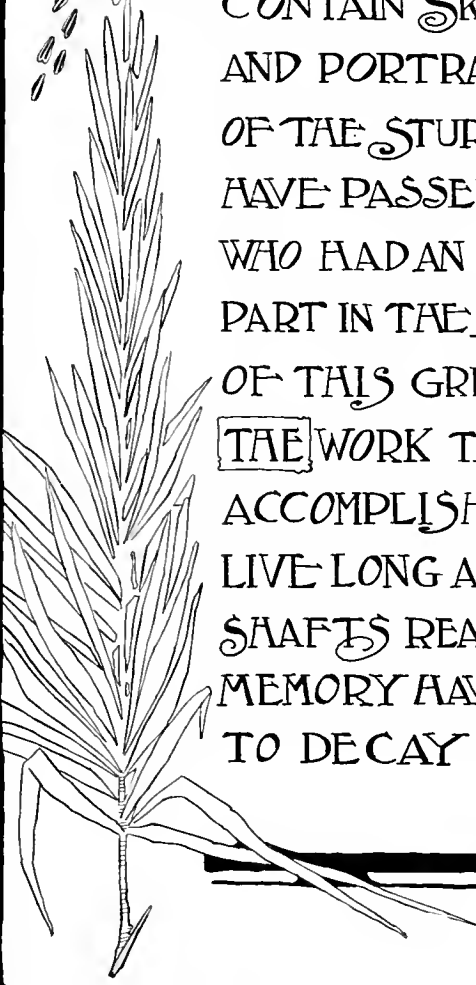


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HE · HONORED · DEAD ·

THE FOLLOWING · PAGES
CONTAIN SKETCHES
AND PORTRAITS OF SOME
OF THE STURDY MEN WHO
HAVE PASSED AWAY BUT
WHO HAD AN IMPORTANT
PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THIS GREAT REGION ·

THE WORK THEY
ACCOMPLISHED WILL
LIVE LONG AFTER THE
SHAFTS REARED IN THEIR
MEMORY HAVE FALLEN
TO DECAY





JOSEPH ROBINSON WALKER (Deceased)

Joseph Robinson Walker, deceased, merchant and banker, Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the most prominent business men of the State, was a native of Yeadon, a small place near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, being born there August 29, 1836. The family line is traced back as far as 1700. Matthew Walker, his father, married Mercy Long, and followed the vocation of a merchant in England, until the spring of 1850, when he brought his whole family, four sons and two daughters, to America.

Landing at New Orleans, the party ascended the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and settled there, the head of the family going at once into business. In 1851, during the scourge of cholera, the father and two daughters were carried off by the disease. Joseph R. had received a good practical education for a boy before leaving his native land, and gave promise of being of great assistance to his father at the store in St. Louis, when the death of the father proved a terrible blow to the family and interrupted their plans. All four of the boys, however, secured positions in fancy goods and notion stores, Joseph R. going into one on Broadway, where he held a place as a bright, active and efficient young clerk for two years.

At that time the fertile regions beyond the plains were attracting much attention, and during that period the mother and her boys discussed repeatedly the advisability of moving out to the then new Western country. In April, 1852, the decision was made. All their household effects were disposed of, a strong and specially made wagon was bought, and the family took the long and fatiguing journey over the plains and mountains to Salt Lake City, Utah, where they arrived without serious accident, in September, 1852. Upon their arrival the entire worldly possessions of the family amounted to a small sum of money, four oxen, an Indian pony, which had been bought from the Indians en route, in exchange for a rifle and some powder, and a steer obtained the same way from a trader for a keg of powder. The oxen were soon traded for an adobe house and lot, where the family lived for several months, and then leased a log house on the spot where they subsequently built their magnificent residences. Provisions were dear in Salt Lake in 1853, flour rising to \$20 per hundred pounds, and the Indian pony was traded for 800 pounds of that commodity, but only half the bargain price was paid, 400 pounds.

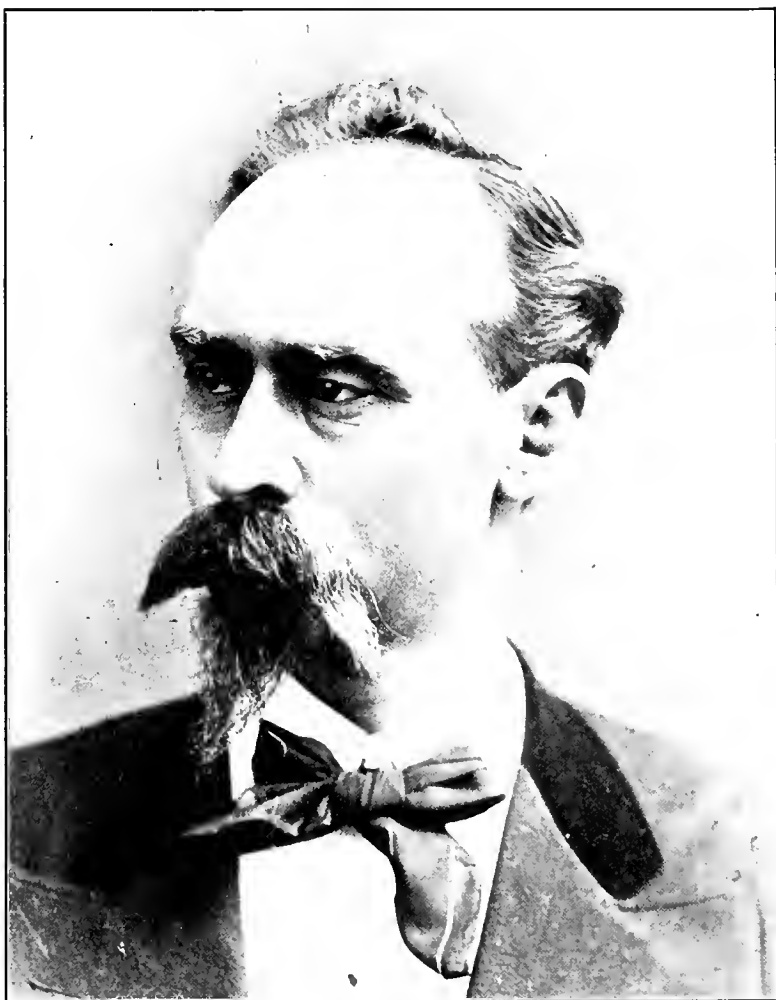
Until 1856, Joseph R. and his brothers worked during the winter in hauling wood from the mountains. Meanwhile, however, the Indians had begun to attack the settlements and were killing a great many people, and among the volunteers who enlisted to help protect the inhabitants of the farming regions near Salt Lake, was Joseph R. Walker. When the excitement had apparently subsided, thirteen men—Mr. Walker among the number—were detailed to drive a herd of cattle into Salt Lake City, a distance of eighty miles. The first night out they took proper precautions against surprise at night by Indians, and the result proved their wisdom. The stockade was attacked during the night by the Indians, who made several furious assaults in an effort to stampede the cattle and horses. The foe was beaten off, however, with a loss of five or six of their number, and without having damaged the stockade, but two horses and twenty cattle were shot and one of the men in the detail was wounded.

The trading instincts of Mr. Walker prompted him early in his career in Utah, to obtain a mule team, a wagon, and a stock of dry goods and notions, all on credit, and to begin business on his own account. His early training then proved of value to him, and this, combined with unusual talent and address, made him successful from the start. The entire outfit was paid for in the first few months, and from that time forward his progress was rapid. In 1856 Mr. Walker started for California, and in 1857 settled in Carson Valley as clerk for a trader, and later built a store at Gold Canon, in a placer-mining camp named Johnstown, near the afterwards famous Comstock lode. Here he found occupation and profit in a large trade and the exchange of goods to miners for gold dust.

In August, 1858, Mr. Walker returned to Utah. General Albert Sidney Johnston had established a camp of United States troops at Camp Floyd, about fifty miles from Salt Lake, and Mr. Walker, repairing to that point, served as a clerk with the army long enough to find out what the situation was, and then with his three brothers, opened a store at Camp Floyd with a general supply of dry goods, groceries, cigars and tobacco, and such other articles as could be sold to the soldiers, all bought in Salt Lake on credit, at sixty per cent, advance on first cost and thirty cents more per pound added for freight. The first year the brothers made a profit of \$20,000. Meanwhile, in Salt Lake, in 1859, the Walker brothers had opened a large general store and bank, and this business has been carried on successfully to the present day, although the four Walker brothers dissolved partnership in 1884. As at Camp Floyd, banking has always been carried on in connection with the general merchandising business.

Illustrative of the difficulties Utah merchants labored under in the early times, it is stated that, when in 1864 Mr. Walker went to New York City and bought a stock of goods worth \$250,000, he had to pay fifteen to twenty cents a pound for freight and found that it was impossible to get insurance on the stock while it was in transit, and when the goods were unloaded in Utah, they had cost him \$350,000. Mr. Walker was always a merchant and banker, but was later largely interested in real estate in Utah and California, and in mining enterprises in both States. The first stamp mill in Utah was built by the Walker brothers in the Ophir District.

In addition to being a member of the immense Walker Bros. Dry Goods Company, Joseph R. Walker was a member of Walker Bros., Bankers, and president of the Alice Gold & Silver Mining Company, at Walkerville, Mont., and extensively interested in mines and other enterprises. While he derived great pleasure from the management of large interests, he was a lover of home and family. He contributed liberally to worthy objects, and promoted all measures calculated to advance the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was a strong, genial, capable man, untiring in labor, alert to opportunity, a man of ideas and always sound in counsel. He was not a politician, but a business man, but took the lively interest in public affairs which every American citizen must feel. He died in the early evening of January 6th, 1901. Two years after the death of Mr. Walker, the heirs sold their interest in Walker Bros.' Bank, and acquired control of Walker Bros. Dry Goods Company.



S. S. WALKER, DECEASED

SAMUEL SHARP WALKER (Deceased)

The late Samuel Sharp Walker was the eldest of the four well-known Walker brothers, whose names are known, and honored and respected and who have accomplished so much towards the development and up-building of Utah and its resources.

Samuel Sharp Walker was a son of Matthew and Mercy Long Walker, and was born at Yeadon, Yorkshire, England, September 22, 1835. The elder Walker was a prominent wool merchant of Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to this country in 1850, and while on his way to Utah he died at St. Louis, Missouri. His wife survived him, and passed away in Salt Lake City in December, 1863. Samuel Sharp Walker, together with his brothers, J. R., D. F., and M. H., arrived in Salt Lake City in September, 1852. After a couple of years working in St. Louis as clerks and peddling notions they finally saved enough money to move on to Utah. The brothers were natural born merchants, and came to the notice of William Nixon, the father of general merchandising in Utah, who gave them employment. The family settled first in the Third ward, where they afterwards purchased property, gradually acquiring possession of the greater part of a city block in the Seventh ward, where they afterwards lived, and there they built the handsome homes of the Walker brothers at the present day.

Sharp Walker turned his attention to farming and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1859, when the famous house of Walker Brothers was organized at Camp Floyd. Here he joined his brothers in conducting the business and supplying the United States troops with merchandise. They soon built up a large business and became wealthy. After the departure of the troops, the brothers moved their store to Salt Lake City, and the famous store of Walker Brothers has been a landmark there ever since, and has grown to be one of the largest and most complete dry goods establishments in the entire Western country. The firm started in a small way, but soon acquired the location in which they are at the present day. This was in 1866.

The firm afterwards engaged in finance, and the present banking house of Walker Brothers was the outcome. Mining and other investments were also made, including the famous Emma mine, which was afterwards sold to English capitalists. The firm met with much success and only a few reverses, notable among which was the burning of the Walker opera house July 3, 1889. After the fire the building was remodeled and made into an office building known as the Atlas block. This was burned in 1903 and later rebuilt, and is now one of the largest office buildings in the city.

The Walker brothers were substantial citizens, public spirited and benevolent in the use of their wealth, and up to the time of the death of S. S. Walker, which occurred in 1887, he was actively engaged in business in Salt Lake City.

Samuel S. Walker was married January 5, 1857, and was the father of ten children, Samuel, Frederick, Elizabeth, Emma, Mercy, Nellie, Matthew Sharp, Fannie, Doris, and John Walker.



W. W. CHISHOLM (Deceased)

WILLIAM WALLACE CHISHOLM (Deceased)

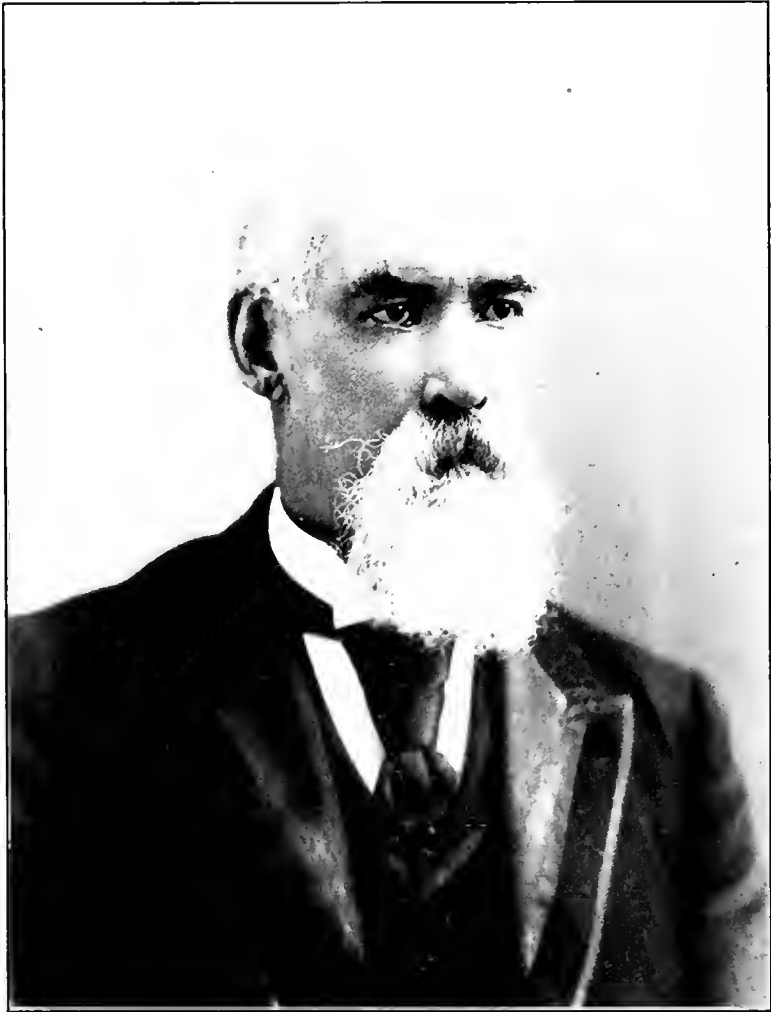
It was in the year of 1864 that the late William W. Chisholm arrived in Utah, where he was destined to become one of the best-known and most representative citizens in the inter-mountain country. Residing in Salt Lake City from 1889 up to the time of his death, he was at all times a useful and public-spirited citizen, and his loss is deplored by all who knew him.

He was a native of Hazel Green, Grant County, Wisconsin, and was born June 26, 1842. His father was Robert Bruce Chisholm, and his mother, Sarah Van Valkenburg Chisholm. Before settling in Wisconsin the elder Chisholm resided in Chicago, and was a large property owner there, including the lots upon which the Tremont Hotel stands. He was a pioneer in Chicago, and was a brick manufacturer, and was also interested in mining. W. W. Chisholm received an early education at Hazel Green, and in 1854 he went to Monona, Clayton County, Iowa, to live with an uncle, who was a cabinet-maker, which occupation young Chisholm followed for two years and then learned the printer's trade at Winona, Wisconsin, securing employment on the "Democrat," where he worked for the first year for fifty dollars. In 1863 he went to Elgin, where his father had bought a farm, and there he made his home and attended the Elgin Academy. In 1864 father and son started for the West by stage to Omaha, and there they purchased mule teams and wagons and started for Virginia City, Montana, reaching there in September of that year.

His first occupation after arrival in Utah was as a wood-chopper, and the following spring worked some mining claims, without success. Mining was then in its infancy in Utah. In the meantime the elder Chisholm had located claims in the Pabranagat Mining District, and in 1865 father and son returned East and disposed of them for cash.

In the spring of 1866 W. W. Chisholm went to Chicago to follow his trade of printing, securing employment on the "Post," where he remained for three years, and again returned to the West by rail, arriving in Utah May 10, 1869, the day of the meeting of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific at Promontory. Here he joined the late Captain Woodman at Bingham, and went with him to Little Cottonwood, where the Emma Mine had been located. He assisted Captain Woodman in the management of that property and was, in fact, the manager, the Captain having so many interests to handle. He remained with the Emma until 1872, when the Walker brothers obtained control of the property; then he retired. Returning to Salt Lake, he devoted his time to looking after his father's property, and his own mining interests throughout the State.

On the 9th of February, 1876, Mr. Chisholm was married to Miss N. Jeanette Kendall, sister of J. D. Kendall, who subsequently became his most intimate business associate. The same year the Centennial-Eureka Mine was located, but nothing much in the way of development and production was accomplished until September, 1884, when Mr. Kendall was put in charge. Operations then began with energy, and the mine was developed and became a great producer under his able management. By the recent death of Mr. W. W. Chisholm, which occurred at Los Angeles, March 19, 1909, Utah loses one of its most prominent mining men, as well as a useful and honored citizen.



JOHN SHARP, BISHOP, DECEASED

BISHOP JOHN SHARP (Deceased)

One of the sturdiest characters Mormonism ever brought to Utah as a convert, was the late Bishop John Sharp, of the former twentieth ecclesiastical ward in Salt Lake, he being elevated to that position in 1854. Born at the Devon Iron Works in Clachmannanshire, Scotland, in 1820, and going to work in the coal pit when he was but eight years old, he became an expert coal miner, and a singular coincidence was that with the promiscuous child-labor that prevailed in that land in those days, Jane Patterson, whom he later made his wife, went to work in the same pit at practically the same time. In 1847 he became a convert to the Mormon faith, and the same year came to America, reaching Utah, via New Orleans, in 1850, accompanied by his two brothers, Adam and Joseph Sharp, and by his wife and their two sons, John and James Sharp, then nine and seven years old respectively.

His first activities in Salt Lake were quarrying stone for the building of the Tabernacle and the Tithing House, and he was shortly made superintendent of the quarries, and later superintendent of public construction for Salt Lake. He was a man of great intelligence and constructive capacity, and was the largest sub-contractor under the Brigham Young contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, building all the grade with the Utah men and teams from Echo Canyon to Promontory. John Sharp had dictated the terms of the contract. They were that eighty per cent. of the engineers' estimates of completed work should be paid, for the men's wages, each month, and the final settlement made when the work was finished. He was making money on his contracts on the Union Pacific, and when the Utah Central Railway Company was organized he became a large subscriber for the stock and one of its directors, and he built and equipped the road and followed it up with the building of the Utah Southern Railway, reaching to Milford. In 1871 he was superintendent of the Utah Central; in 1873 he became its president, and vice-president of the Utah Southern Railway, later becoming a director of the entire Union Pacific system, with a seat on the Executive Committee, and always with a potent voice.

Bishop Sharp was physically of herculean proportions, and his activities had made him a very wealthy man, and a power in the financial circles of the Pacific railways. He had made money ever since his arrival in Utah, Brigham Young, early recognizing his exceptional abilities, placing all kinds of activities and opportunities before him. A pet cognomen was "The Railroad Bishop," and in everything he turned his attention to he made work for men and paid good wages always. He early acquired heavy interests in the coal lands in southeastern Utah, and supplied the Territory with its fuel.

He died in the seventy-second year of his life at his home on East Brigham Street, Salt Lake City, December 23, 1891, from an aggravated attack of la grippe, after a brief illness. He left a large family, five sons and nine daughters, all the sons and eight of the daughters being married at the time of his death. His funeral was held at his late residence on East Brigham Street, on Sunday, December 27, 1891, and among those who attended were George Q. Cannon, Angus M. Cannon, William B. Preston, John R. Winder, Bishop William Thorn, Bishop E. F. Sheets, John E. Dooley, W. S. McCormick, S. W. Eccles, George Y. Wallace, and Judge Charles S. Zane. The directors of the Deseret National Bank and of the Z. C. M. I. were all present. The funeral address was delivered by Elder John Henry Smith, and was eloquently eulogistic of the life of deceased. The Cambrian Glee Club rendered some of the favorite hymns of Bishop Sharp; the bier was buried in flowers, and during the two hours the body lay in state in the main hall of the residence hundreds of his friends and admirers passed in line to take a last view of the dead. The pall-bearers were James C. Livingston, C. H. Livingston, George Swan, Samuel H. Mill, George G. Bywater, John Acomb, Zebulon Jacobs and J. H. Rimmel, Jr. The interment was in the city cemetery, and the procession that followed the remains to their last resting place was never greater at any funeral in Salt Lake.



R. MACKINTOSH, DECEASED

RICHARD MACKINTOSH (Deceased)

Among the pioneers of mining, both in Utah and Nevada, there is no name better known than that of Richard Mackintosh. He was the son of Captain William Mackintosh, of the 93rd Royal Highlanders, and was born in Dublin Barracks, Ireland, while his father's regiment was quartered there. Richard Mackintosh left Europe when a mere boy of nineteen, and made the long trip around the Horn from New York to California, arriving there in the later days of the great gold excitement. After cleaning up enough gold dust to continue his mining operations, he journeyed to Virginia City, Nevada, and took active part in the early development of the famous Comstock. From Nevada he came to Salt Lake in 1871, and continued his activities in mining in Utah, a field at that time comparatively new, and was the first man in this State to engage in the public commercial sampling of ores. The Pioneer Sampler at Sandy, Salt Lake County, was his first undertaking in that line, and later as the mines near Park City proved of great value he built the Mackintosh Sampler at that camp. The sampler in Park City still belongs to the Mackintosh Estate, and is at present being operated. The Pioneer Sampler, which he had operated at Sandy for many years, was sold to Mr. A. J. Cushing, who later disposed of it to the present Pioneer Ore Sampling Company.

Mr. Mackintosh, associated with Mr. R. C. Chambers and others, in the year 1889 acquired by purchase the Diamond and Excelsior mines at Eureka, Nevada, from which a large tonnage of high-grade ores has been profitably mined continuously to the present time, and this output has always been and is yet shipped to the Salt Lake Valley Smelters through the Pioneer Sampler at Sandy.

In the year 1880 Mr. Mackintosh was married to Miss Emma Goss, only daughter of Mr. George Goss, who was associated with the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, the building of the first railroad lines into Bingham and Little Cottonwood Canyons and the gravity tramways to the mines. Mrs. Mackintosh was a popular and well-loved woman, widely known for her generous giving to the cause of charity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh devoted much time to philanthropy, and Mr. Mackintosh's genial soul delighted in this use of his wealth. The couple had no children. The estate was inherited by a niece of Mr. Mackintosh, Miss Blanche L. Mackintosh, who, since her marriage to Dr. A. E. Rykert, has resided in Paris, France.

Richard Mackintosh was one of the Utah Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and filled the position with great credit to himself and the State. He was a charter member of the Alta Club, and its president for four successive years. Although a public-spirited man, he was never induced to accept political office until the election for the Constitutional Convention in 1895, to which he was elected and served through the session with marked ability and intelligence. He thus took an active part in the framing of the fundamental laws of the proposed new State in the Territory of which he had been an active factor for many years.

Mr. Mackintosh began to fail in health soon after his wife's death, in 1895. A cancer, long unsuspected, at last compelled his retirement from active business life, and the end came in February, 1900, five years and two months after the death of Mrs. Mackintosh.



J. D. WOOD, DECEASED

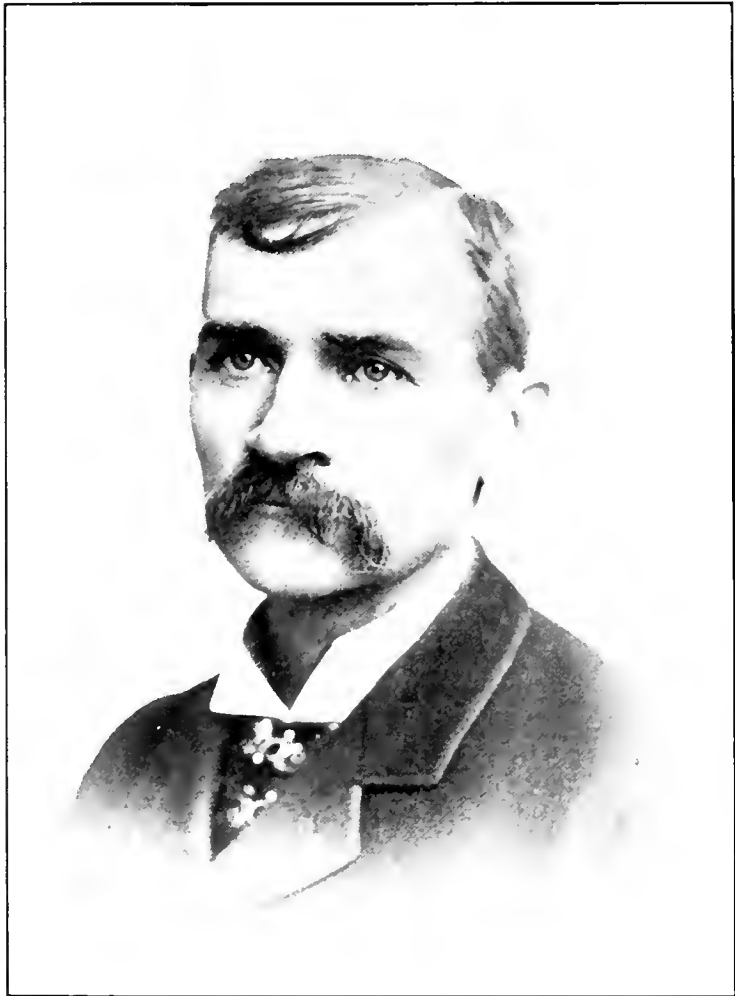
JAMES DAVID WOOD (Deceased)

The late James David Wood was a typical representative of the self-made man, and his successful career from a poor boy to the head of the largest cattle raising concern in the United States is interesting and worthy of a prominent place in the history of the inter-mountain States, where Mr. Wood spent the greater part of his long and useful career.

James D. Wood was a representative of one of the first families of Virginia and Tennessee, and the name was very prominent socially and otherwise during Colonial times and immediately succeeding the period of the Revolution. His mother, Marcia Cassandra Fowler, derived her ancestry from the distinguished physician and mathematician of that name. His father, Jephtha Wood, was an early pioneer in Sullivan County, Missouri, where he was a civil engineer, and later a farmer and stock-raiser of importance; and it was there that young Wood received his first knowledge of the business that was destined to bring him fame and fortune.

James David Wood was born August 27, 1841, and his education was obtained in a log cabin wherein was located a district school, and he was reared on a farm. At an early age he started out in life in the face of hardships and many obstacles that would discourage a less determined and courageous boy, but he plodded on and eventually embarked, in a small way, in a mercantile business, opening a village store in his native place. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he lost all his business and had to seek new fields for his business talents; therefore, obtaining a loan, he began the business of shipping cattle to Chicago, and it is a fact that in the early days he grazed his cattle on the very area where now stand the great skyscrapers and beautiful residences of that city, which is a striking example of the wonderful growth of Chicago during one man's lifetime. In 1863 the placer gold mining excitement in Montana attracted Mr. Wood and a year later he started in that direction, locating first at Atehison, Kansas. Then he contracted to drive a freight train across the plains to Montana, for which he obtained his board. This outfit consisted of twenty-six wagons, with six mules to draw each one. His first salary was \$20 per month, and he was glad to get it, though the work was a hazardous one, and it took him seventy-three days and nights to make the journey, being frequently stampeded by Sioux Indians, then very troublesome to voyagers over the plains. Upon reaching Montana, he had sixty dollars in greenbacks, then worth fifty cents on the dollar. He turned his attention to placer mining, with varying success, until in 1868 he went to Salmon City and Leesburg, Idaho, where for a time he conducted a general retail store. In 1879 he began in the upper Salmon River country both mining and smelting. He was one of the organizers of the Salmon River Mining and Smelting Company, with works at Clayton, Idaho; among his partners being the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, operators. Since that time up to his demise, he was very prominently identified with the mining and stock-raising business of Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Mexico, and his reputation for honesty and integrity of purpose was second to none in the inter-mountain region. He was a successful operator in the live-stock business, having built up the largest sheep-ranching business in the United States, operating in the States of Idaho and Montana, as well as being the principal owner in one of the largest cattle ranches in the world, the latter located in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. He was also instrumental in the development of the great oil fields in southern California. Mr. Wood also operated a canning factory in Utah, and was prominently and actively connected with many of the best Utah and Nevada mines, and was a factor in the upbuilding of the great inter-mountain region, of which he can truly be called one of the history-makers and a real pioneer.

Mr. Wood was married in 1872, and had a family of two sons and one daughter. His widow, Catharine Wood, is a lady of charming manner and unostentatious. She has seen all the rigors and hardships which only early pioneering in the West could afford. She is widely and favorably known and esteemed all through the inter-mountain region, where she has a host of friends.



JOHN JUDGE, DECEASED

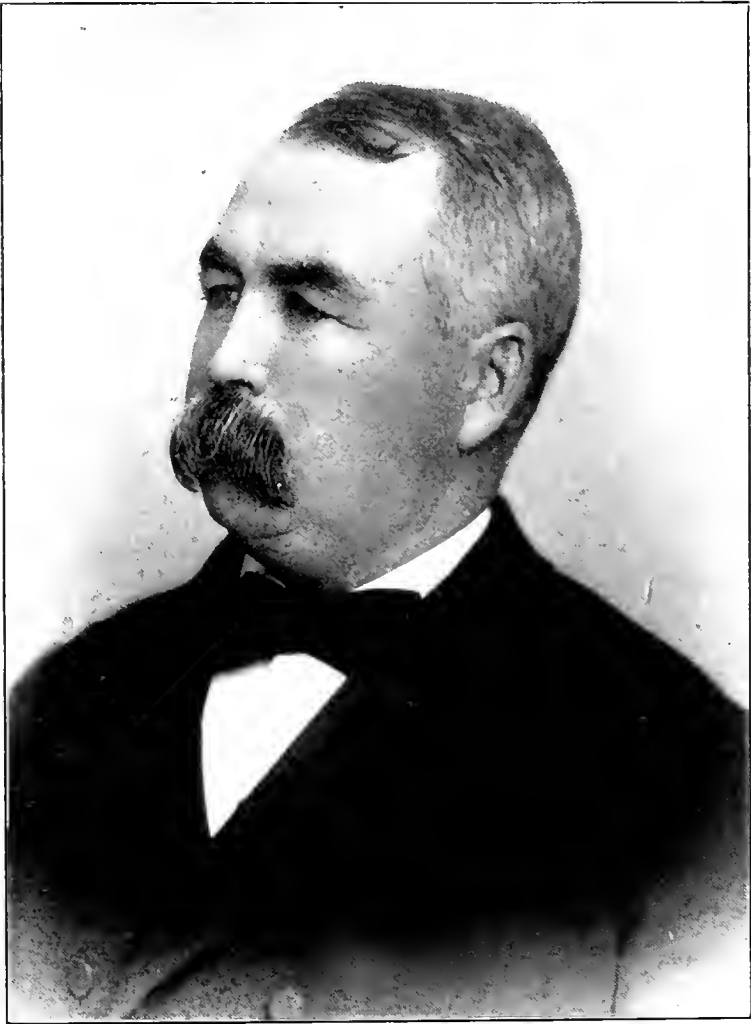
JOHN JUDGE (Deceased)

The late John Judge was one of the most remarkably successful mining men that ever came to Utah. He was also one of the best liked and most popular men to be found anywhere in the inter-mountain country. His demise was much lamented by all who were fortunate enough to know him. He was a kind-hearted, generous, upright, honest man, whom everybody loved and respected. He led an active life and was one of Utah's foremost and useful citizens. He died September 14, 1892, at the height of his success, and but forty-seven years of age.

John Judge was a native of Ireland, a son of John and Annie Judge, and was born in County Sligo, in 1845. He came to America when an infant, and his early years were spent in Essex County, New York State, being educated in the common schools there. His parents were successful farmers, and farming and mining were the vocations he was naturally inclined to follow. Therefore, at fourteen years of age he began work in the mines, and lived at Black Brook until he was eighteen. He then enlisted in the Union army, as a private in Co. K., Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, otherwise known as "The Empire Light Cavalry." He served a little over two years, being wounded and a prisoner for eight months in Shreveport, Louisiana, and in Taylor, Texas.

Just after the war Mr. Judge was married at Port Henry, on November 25, 1867, to Miss Mary Harney, and to them were born five children; namely, Mrs. W. M. O'Brien, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. J. E. Woodward, Miss Katherine Judge, and J. Frank Judge.

In April, 1876, Mr. Judge arrived in Utah, and for a time was a guard at the penitentiary, which position in those days required a man of nerve and daring. Later he became a miner at Wood River, Idaho. Returning to Utah, he went to Park City, where he prospected and worked upon some of the most valuable properties there, including the Daly mine. Mr. Judge was one of the original lessees of the Mayflower, from which the profit was placed to purchase the Silver King claims. When the Silver King Mining Company was organized, Mr. Judge was left off the board of directors at his own request, he being in poor health at that time. The Judge estate became rich through the Silver King mine. His widow and family reside in a handsome residence on East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.



JAMES HOGLE, DECEASED

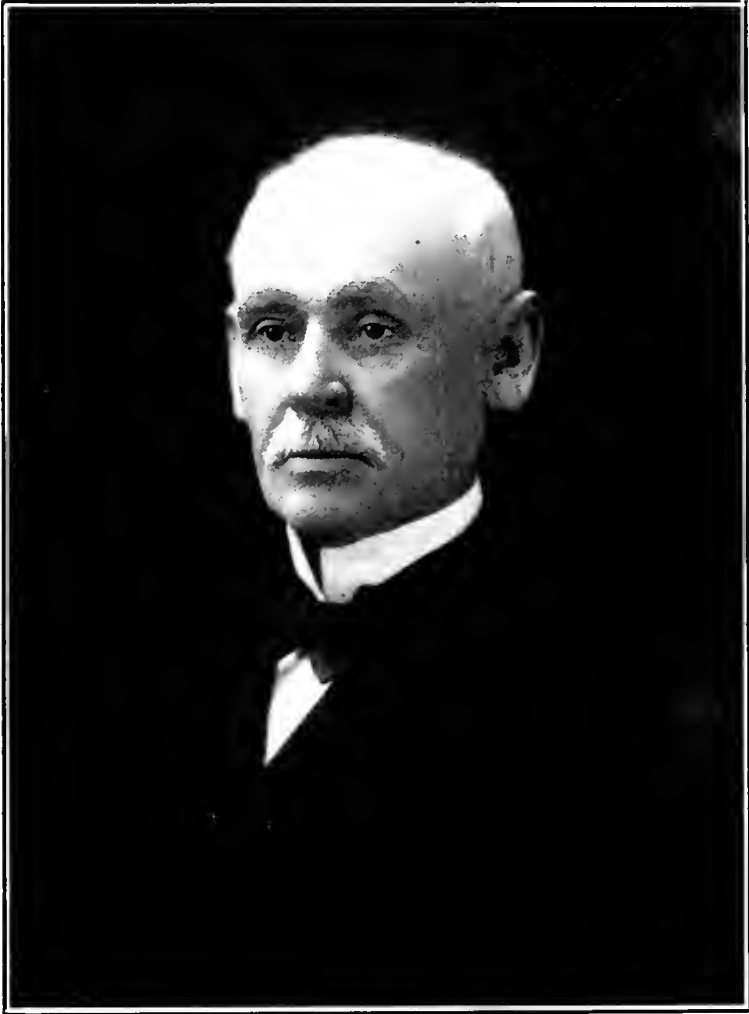
JAMES HOGLE (Deceased)

The late James Hogle was one of Utah's most prominent citizens and was honored and respected by all who had the good fortune to have his friendship and acquaintance. Mr. Hogle was widely known in the inter-mountain States and counted as his friends the best element of citizenship in that section of the country. He was born at Armaugh, Ireland, October 15th, 1838.

When but six years of age his parents moved to Quebec, Canada, where the boy was sent to a French school until he was 15 years of age. Then the family removed to Illinois where they resided until 1859, when the Colorado gold excitement broke out and young Hogle, then about 20 years old, was stricken with the gold fever and joined the rush to Pike's Peak. He was a member of a party that started from Illinois. Most of them grew tired of the hardships of travel before the ox teams reached St. Joseph, but young Hogle resolutely kept on, driving a yoke of oxen and a mule on the wagon in which he had his earthly possessions. Only two others of the original party stuck, and they were all that remained when they reached Denver which at that time was merely a cluster of roughly built houses and no one had any idea that it was the beginning of a great city. Mr. Hogle remained in Denver four years and acted as bookkeeper for a mercantile house and resided with a French family there.

In 1863 the gold craze again seized him and he pushed on to Virginia City, Montana, where he did mining in Alder Gulch. He first came to Salt Lake in 1864 and in the spring of 1865 went to Helena, Mont., and then to the gold placer grounds of Loon Creek, Idaho; he returned to Salt Lake in 1871, determined to make it his permanent home, and the following year entered business in partnership with James T. Clasby, which continued successfully for several years. Upon the dissolution of the firm he entered into partnership with his brother Owen, and built up a profitable business. Mr. Hogle was an intimate personal friend of the late Marcus Daly, who repeatedly tried to induce him to go to Butte to enter business, but Mr. Hogle had formed a deep attachment for his adopted city and refused to leave it. Marcus Daly and James Hogle were friends when neither had much, and the friendship ripened as they both amassed wealth. Mr. Hogle through his mining interests and fortunate investments was able to amass a substantial fortune which enabled him to retire from active business, which he intrusted to younger hands, and during the four years preceding his death spent his time in travel and recreation.

At the time of his demise Mr. Hogle was sixty-nine years old. He was sincerely mourned by all who knew him for his lovable disposition, charitable nature and extreme generosity. Mr. Hogle was married to Miss Ida Elizabeth King in 1873, who survives him. One son, James A. Hogle, was born to them. He is now a mining engineer of Salt Lake City.



H. P. HENDERSON, DECEASED

HENRY PARRY HENDERSON (Deceased)

Henry Parry Henderson was born September 22, 1843, in Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, his father being Parry Henderson and his mother Huldah Christian. While he was quite young his parents moved to Michigan and he was educated in the public schools of Mason, the high school of Lansing, and the Agricultural College at Lansing. He came to Utah in August, 1886, and was an accomplished lawyer at that time, though his only attendance at law school was confined to a short period at Ann Arbor. He acquired his legal education by reading law in the offices of experienced lawyers, and always argued that it was the best way for a young man to obtain legal learning.

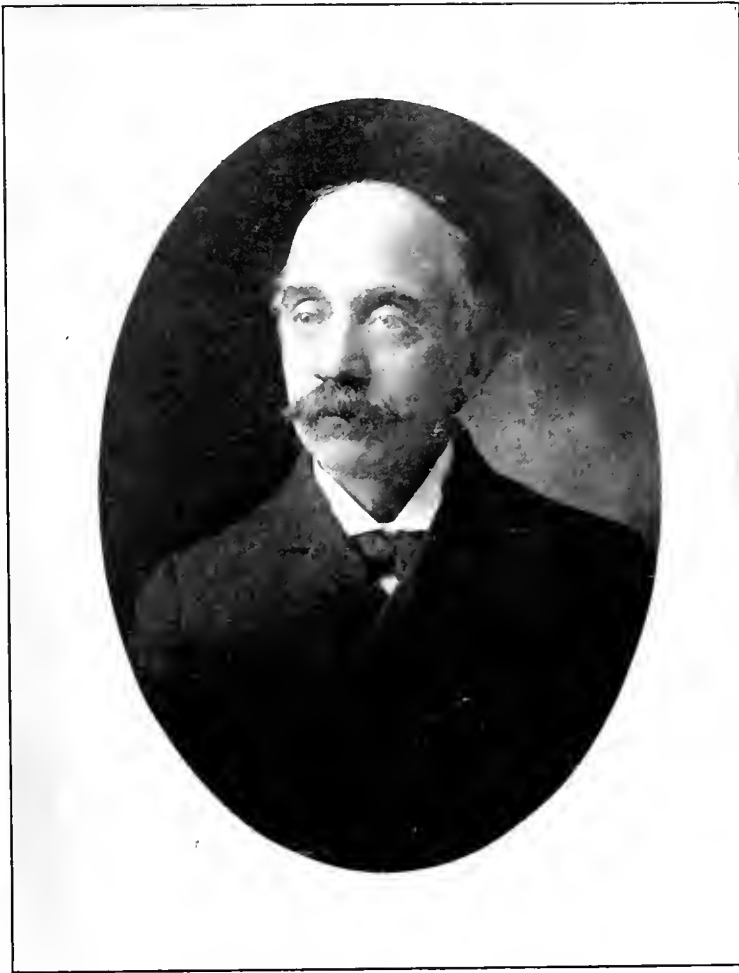
Mr. Henderson held the office of county clerk of Ingham County, Michigan, was clerk of the supreme court of Michigan two years, prosecuting attorney of Ingham County two years, and served as a member of the Michigan legislature in 1879. He was elected mayor of Mason, county seat of Ingham County, and during Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Territorial Supreme Court of Utah. He married about this time, and two children born to them died when very young. Mrs. Henderson has been a leading personality in Salt Lake society ever since she came here and is still prominent. She is a lady of pleasing personality, and very popular.

In addition to the great law practice which Judge Henderson established in Utah after his advent here, he acquired holdings in many of the big mining properties of the State. He possessed social qualities highly developed and was a member of the Alta Club, the University Club and the Salt Lake Commercial Club.

Judge Henderson was a Democrat all his life. He served as a member of the city board of education from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1901. January 1, 1903, he was again returned and served continuously until his death, being elevated to the presidency of the board on January 1, 1908, his term to expire January 1, 1911.

At death he was the head of the legal firm of Henderson, Pierce, Critchlow and Barrette, composed of H. P. Henderson, Frank Pierce, E. B. Critchlow and W. J. Barrette. It was one of the strongest legal firms in the State, and enjoyed an extensive clientele in adjoining States.

Judge Henderson died June 3, 1909, of pneumonia, at his residence at No. 32 Fifth East Street, after an illness of nearly a month's duration. In his death Salt Lake lost one of her most distinguished and patriotic citizens.



DAVID FALK, DECEASED

DAVID FALK (Deceased)

David Falk was born in Eggenhausen, Bavaria, Germany, on December 18, 1834. In 1850 he came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he clerked in the store of Blmnauer & Dottenheim. In 1859 he crossed the Isthmus of Panama and opened a store at the mouth of Sandy, near Portland. In 1862 he moved to Dalles, where he became a member of the firm of Block & Co.

Mr. Falk came to Boise in 1864, when he and Mr. Block became members of the firm of Hessberg & Co., who afterwards sold out to Falk and Kraemer. He commenced the present business with his brother, Nathan, in the fall of 1868, under the firm name of D. Falk & Bro., and was continuously connected with the business, having been one of the directors at the time of his death.

In 1866 at Strasburg, Germany, he was married to Miss Ernestine Weil, who, together with four children, Leo F., Henry, Mrs. Julius Steinmeir of Boise, and Mrs. E. E. Manheim of Fresno, California, survive him. He is also survived by a brother, Sigmund Falk, and two sisters, Mrs. H. Seller of Boise, and Mrs. M. Stark of Bavaria, Germany.

Mr. Falk devoted no little of his time and a great deal of his money to mining, one of his ventures in the Wood River country having cost him a fortune. He erected the first smelter in Idaho, in Wood River, in 1881. He was also largely interested in the development of Atlanta, having been one of the owners of the Pettitt mine. Mr. Falk was one of those who had unbounded faith in the resources of his State, to the development of which he gave the best years of his life. When he had done he had demonstrated possibilities that others were not slow to see, and they took up the labors where he had been forced to suspend his operations and, profiting by the results of his energy, in numerous instances were able to add many thousands of dollars to the wealth of Idaho. Mr. Falk was ever ready to show his faith in the State of his choice by his acts, and until sickness overtook him and compelled him to retire, he was actively interested in various matters in addition to the great mercantile establishment he had founded.

During his long and useful career he held the confidence and high esteem of all those with whom he came in contact, either in a business or social way. Mr. Falk was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Pioneer Society, and a charter member of the Boise Relief Society.



NATHAN FALK, BOISE

NATHAN FALK (Deceased)

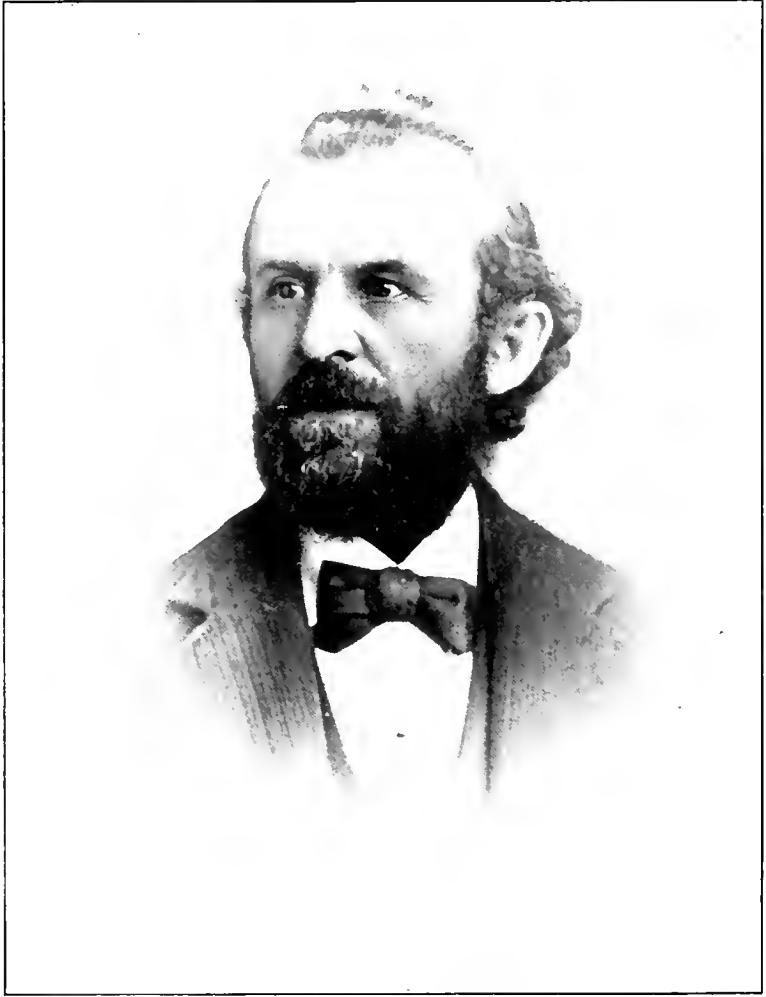
History shows that in every family, in every community, and in every subdivision of our social state, there is a leader, one who plans and executes ideas beneficial to the welfare of the family or community in which he is interested. Such a man and such a leader was Nathan Falk to the city of Boise.

Nathan Falk was born in Eggenhausen, Bavaria, in the year 1848. He came to the United States when a lad of fifteen years. He spent a short time in New York City, but soon took passage for San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent a little time in San Francisco, Portland and The Dalles, Oregon, but the spring of 1864 found him in Boise, which was his home from that day to the day of his death, July 22d, 1903. Boise in those days was a small village, the trading point for Boise basin mines. It was due to the foresight, the untiring energy and the business ability of such men as Nathan Falk that Boise is to-day the capital and metropolis of the State of Idaho, and the finest and most progressive city of its size in the United States. Many were the hardships endured by those early pioneers, and their experiences during their overland trips to and from the markets would fill many a volume.

Nathan Falk was a man who took a large interest in public matters, and, while never in politics, was ever ready to give up his time for the public good. A natural-born merchant, possessing a sense of justice and philanthropy that is given to but few men, he soon rose to control the largest business in the State of Idaho. For many years he directed the course of the Falk Mercantile Company, and the indelible impress of his personality to-day, six years after his death, still dominates the policies pursued by the great company which bears his name. His was a simple creed, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you, and do it now." His sterling integrity, keen foresight and executive ability made hosts of friends for him, and his advice was eagerly sought by rich and poor alike, and given as freely and honestly to one as to the other. His life was one of unselfish devotion to his family, and his sons are to-day following in the footsteps of their father, and taking an active and leading interest in the Falk Company.

At the time of his death, the "Daily Statesman," the leading paper of Idaho, said:

"By the untimely death of Nathan Falk, this city and the State of Idaho sustain a loss so great that it seems almost irreparable. No city can afford to lose such a man, and the 'Statesman' voices a universal sentiment in saying there are few, if any others, whose death would create such a void. Yesterday was a day of mourning throughout the entire city, for all our people loved the dead merchant, and all feel a sense of personal loss in his taking-off. Nathan Falk was a model man of business, a model husband and father, a model member of society. There is no point at which one can touch his character and disclose a flaw."



W. S. GODBE, DECEASED

WILLIAM S. GODBE (Deceased)

The subject of this sketch was born in London, England, June 26, 1833. He was as a boy, bright, sensitive and brave, and while yet a child took in a belief that his own country was the greatest in the world, because his forefathers had, while maintaining themselves against the world, subdued themselves and disciplined themselves until order with them was a rule, and obedience to law a duty which might not be avoided. At the same time he discerned that, throughout all the mutations of the centuries, the one paramount thought that had become fixed in every English mind was that the freedom of the citizen, and his inherent right to do any legitimate thing, that is, anything which did not trench upon the rights of his fellow-men or the rights of society, was an inalienable birth-right.

It was at a time when England had just begun her mighty expansion. Her triumphs, first under the battle canopy of Trafalgar, then at Waterloo; her lead in the manufactures of the world; her possession of more ships and money than half the world outside, were all witnesses of a measureless power and incentive for all Englishmen to make the utmost exertion for wealth and place. Then in his childhood, the genius of that mighty array of British intellectual lights, Scott, Burns, Byron, Macaulay, Keats, Coleridge, Campbell, and the others, had just attained full voice, and the first splendors of the Victorian era were shining about him. No wonder that an eager, alert soul like his should be surcharged with ambition and enthusiasm.

While yet a youth, he determined to take in the world and so bound himself to a ship company, and when he sailed on his first voyage his soul was in full accord with the wild winds above and the never resting sea that rolled around him. In early youth he has read all the classics, and as he sailed from his native shore, he exulted in the thought that the life he had chosen would lead him to the lands where those who had shaken the world in the long ago, the heroes, the orators, the poets, the artists of the early ages, had lived, and wrought, and died.

Then the question of the Turk and Greek was stirring the world. Byron, an Englishman, had just died in an effort to help the latter nation, that nation around which so much glory lingers. So he visited the Grecian isles, spent a good while in Constantinople, went over to southern Russia and up the Danube, then across to Egypt, along northern Africa, across to Brazil, then, returning, took in northern Europe. His journeys were continuous studies; as he neared a coast, all that was famous in the history of that coast was familiar to his mind, and the voyage was but a postgraduate course in which to complete his studies. He spent a good deal of time in France, Germany and Denmark. He was more than once shipwrecked. In those years he took in more information than he could have gained in half a century on shore, and the discipline he underwent, in after life, made difficulties which would have baffled the ordinary man seem but trifles to him.

At the same time, a life at sea grew, after a long experience, irksome. It was hitching a blood horse to a whim and driving him in a circle day after day, when his real nature was to go out and, through campaigns that taxed all his energies and strength, win his conquests. He was on the swift road to become a captain and to sail his own ship, but that meant simply an enlarged sphere; the old, narrow routine would still have been his, when he held in thought the whole world and its possibilities for him. But who can estimate what the discipline of the sea was to him in after life?

He returned to England and completed his apprenticeship in a ship-chandler's office. That for him consisted mostly of heavy physical labor, the dragging of ship stores to ships along the docks.

While thus engaged he one day heard the preaching of a Mormon elder. Here was something new—an appeal for a return to primitive Christianity. The imagination of young Godbe was at once enlisted. Before, his vision had been confined to this world; now he took in both heaven and earth. He at once procured some Mormon books and the writings of Parley Pratt kindled a new flame in his soul. He became a convert, attended the Mormon meetings, "bore his testimony" with passionate fervor, for at the time he hailed the new faith as a miracle wrought for man's salvation, and his youthful fancy surrounded it with all the splendor of that light which comes from the celestial chambers, where divine light is brewed.

Then the martyr's spirit absorbed him; the glory that was to be in founding and building up his faith in the wilderness of America engrossed him, and he sailed from his native land to join the work.

He left London as a sailor, and, reaching New York, he had only what money he had earned on the voyage. He struck out on foot for Utah. He walked to Buffalo, then worked his passage on a boat to Chicago, then again started on foot and walked to the frontier, where he obtained employment in a train loaded with merchandise for Salt Lake in 1851.

He engaged in business with a merchant, Mr. Thomas S. Williams, and in a few years, by incessant industry and through that courage of his which never faltered, amassed a comfortable fortune.

In those early days a man who understood the needs of the city, and who likewise understood the art of purchasing the best goods at the lowest prices, was essential in Salt Lake, and Mr. Godbe was exactly the man for the place.

So he made annual journeys East, to purchase his own goods, and to act as the commercial agent of the people. The day of his starting was advertised annually, and then for days his office was thronged with men and women from all over the Territory giving their individual commission for him to fill, and in the autumns when the trains arrived with these goods, the rush for them made a periodical sensation.

Before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad Mr. Godbe had crossed the plains twenty-four times to the Missouri River, besides making several trips to California by the northern, central and southern routes. These trips he made by horseback generally, but always by his own conveyance, and in some instances only one man accompanied him. This was when the Indians were bad, and he deemed it safer to travel without attracting too much attention. He also crossed the Atlantic seventeen times.

Mr. Godbe, too, was the first man in Utah to bring down the price of merchandise, adding but a reasonable percentage to cost and freight.

As his fortune accumulated he built the Godbe Building, corner of First South and Main Streets, which, with Mr. William Jennings' emporium across the street, were really the first substantial buildings erected in the city. The Walker Bros. store, corner of Second South and Main, was soon after erected.

By his enterprise and generosity and public spirit, Mr. Godbe had drawn to him the affections of thousands of people and the good will of all the rest. But he had at the same time become disillusioned regarding many things in relation to the church to which he had devoted his life. He found that it really was a theocracy as implacable as fate, and that its chiefs would brook no divided authority in matters either spiritual or temporal. He thought of King John and the barons, and while his devotion to the religion was as sincere as ever, he revolted at the thought that under the guise of religion any man should place any other man's mind in thralldom.

The time had come when Utah was falling behind because her greatest resource, her mines, lay dormant. The church had discouraged, almost or quite forbidden the Mormon people to engage in mining. Godbe believed this was tyranny, and he, with Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Harrison, determined to advocate mining. They had already started a magazine to begin to introduce a higher standard of literature than had before been encouraged in Utah. They at last determined to publish in this magazine an article advising the pursuit of mining.

This was followed by a summons to appear before "the high church council" to show why they should not be deemed apostates. It was a furious meeting, and the lives of the men really hung upon a thread while it lasted, so fierce did the waves of fanaticism roar and rave about them.

But they stood their ground, insisting that, under the laws of the land and of civilization, and under a fair interpretation of their creed, they had done nothing which any American and good Mormon had not a right to do.

The result was excommunication for them all, and, by the persecutions that followed, a loss not only of the greater part of their patronage, but of half their fortunes.

But the publication was kept up until it was changed from a magazine into the "Daily Tribune." In this effort toward a greater freedom for Utah Mr. Godbe expended \$50,000, but he never begrudged one cent of the money. Some time the children of the men who pursued him then will expend that amount upon a monument to his memory. What the persecution was may be understood by the fact that in two years not only was the wealthy merchant stranded, but left more than \$100,000 in debt.

Under that burden there were only two things left open to him, either he must leave Utah and begin anew somewhere else or he must turn into the mines, the opening of which he had advocated in the magazine. He chose the latter and, with all the energy of his nature, began the work.

It was a new occupation: to prosecute it on a large scale special knowledge and much money were needed, but he did not hesitate a moment. For some years he did more than any other man to advertise and open and work the mines, and toiled on with unabated energy, confidence and enthusiasm, until there came the complete breaking down of his health, and after some months of suffering, his worn-out heart finally ceased to beat.

To the last he was the friend and brother of the Mormon people. To the last he had no meaner thought toward them than to see them more prosperous, more enlightened and happier. For all the wrongs done him he never aimed one blow in retaliation, he never nursed one thought of retaliation or vengeance.

Of his mining career some items are of public interest. In 1865 news reached Salt Lake that gold had been discovered in the Sweetwater region in Wyoming. He was among the first to respond. There was no railroad in the West then. He secured deeds or options on some claims; he went to San Francisco, bought the first quartz mill that was ever sent to Wyoming, shipped it by sea to San Pedro, and then hauled it by wagon via Salt Lake to Wyoming—more than 1,200 miles—set it up and went to work.

In 1871, he went back to his native city, organized the "Chicago Silver Mining Company, Lim." Returning, he opened and operated the Chicago and Queen of the Hills mining group in Dry Canyon, Utah, near Stockton, with a capital of £75,000 sterling, the first prominent mining company, save the Ontario, Emma and Flagstaff, in Utah.

He erected a fifty-ton lead-smelting furnace at Rush Lake, and later added more furnaces; he gave employment to 150 miners and smelters for years, and the men needed to supply 2,000 bushels of charcoal to the furnaces daily. The company shipped over 1,300 carloads of base (silver-lead) bullion to Eastern refineries, of a value of about \$3,000,000.

This company also erected a wire tramway, 6,500 feet long, in Dry Canyon, with a capacity of ten tons per hour, the first Halliday tramway erected in Utah. The smelting plant was the first plant of the kind in the Territory, and was fifty miles from any railroad.

In 1877, negotiating with the Horn Silver Mine at Frisco, Utah, he erected a fifty-ton smelter at the mine, 130 miles from a railroad, for smelting the company's ores.

Later he bought other mines, notably the Cave mines, across the valley, east of Milford; also the Carbonate and Rattler mines, near Frisco, on which he erected a 100-ton per day concentrating plant, and from these shipped 1200 carloads of silver-lead bullion of a value of more than \$2,500,000. To work the mines, mill and smelter, and to supply wood and charcoal, several hundred men were given employment at high wages for years.

In 1879-80 he organized the Bullionville Smelting Co., and bought the Raymond & Ely tailing dump at Bullionville, Nevada, containing over 170,000 tons of rich mill tailings, valued about \$20 a ton, and erected a fifty-ton smelter and a 100-ton capacity concentrator, and worked 40,000 tons of these tailings, producing in bank over a million dollars in silver-lead bullion. Here again he employed many hundred workers and consumed 1200 bushels of charcoal a day. His operations here were over 140 miles away from railroad facilities, and all hauling was done in wagons.

From 1880-1886 he was the mainspring in the work of developing the gold placers of Osceola, White Pine County, Nevada, 150 miles from the railroad, where thirty-eight miles of mountainous ditches and flumes were constructed. The ranches were bought outright, to get the water needed to hydraulic the gravel, which averaged about fifteen cents per cubic yard. This work cost quite \$400,000, and was the only enterprise which failed to be profitable. It was a fight against the desert just when the late dry cycle was coming on and the desert won. Not enough water to wash the gold from the gravel. All of his other enterprises were brought to successful terminations.

In 1882 he took hold of the antimony mines in southern Utah, 160 miles from the railroad at that time. Here he pushed development to a point of running a forty-ton concentrator plant, and made star metal, shipping it by ox teams to the railroad.

His mining experiences in early days covered Cottonwood, Bingham, and Tintic districts in this State, and in 1880 he became heavily interested in the Alice Mine, in Montana. In 1885 he turned his attentions to the source of the rich Bullionville tailings, namely, at Pioche, Nevada, and organized the Pioche Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., capitalized for \$5,000,000, which acquired the famous Raymond & Ely, Meadow Valley, and most of the other mines in that celebrated district, and later those at Jack Rabbit and other surrounding districts. He readily saw that the millions of dollars contained in these mines could be profitably extracted with railroad facilities, and got the Union Pacific Railroad Co. to build a grade from Milford, Utah, to Pioche, Nevada, a distance of 140 miles, but owing to the great panic of 1893, the rails were never laid until the last few years.

This company employed hundreds of men for several years, erected smelting works, concentrating works, and a large milling plant, built a narrow-gauge railroad, twenty miles long, and distributing a large fortune among the people of that section.

Early in 1902 he was stricken with a fatal illness, and on the 1st of August that year, he died.

The foregoing is a brief synopsis of the life of a man who from boyhood to the day that the lights of earth went out for him—more than half a century—toiled incessantly, toiled only with high purposes and in the hope of making all around him happy, of seeing his fellow men of all stations in a way to make them happier, which path through life was lined by generous deeds; who despised anything dishonest, or petty, or mean; whose invincible spirit was never broken; whose courage was never shaken; whose dreams of good held all his fellow men in their scope; who loved life and its enjoyments, but always made both subordinate to duty; who outlived the execrations of his fanatical traducers, and so reinstated himself that those who had been taught to believe he was untrue gather tearfully around his bier and with choking voices sounded his praises. He was always, after 1851, a tower of strength to Utah, and Utah people should always hold that his grave marks a sacred spot in Utah's soil.



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SKETCHES OF INTERMOUNTAIN STATES

UTAH ★ IDAHO ★ NEVADA



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